University of London

608029

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FORTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

—*(11.)*—

COLONIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*continued.*

AFRICA, SOUTH; AFRICA, WEST; &c.

Session

8 *February* —— 15 *August* 1876.

VOL. LII.

1876.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS.

1876.

FORTY-FOUR VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

ELEVENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Paper; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

COLONIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*continued.*

Africa, South (Cape of Good Hope and Griqua Land West):

[c. 1401.] Further Correspondence relating to the Colonies and States of South Africa, Cape of Good Hope and Griqua Land West (in continuation of Part I. of [c. 1342] of 1875) - - - - p. 1

Africa, South (Conference of Delegates):

[c. 1399.] Correspondence respecting the proposed Conference of Delegates on Affairs of South Africa - - - - - - 97

[c. 1631.] Further Correspondence - - - - - - - 195

Africa, South (Natal):

[c. 1401-1.] Further Correspondence relating to the Colonies and States of South Africa, Natal (in continuation of Part II. of [c. 1342-1.] of 1875) - - - - - - - - - - 285

Africa, West (Sierra Leone, &c.):

[c. 1402.] Papers relating to Her Majesty's Possessions in West Africa, Sierra Leone and Gold Coast Colony, including Lagos (in continuation of [c. 1343] of 1875) - - - - - - - 403

Africa, West (The Gambia):

[c. 1409.] Correspondence respecting the Affairs of The Gambia, and the proposed Exchange with France of Possessions on the West Coast of Africa; with a Map (in continuation of [c. 264] of 1870, and H.C. (444) of 1870) - - - - - - - - 549

[c. 1498.] Petition from the Inhabitants of The Gambia, praying that that Settlement be not ceded to France - - - - - 647

Tristan D'Acunha:

[c. 1445.] Correspondence relating to the Island of Tristan D'Acunha - 669

1.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

COLONIES AND STATES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND GRIQUA-LAND WEST.

(In continuation of Part I of C. 1342 of 1875.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
February 1876.

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1876.

[C.—1401.] *Price* 1*s.* 6*d.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
1	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	July 15, 1875 (Rec. Aug. 11)	Transmitting copy of a despatch from Lieutenant-Governor Southey, respecting the financial condition of Griqua-Land West, the cost of the Government, and the weakness of the police force..	1
2	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 14, 1875	Arrival of troops at the Diamond Fields, and arrest of certain leaders of the Diggers' Protection Association	5
3	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 16, 1875	Acknowledging receipt of his despatch No. 70 of the 14th June last, and approving the proceedings therein reported	6
4	To War Office	Aug. 19, 1875	Appointment of Major Lanyon as Administrator of the Province of Griqua-Land West.	6
5	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	July 16, 1875 (Rec. Aug. 20)	Proceedings of the military force under the orders of Sir A. Cunynghame from the time of its leaving Cape Town till its arrival on the Diamond Fields..	6
6	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 20, 1875	Stating that the civil establishments and expenditure of Griqua-Land West have not been on a sufficiently simple scale, and that the policy of its Government has not been justified by administrative or financial success	10
7	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 25, 1875	Appointment of an officer to succeed Mr. Southey, and abolition of the office held by Mr. Currey; retiring allowances to be granted to these gentlemen, and the dispatch to Griqua-Land West of Colonel Crossman to inquire into financial and administrative matters	10
8	To War Office	Aug. 28, 1875	Inclosing Sir A. Cunynghame's Report of the proceedings of the military expedition sent under his orders to Griqua-Land West ..	12
9	War Office	Aug. 28, 1875	Stating that there is no objection to Major Lanyon being appointed Administrator of Griqua-Land West provided he be seconded.	12
10	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 28, 1875	Requesting that a draft Ordinance may be prepared for the purpose of investing Colonel Crossman with statutory powers for compelling the attendance of witnesses ..	12
11	To Colonel Crossman, R.E. ..	Aug. 31, 1875	Informing him that his appointment as Commissioner to inquire into the financial condition of Griqua-Land West has been approved, that his salary will be at the rate of 2,000*l.* a-year, and that he will be allowed the services of a Secretary	12
12	To War Office	Sept. 2, 1875	Stating that the troops under the orders of Sir A. Cunynghame now at Griqua-Land West should be withdrawn as soon as possible ..	13
13	To Major Lanyon, C.M.G. ..	Sept. 3, 1875	Transmitting copy of instructions which have been addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Crossman	14

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
14	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 14, 1875 (Rec. Sept. 3) (Telegraphic)	Stating that the purchase of Kimberley Mine has proved a complete financial success, and that tenders to the amount of 96,000*l.* have already been received for Government titles to lots	14
15	War Office..	Sept. 3, 1875	Stating that instructions will be issued for the withdrawal of the Imperial troops from Griqua-Land West as soon as possible ..	14
16	Colonel Crossman, R.E. ..	Sept. 3, 1875	Acknowledging receipt of his instructions; stating that he has appointed Mr. C. C. Edwards his Secretary, and that he will be prepared to leave England on the 6th instant	14
17	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Sept. 6, 1875	Transmitting copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Crossman's instructions	15
18	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Sept. 6, 1875	Stating that Major W. C. Lanyon, C.M.G., has been appointed Administrator of Griqua-Land West, and that he will leave England on the 6th instant	15
19	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 7, 1875 (Rec. Sept. 9)	Reporting his arrival at Kimberley on the 3rd instant, and his assumption of the temporary administration of its Government.. ..	15
20	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 7, 1875 (Rec. Sept. 9)	Progress of events at Kimberley and the necessity for keeping the troops there ..	20
21	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 7, 1875 (Rec. Sept. 9)	Inclosing copies of Ordinance to sanction the purchase of the farm known as Vooruitzigt, and stating that he has given assent to this Ordinance	24
22	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Sept. 10, 1875	Withdrawal of Imperial troops from Griqua-Land West	30
23	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Sept. 17, 1875	His arrival at Kimberley and assumption of the Government of Griqua-Land West ..	31
24	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Sept. 18, 1875	Acknowledging receipt of his despatch of the 7th ultimo, respecting the progress of events at Griqua-Land West since the arrival of the troops there	31
25	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Sept. 20, 1875	Respecting the Ordinance to sanction the purchase of the farm Vooruitzigt, and a statement in the "Diamond Field" newspaper that standholders on the farm have been coerced into purchasing their sites ..	31
26	War Office..	Sept. 25, 1875	Transmitting copy of a letter from Sir A. Cunynghame, respecting the conduct and movements of the troops sent to Griqua-Land West	32
27	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 21, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 1.)	Transmitting copy of his first Address to the Legislative Council of Griqua-Land West ..	33
28	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Sept. 11, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 20)	Correspondence with Mr. Southey on the subject of the Land Court Ordinance of Griqua-Land West	35
29	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Sept. 11, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 20)	Protest of the elected Members of Griqua-Land West against re-commitment of the Land Court Ordinance..	65
30	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Sept. 11, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 20)	Submitting, for the confirmation of Her Majesty, Ordinance No. 3 of 1875, to establish a Court to adjudicate upon land claims in Griqua-Land West	69

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
31	The London and South African Exploration Company	Oct. 25, 1875	On the subject of the Ordinance to establish a Court to adjudicate on land claims in Griqua-Land West	70
32	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Oct. 28, 1875	His Address to the Legislative Council of Griqua-Land West	74
33	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Sept. 28, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 8)	Withdrawal of troops from Griqua-Land West and necessity for increasing the native police force there	75
34	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Sept. 30, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 8)	Trial and acquittal of the leaders of the late Diggers' Protection Association	75
35	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Oct. 1, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 8)	Retirement of Lieutenant-Governor Southey and Mr. Currey, and appointment of Mr. J. D. Barry	76
36	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Nov. 15, 1875	Requesting him to desire Major Lanyon to take immediate steps for increasing the native police force in Griqua-Land West ..	78
37	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Nov. 15, 1875	Transmitting copies of correspondence with the London and South African Exploration Company on the subject of the Land Court Ordinance of Griqua-Land West, No. 3 of 1875	78
38	To London and South African Exploration Company	Nov. 15, 1875	Stating that their objections to the Land Court Ordinances of Griqua-Land West are not of a character to warrant interference with its operation	79
39	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Nov. 18, 1875	Trial of the seven persons selected for prosecution for seditious conduct during the disturbances at the Diamond Fields ..	80
40	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Nov. 22, 1875	Conveying Her Majesty's confirmation of the Ordinance to establish a Court to adjudicate upon claims to land in Griqua-Land West ..	80
41	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Nov. 22, 1875	Respecting an Ordinance to establish a Court to adjudicate on claims to land in the Province of Griqua-Land West	80
42	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Oct. 20, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 22)	Reporting his return to Cape Town from Griqua-Land West, and the measures adopted for settling difficulties in that Province	80
43	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Oct. 25, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 22)	Purchase of the farm Vooruitzigt, and terms of sale of stands or building lots to the tenants of the late proprietors	84
44	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Nov. 23, 1875	Stating that the objections raised against the mode in which the Land Court Ordinance of Griqua-Land West was passed are not such as to require the interference of the Crown	86
45	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G, K.C.B.	Nov. 29, 1875	Respecting the reports that pressure had been put upon the standholders on the Vooruitzigt farm to tender for the purchase of their sites from the Government. Explanation satisfactory	86
46	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Nov. 30, 1875	Respecting the measures adopted by him during his temporary administration of Griqua-Land West	86

MAP to face p. 30.

Further Correspondence relating to the Colonies and States of South Africa.

No. 1.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, July 15, 1875.*

HAVING in due course communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor of Griqua-Land West your Lordship's despatch of the 5th May last,* for any observations he might desire to offer thereon, I have this morning received from Mr. Southey the accompanying somewhat lengthy communication, which, in justice to him, I feel bound to transmit to your Lordship by the present mail, although I have no time to offer any comments.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Sir, *Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Kimberley, June 30, 1875.*

WITH reference to the despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 5th of May, a copy of which was forwarded to me by your Excellency's despatch of the 2nd instant, for any observations I may desire to offer thereon, I must at the outset crave your Excellency's indulgence if in the remarks I am about to make I should omit any point requiring explanation; but, in the absence of any reference to the dates of my despatches to which the Earl of Carnarvon alludes, I think it best to confine myself chiefly to the points which his Lordship has mentioned, viz., the financial condition of the Province, the cost of the Government, and the weakness of the police force.

2. As regards the financial condition of the Province, there is no doubt that until the lands now occupied or claimed have been appropriated to their rightful owners, and the proper revenue from that source, estimated to yield at least 25,000*l.* a year, can be collected, the public income will be uncertain, being derived almost entirely from the stamps and licences collected at the dry diggings, and not to be reckoned upon with any degree of certainty, more especially with an unsettled population mainly depending on a single industry. There is, however, in my humble opinion, no cause for alarm as to the future financial condition of the Province, if the settlement of the land claims be vigorously proceeded with, and if the miners and traders be enabled to purchase building sites and become a settled and organized community. Even as matters stand at present, it will be seen on reference to the statements of revenue and expenditure for the first quarter of the present year, which I forward in a separate despatch, that the ordinary expenditure 16,885*l.* is below the ordinary revenue 17,271*l.*, without taking the bank-note duty into account, and that both are fairly in accordance with the estimates, though as yet little has been effected in the way of retrenchment.

3. In dealing with the subject of the cost of the Government, Lord Carnarvon appears to hold (1) that there is not a large native population here; (2) that the cost of Government must be distributed amongst the white population only; and

* Vide No. 13 of Part I of C 1342 of 1875.

(3) that the white population does not exceed 10,000*l.* It is not for me to question his Lordship's sources of information or the manner in which the cost of Government should be distributed, but I may be allowed to state that there is a very large native population here which, owing to the facility with which diamonds can be stolen and the large profits made on illicit traffic in them, fills our gaols and convict stations and necessitates a large outlay in police.

4. In my general report, which I forwarded on the 9th of March last, I went at some length into the subject of the native population here, showing as far as I could its numbers and the tribes of which it was composed. It has not yet been found practicable to take a census of our population, nor if one were taken would its results be of any great value, as the white population is of a somewhat migratory character, whilst the natives from the interior avowedly only come for a few months and their numbers vary to the extent of many thousands from one month to another.

5. As regard the white population, I am, as I have said, not in a position to estimate its numbers, nor have I at hand the results of the last census in the Cape Colony to show what the cost of the Government there would be per head if it were divided amongst the whites. But in dealing with the question of the cost of Government it must not be lost sight of that Her Majesty's subjects in this Province are subject to no further taxation than those in the Cape Colony, beyond slighty increased rates of licences for wholesale and retail dealing and dealing in wines and spirits and arms and ammunition, which do not so much affect the resident white population as they do persons from the neighbouring Colonies and States and the thousands of natives who come here to labour for a few months.

6. Our revenues are gathered almost exclusively from trade sources, and if the enormous value of the trade carried on here be taken into consideration, the per-centage of revenue levied and expended upon its protection and its development will be found to be by no means excessive. It is believed that diamonds to the value of at least 3,000,000*l.* are annually exported, and that the value of merchandize and produce brought from other parts and sold here cannot be less than 2,500,000*l.*

7. It will be evident from this that the trade from which the revenue is derived is extensive and very valuable, and I must not omit to mention that it is by no means confined to the resident population. We have extensive trade transactions with the people of the neighbouring Republics, and with the natives of the interior as well by means of traders who go to the interior for purposes of trade, as with the natives who come to work in the mines. I estimate that of the latter during the four years that these mines have been working, the average annual number that have come to and returned from the Province cannot be less than 50,000, and that each man expends at least 5*l.* in merchandize during his stay, and thereby contributes a considerable amount of the profits of the dealers and the revenues of the Government.

8. It is impossible for anyone to estimate with any pretence to accuracy what have been, or are, the numbers of the white inhabitants. I however consider the number mentioned in his Lordship's despatch, 10,000, as the probable white population at the diggings as very far within the mark, and I hold that the white population at the diggings is not practically even now the whole of the white population of the Province, much less will it be so when titles to the lands claimed have been issued.

9. Exclusive of the claims for farms between the Hart and Vaal Rivers, about 200 claims have been filed by white people for farms in other parts of the Province, most of which are in the occupation of the claimants or their representatives If we allow five white inhabitants to each farm, which I regard as decidedly below the actual number, we find a population of 1,000 souls.

10. Apart from the white population we have at the diggings a large number of persons of colour, Her Majesty's subjects, who have come hither from the Cape Colony, Natal, and Basutoland, who are permanent residents engaged in various occupations, such as masons, bricklayers, carpenters, eating-house keepers, cab proprietors and drivers, diggers, overseers, &c., all of whom contribute their fair proportion to the revenue. During our recent troubles over 1,000 of these men applied to have their names enrolled as loyal British subjects ready, if called upon, to act in support of law and order. Most of these men have their families here with them, and if we allow only three to a family we have between 3,000 and 4,000 people of this class. In my opinion the actual number is far in excess of this.

11. Then besides the foregoing, we have to take into account the original native inhabitants of the country, the Griquas, the Batlapins, the Korrannas, and others, of whom there are several thousands, who all to a greater or less extent contribute in aid of the revenue.

12. I may I think assume, without fear of over estimating numbers, that there is within the Province a population of 15,000 white persons of all classes, 10,000 coloured persons of all classes, and 20,000 native labourers from the interior, who, after working a few months, retire and are replaced by others continuously. This would give a population of 45,000, and reduce the burden of taxation, supposing the expenditure to be 75,000*l.* a-year, and the whole to be contributed by our own fixed and temporary population to 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a head, a sum which in view of the facility with which money is earned here is I submit not oppressive. Want is unknown amongst the trading and labouring classes. A skilled artisan can now command 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* a-day, an intelligent and steady coloured man can get 2*l.* to 4*l.* a-week with quarters, and raw natives from the interior are readily employed at 1*l.* 5*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* a-week.

13. At a very early period after my assumption of office my attention was given to the consideration of the finances of the Province, and I have not omitted to use my best endeavours to bring them into a satisfactory state. I have, however, laboured under very great disadvantages and difficulties owing to circumstances which I could not control.

14. On my arrival here in January 1873, I found but one of the three Commissioners (Mr. Giddy), who had previously administered the Government, present and able to afford any information. The senior Commissioner, Mr. Campbell, had been reappointed to an office at Cape Town. The next in seniority, Mr. Attorney-General Thompson, was prostrated and incapacitated for the performance of any duty by a dangerous attack of fever, from which he only rallied after a lengthened leave of absence to England, and the only remaining one, Mr. Giddy, only rendered assistance for a few weeks, as before I had been a fortnight in office, and immediately upon his acceptance of the important offices of Treasurer of the Province and Postmaster-General, he suddenly and most unexpectedly on my part applied for prolonged leave to proceed to England on sick certificate, and so strongly urged his application, and the serious nature of the ailment under which he was suffering, that I was induced very reluctantly to yield to his importunities, and thereby to leave myself without the aid of anyone who could afford needful information on past or prospective financial matters.

15. Before Mr. Giddy's departure he furnished, at my request, statements of the revenue and expenditure for 1872 and estimates for 1873, but I found, on subsequent investigation, that both were very unreliable; for instance, the statement for 1872 exhibited an excess of revenue over expenditure of about 10,000*l.*, and led me to suppose that this Government had an available cash balance in the hands of the Cape Government of some 6,000*l.* or 8,000*l.*, whereas it turned out that the Cape Government had a heavy claim against us for moneys expended on our account, which in framing the statement had not received consideration, and that, in reality, instead of the revenue having exceeded the expenditure in 1872, the expenditure had been quite equal to, if not in excess of, the income.

16. Before this discovery was made the Constitution arrived, and rendered it impossible for anything to be done by the Government with a view to obtaining increased revenue until the Legislative Council to be formed under its provisions could meet for the dispatch of business, which was not until some months afterwards. The Council met for the first time on the 30th of December, 1873.

17. It is undoubtedly true that, in spite of the heavy cost of the constabulary force, I am unable to quell any serious disturbance without having recourse to extraordinary means; but this may be said of most ordinary police forces, and I did not feel justified, either in 1873 or 1874, in asking for the constant employment of such an armed and drilled police force as would suffice to put down an insurrectionary movement, even if such a force could have been raised here.

18. The armed constabulary was formed in 1872, before I assumed office here, and I had no voice in deciding on its organisation, pay, or allowance. On becoming acquainted with its working, I formed the opinion that it was not very suitable to our requirements, for its slender numbers made it hardly available as a semi-military force; whilst its complete independence of the magistrates, and the fact of the sole power over the men being vested in the Inspector commanding, occasioned an unnecessary quantity of reporting and corresponding, without, as I thought,

attaining the efficiency in ordinary police duties which I had observed in the Cape Colony, where the police are under the direct superintendence of the Resident Magistrates. I thought, too, that the expense was unnecessarily great, owing to the number of officers and non-commissioned officers, and, seeing that the force would never be available for military purposes, I, as your Excellency is aware, long ago proposed to reorganize it on the Colonial model, and an Ordinance was passed last Session empowering me to do so.

19. The strength of the armed constabulary when I arrived, in January 1873, was 17 officers and non-commissioned officers to 70 men; and in December of the same year, though every effort had been made to obtain recruits, it was only 15 to 50. In June 1874 its numbers were 16 to 47; in December, 18 to 42; and in May 1875, 9 to 24.

20. I had at the last-mentioned date commenced the reduction which I proposed in the non-commissioned officers by abolishing the rank of corporal, but the number of constables had also been greatly diminished owing to the new industry of diamond-washing, which has given very remunerative employment to many hundreds of people, and so raised the wages of respectable white men of every kind as to make it impossible for the Government to offer sufficient inducements to them to make them join or remain in the police force. In illustration of this, I may mention that an ordinary mechanic's wages are now 1*l.* 10*s.* a-day. I fully concur with the Secretary of State in deeming an efficient and adequate police force of supreme importance, but I trust that, after this explanation of my position, the weakness in this respect which his Lordship has noticed, will be considered satisfactorily accounted for, and that my present position will no longer be a cause of surprize.

21. I must not omit to mention that the police force, small as it was, had to occupy several stations at some distance apart from each other. One detachment required to be kept at Barkly, 24 miles away; another at Du Toit's Pan, 3 miles from head-quarters; while the mounted police required to be distributed at out-stations for revenue purposes, and to prevent illicit traffic in guns and ammunition. Your Excellency will thus perceive that it was impossible to retain more than a limited number of the very small force at my disposal at one place.

22. Immediately upon the promulgation of the Constitution creating this province a separate and distinct Government, the detachment of the Cape Armed and Mounted Police theretofore stationed here was recalled, and I was left to carry on the Government without the aid of any force, except the few men composing our own constabulary, who were too few for the ordinary police duties of the camps.

Under these circumstances, it appeared to me to be essential to adopt measures for diminishing as rapidly as I could the elements of discontent which existed, out of which serious troubles might at any moment arise in such a community as ours; and, with this object in view, I proposed to the Legislative Council, soon after its assembling, certain draft laws for its adoption, which I believe were calculated to effect to some considerable extent the object aimed at. I admit that portions of these proposed laws were somewhat exceptional in character, still they appeared to me to be suited to our exceptional circumstances.

24. The main elements of discontent were the uncertainty of tenure and of rent charges of "claims" in the mines and of plots of ground for stands around and in the vicinity of the mines. These I sought to remove by clearing the way for a fair judicial trial, in order to decide whether the Crown or the proprietors of quit-rent titles to land were the owners of diamonds found under the surface of the soil, and by empowering the Government to prevent the proprietors of such lands from exacting extortionate rents for the temporary occupation of plots near the mines as "stands" for business purposes.

25. The Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council to effect these objects were disallowed by Her Majesty, and we were thrown back into our previous powerless position.

26. You are aware that the first plea or excuse made by certain discontented claim and standholders for forming an armed organization was to be in a position to resist what they held to be extortionate and unfair demands made by the proprietors of the farm Vooruitzigt. The proprietors sued a digger for ejectment from a plot of land which he occupied as a stand, rent free, before they purchased the property, and had continued so to occupy afterwards. The digger held that he and all other diggers had a right to occupy such plots without paying rent, and he and others determined to resist by force all attempts, whether by process of

law or otherwise, to enforce the payment of rent or to eject the occupiers from the lands.

27. Had the movement stopped at this point it would have been serious enough, but as soon as the organization was commenced it was plain that, even if the originators of it wished to stop there, they could not do so. A movement of the kind was acceptable to many besides diggers, and it was joined by classes of men who differed as widely as possible from each other in their views, but who were able to unite in the common cause of obstructing, if not upsetting, the Government of the country. The subjects of the neighbouring Republics joined it naturally, as did the professional agitators, who, in the press and on the platform, had never ceased in their endeavours to inflame the public mind. These three classes, the discontented diggers, the disaffected persons from the Republics, and the men who made political agitation a trade, I had always reckoned on as opponents, and had been able to keep them in check, but in the present instance they were joined and strengthened by men of means and position, who, for speculative purposes, were not unwilling to see confusion take the place of order for a time, if, as they believed, their chances of bringing about political changes, or buying up the mining claims at low rates, would be thereby improved. That persons of this class secretly aided and encouraged the malcontents I am fully satisfied; and it is openly stated that the funds of the Association were largely supplied by them.

28. I had thus to cope with an organization such as could nowhere be dealt with by the ordinary police force, and I trust I have shown that the position in which I was placed was not created by any want of foresight or vigilance on my part, more especially when it is remembered that in February last, before any such organization existed, I had officially intimated to you that the circumstances in which I was then placed were such as would, in all probability, make prompt and energetic measures absolutely necessary on the part of your Excellency, and that in March I had kept you fully informed of the active measures being taken by the malcontents, and of the menacing tone which they were adopting.

29. I have now remarked, I hope not too fully, on the subjects dealt with by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the despatch of which your Excellency has sent me a copy; but I must, in conclusion, briefly refer to Lord Carnarvon's observation that the results hitherto achieved by this Government are very small in comparison with the heavy cost.

30. It would, I need hardly say, be as gratifying to me as it could be to his Lordship if more rapid progress had been made in developing the resources of the country and establishing its institutions on a firm basis; but I indulge the hope that a consideration of what has been done or commenced under very difficult and depressing circumstances will satisfy him that I have done as much as could reasonably be expected in the two years of my Administration. The prisons have been enlarged, and made to accommodate 500 prisoners, thus, at least, putting a stop to the barbarous and revolting spectacle of men being flogged in public at all hours of the day, even for the most trivial offences. A large and commodious hospital receives the destitute sick. An excellent high school has been established for giving a superior education to our children. A commencement has been made with irrigation works, which promise to convert hundreds of square miles from pastoral into agricultural farms. An excellent road has been made to connect the Dry and River Diggings. Farms to the value of at least 200,000*l.* have been surveyed, and a geological survey of a portion of the Province is nearly completed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. SOUTHEY, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Governor, Cape Town.

No. 2.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 14, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 5th and 10th ultimo,* on the subject of the proceedings of the Diggers' Protection

* See Command Paper 1342 of 1875, Nos. 39 and 41.

Association at the Diamond Fields and the arrival of the troops and arrest of certain leaders of the Association.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 3.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 16, 1875.

I DULY received your despatch of the 4th of June,* inclosing copies of the instructions you had addressed to Lieutenant-Governor Southey relating to the employment of the force which you had decided upon sending to Griqua-Land West, with a copy of the letter which you had addressed to the Lieutenant-General commanding the troops, informing him of the directions you had given to Mr. Southey.

I think that these instructions are right, and I approve of your instruction that on no account should any civilian be tried except by the constituted courts of the land.

I also approve of your having issued a Dormant Commission to Sir A. Cunynghame, empowering him to act as Lieutenant-Governor of Griqua-Land West in the event of a vacancy arising in the Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 4.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 19, 1875.

I AM desired by the Earl of Carnarvon to inform you that he proposes to appoint an administrator of the Government of the Province of Griqua-Land West, who will combine with the functions of administrator the duties which are usually discharged by the Colonial Secretary.

2. The very considerable experience of colonial affairs which Major Lanyon of the 2nd West Indian Regiment has acquired, and the zeal and ability which he has shown on several occasions when employed by this Department, appear to Lord Carnarvon to render him exceptionally well qualified for the important and responsible duties of this post; and I am therefore to request that you will move Mr. Secretary Hardy to place, with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, the services of this officer at his disposal.

3. The duration of the appointment will be limited to six years, and as the possession of military rank will, in this remote Colony, add considerably to Major Lanyon's influence and usefulness, Lord Carnarvon trusts that Mr. Hardy will be able to permit Major Lanyon to accept the appointment without a greater severance of his connection with the military service than is involved in placing him on the Seconded List.

4. I am to add that as it is necessary that the new Administrator should sail not later than the 5th proximo, Lord Carnarvon will be glad if this matter can be brought at once under Mr. Hardy's special notice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 5.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received August 20.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, July* 16, 1875.

WITH reference to previous communications noted in the margin,† on the subject of the troops sent to Griqua-Land West, I have now the honour to transmit,

* See Command Paper 1342 of 1875, Nos. 39 and 41.

† Ibid. Nos. 39 and 41

for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of the full report of the proceedings of the expedition from its leaving Cape Town till its arrival on the Diamond Fields, just received from Sir Arthur Cunynghame.

2. Copy of my letter in acknowledgment is likewise inclosed, and I feel confident that your Lordship will concur in considering that the Lieutenant-General commanding and the military authorities under him are entitled to the greatest credit for the very successful manner in which this difficult expedition has been carried out, and will be good enough to intimate an opinion to that effect to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, for the information of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal commanding.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

Sir, *Barkly, Griqua-Land, July* 2, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the column, as per margin,* which your Excellency directed should leave Cape Town in aid of the civil power in Griqua-Land, arrived this day at Barkly, and is now encamped near the ferry, on the north side of the River Vaal.

2. These troops, as you are aware, left Cape Town in two divisions—the first, consisting of 100 infantry, on the 8th May, and the remainder, with the guns, on the 15th May. With the assistance of mule-waggons, the first party reached Hope Town, on the Orange River, on the 1st June, the second on the 12th June.

3. As I have already informed you, I deemed it essential that about 40 mounted men and two guns should form part of the force; this I considered necessary in consequence of the great distance this force would be employed from its base—700 miles, the nature of the country in which they would be required to operate, the uncertainty of the operations they would be required to perform, and the want of information of the strength and constitution of the force against which they might be opposed, together with the doubt as to the feelings of the neighbouring States, bearing in mind the absolute necessity that every operation in which Her Majesty's troops might be engaged should be entirely successful, the smallest want of success involving fatal consequences throughout South Africa to Her Majesty's honour and the flag of Great Britain.

4. With this view I consulted your Excellency in regard to a portion of the Cape frontier armed mounted police being attached to the column. As you informed me that your Responsible Advisers decided that this could not be the case, I had no other alternative than to mount some of the infantry under my command, and, in default of having any field artillery in my division, to purchase horses to render moveable two small Armstrong guns which were in the ordnance stores in Cape Town, and to which arrangement you gave your adhesion.

5. Your Excellency has expressed your satisfaction at my personally superintending the movements of this force; for although, in point of numbers, it is inconsiderable, yet the circumstances which necessitated its march, and the delicate nature of its probable employment, rendered it advisable that it should be conducted with much circumspection.

6. You expressed an earnest desire that regard should be paid to avoid unnecessary expenditure, to which I have paid every attention consonant to a due regard to the health and efficiency of the service.

7. Accompanied by my Military Secretary and one Aide-de-camp, I reached Hope Town three days after the first division had arrived. My first care was to address his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Griqua-Land, to ascertain if the necessity still existed that the troops should cross the Orange River, to which I received a letter dwelling on the absolute necessity for their so doing, and remaining some time in the Province, and an official communication, inclosing very serious evidence which had been given by some members of the Association to assist in substantiating his opinions.

8. I am grateful to your Excellency for having left in my hands full discretionary powers of action under all circumstances; and, bearing in mind the full tenour of your wishes and instructions, I now deemed it imperative to accelerate every preparation necessary for an advance into Griqua-Land.

* 2 6-pounder Armstrong guns, 40 mounted infantry, and 250 of the 24th Regiment.

9. I took immediate steps to purchase horses for the guns and mounted infantry; in doing so, I was most zealously assisted by Colonel Glyn and each officer under his command, especially Lieutenant Carrington, by whose unremitting exertion I was enabled before nine days, not only to complete the horses for my two Armstrong guns and forty mounted men, but also to advance two days march over the Orange River into Griqua-Land, and to assure myself, by a very satisfactory inspection and manœuvring of the force, using blank cartridge for the artillery and cavalry, that the acting drivers to the guns and the mounted men were in that state of efficiency to authorize my fearlessly advancing further into the country towards the field of their future probable operations.

10. These horses are, almost without exception, strong, sturdy animals, well adapted to the service, and were purchased at an average price of about 22*l*. 10*s*. each, and there can be no doubt, at the termination of this service, will sell at a far increased price—those for the guns especially so—the purchase of which latter, in consequence of their enabling me to dispense with the waggons on which the guns and limbers were brought up, proving a positive economy as regards bringing them here.

11. On the arrival of each body of troops at Hope Town, all transport which could possibly be spared was paid off; and after crossing the Orange River, the advance was conducted in the regular order of march, thus enabling me further to dispense with many of the waggons which had been employed in the conveyance of the men at the accelerated pace which your Excellency considered desirable.

12. It had been intimated in confidential despatches that the force of the Associates enrolled, armed, and drilled, amounted to between 300 and 700 men, of which about 40 men cavalry; it was reported that they possessed two Armstrong guns, and that they had declared their intention of defending the passage of the Modder river on the direct road to Kimberley. It was I understand known to your Excellency that they had made overtures to the Free States, on a successful rising, to offer to them the Government of Griqua-Land, and of their having endeavoured to make arrangements to procure cannon from Bloemfontein. Under these circumstances, although I will not bring myself to believe that they would carry their extravagant hopes and threats into execution, yet I considered it proper not to neglect the requisite precautions to render them abortive should they do so.

13. Your Excellency, leaving my movements unfettered, had recommended that I should advance by the lower ford towards the north-west upon Barkly, in which I had entirely coincided; but when I found that a declaration on the part of the Associates existed to oppose the advance, I deemed it essential to the honour and prestige of Her Majesty's arms that we should not appear to decline an encounter.

Thus I determined to cross the river at the very point which the Associates had named for opposing the march. On Saturday, 26th June, we advanced from our halt of the previous evening at Barnard's. On our arrival at the Modder river, we found no sign of opposition, but crossing the stream, encamped quietly on its northern bank.

14. From thence I again entered into communication with his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Griqua-Land, and arranged to meet him on the road to Barkly on the following Monday.

15. On Monday, the 28th, taking a north-west course, I marched to three miles beyond Kopjesdam. I purposely avoided a direct northerly course, as I had been informed that by so doing I should march over a small portion of territory which the Free States had claimed, and I was of opinion that it was advisable not to give the remotest grounds for diplomatic complications on a charge of Her Majesty's troops invading the Free States' territory.

16. At the halting-place near Kopjesdam, I met Mr. Southey, who in the strongest terms represented to me the advisability of showing the presence of the troops at the seat of disaffection.

17. On mature consideration, I believed the most advisable course to pursue would be to march direct upon that town, other reasons presenting themselves in favour of my so doing. It was well known to me that an intense desire pervaded the whole force to see the much-talked-of diamond mine, and feeling that their conduct deserved consideration, and that by not trusting them the bad effect might engender a spirit of desertion, I determined for these reasons to march through the town. Marching then towards the west of the town, I encamped them in a valley three miles distant from it, and on the following morning, passing the baggage-wagons and sick by the edge of the city three miles on the road to Barkly, I drew

the whole force up on the market-place. Her Majesty's troops were received generally with marks of respect by the inhabitants.

18. Dividing the force into two parties, I caused each to be paraded in succession on the edge of the crater of this extraordinary mine. Much interest was evinced by the officers and men at the wonderful pit from which, during little over two years, 3,000,000*l.* sterling worth of precious stones had been extracted. No signs of disloyalty were evinced on the occasion. Hospitalities were extended by certain of the inhabitants to both officers and men; and having saluted the Lieutenant-Governor, the troops marched to the homestead.

19. I was assured that the positive display of material force, and the combination of arms—artillery, cavalry, and infantry, had a most valuable effect, giving countenance to the loyal, who for so many months had felt the depressing effects of a want of support.

20. On the following morning, a Proclamation appeared, granting an amnesty on generous terms to the disaffected, with exceptions towards about six of the ring-leaders, who, by eight o'clock in the morning, had all (with the exception of Mr. Aylward, a Fenian) been arrested.

21. On July 1st, the force continued their march upon Barkly, where they arrived this day, and already (with the exception of four waggons, which it is absolutely requisite for necessary and economic reasons to retain) all the transport has been discharged.

22. I have now done myself the honour to describe to your Excellency my proceedings from the date of departure to the present time. The troops now await events. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province has stated his desire that they should not for the present be recalled. The expense at which they are now detained scarcely exceeds that which would be caused by their retention in the Cape Colony; and as this is strictly one of Her Majesty's Colonies, and has not the benefit of any organized Colonial force, and can look for no outward assistance, it may be considered by your Excellency as advisable that this force should remain in its present attitude.

23. I cannot recommend that the present composition should, at all events until you personally have visited the seat of this your Government, undergo any material alteration. It is a force complete in all the component parts of its organization for its numbers—it is now fit for any undertaking; its moral effect is very valuable: were it to be interfered with, although a small economy might be caused, yet its disintegrity might have an effect the reverse of beneficial.

24. I now myself propose to await in this neighbourhood the personal expression of your Excellency's wishes regarding Her Majesty's troops, and as you have expressed your satisfaction at my personally having superintended its organization and employment, and further honoured me by your confidence as regards an alternative civil administration of this Province under certain circumstances, I hope that I have so carried out your policy as the more readily to assist you in the very difficult duties which you will have to encounter on your arrival here in placing the interests of this community on such a footing as shall give satisfaction to the people themselves and the Government at home. I beg further to add that, bearing special attention regarding your Excellency's wishes on the point of economy, and having consulted his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject in a letter, a copy of which I sent to you, it is my intention very shortly to reduce some of the horses in possession of the mounted infantry, and, with this exception, I do not consider it advisable to alter the constitution of the force.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. T. CUNYNGHAME,
Lieutenant-General.

His Excellency Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No.

Sir, *Government House, July* 16, 1875.

ON the eve of starting for Griqua-Land West your Excellency's despatch of the 2nd instant giving a detailed account of the proceedings of the force under your command, from the time of its leaving Cape Town till its arrival at Barkly, has reached me.

I entirely approve of everything that has been done, and congratulate your Excellency on the accomplishment of so long and difficult an expedition without the slightest casualty or drawback of any sort.

3. This fact reflects much credit on all concerned, and I shall be glad to have the opportunity of expressing in person to the officers and men composing it, my sense of the admirable manner in which they have performed their duty.

4. I anticipate the pleasure of meeting your Excellency about the end of the month and I concur in opinion that until then no material change should be made in the constitution of the force, especially as I am glad to learn that the expense of detaining it in Griqua-Land West scarcely exceeds that which would be incurred by its location at the Cape.

8. Begging your Excellency to accept my personal thanks for having accompanied the expedition, and for having done all in your power to carry out my policy in connection with it, I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY, *Governor.*

His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir A. Cunynghame, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 6.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 20, 1875.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 15th of July* forwarding one from Lieutenant-Governor Southey in reference to mine of the 5th of May on the subject of the financial condition of Griqua-Land West.

I have read this despatch with attention; and while I have always been willing to make full allowance for the exceptional difficulties attending the administration of the Province, I cannot see any reason for departing from the general conclusion at which I have long since arrived, that the civil establishments and expenditure of Griqua-Land West have not been on a sufficiently simple scale, and that the policy of its Government has not been justified by administrative or financial success.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 7.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 25, 1875.

IN my despatch of the 4th instant† I intimated to you that, among the earlier measures which I had in contemplation with a view to the reduction of the public expenditure in Griqua-Land West, was the discontinuance of the offices of Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary to Government, now held by Mr. Southey, C.M.G., and Mr. Currey. Further consideration has satisfied me that it is desirable on every ground that the retirement of these officers should not be postponed, and I have determined to recommend to the Queen the appointment of an officer of ability and experience, whose name I shall shortly be in a position to communicate to you to succeed Mr. Southey as Administrator of Griqua-Land West, on a salary of 1,700 a-year, without any additional allowance. The office of Secretary to Government, held by Mr. Currey, will be abolished, and the Administrator will discharge his duties without the aid of a Colonial Secretary. Additional instructions will be issued substituting another officer for the Secretary to Government as a non-elective member of the Legislative Council.

2. The new Admininistrator will probably proceed to the Cape by the mail-steamer of the 5th September, and will call upon you if you are at Cape Town on his arrival. If you are absent he will proceed at once to his Province. I shall be obliged by your giving him every information and assistance in your power. As he has already had considerable and varied experience in Colonial administration there will be no necessity for you to take any more direct part in the local affairs

* No. 1.

† See Command Paper 1342 of 1875 No. 46.

of the Province than you did during Mr. Southey's tenure of office as Lieutenant-Governor. Whilst indeed I desire to secure for him the full benefit of your political experience, as well as of your local knowledge, I also think it desirable that, subject to the control which the Governor of the Cape may under certain circumstances and in the exercise of his judgment have to maintain, the new Administrator should be left as free as possible in the administration of the internal affairs of the Province.

3. I have further to acquaint you that, in pursuance of the intention which I communicated to you in my despatch of the 4th instant, I have advised the Queen to appoint a Commissioner to report upon those financial and administrative questions connected with Griqua-Land West, as to which I have not been able to obtain the information which I have desired. This is a duty which, as in other similar cases, it has been thought preferable to entrust to a gentleman unconnected, with the administration of public affairs in the Province, and Colonel Crossman, R.E., has been appointed for this purpose. He will probably proceed to Griqua-Land West by the steamer leaving on the 5th September.

4. It will be desirable that Mr. Southey and Mr. Currey should not remain in Griqua-Land West after the arrival of the new Administrator, and I request you to give them the earliest possible intimation of so much of the contents of this despatch as concerns them.

5. I have already in my previous despatch sufficiently explained the reasons for which I think it advisable that Mr. Southey should no longer act as Lieutenant-Governor of Griqua-Land West, and it will be sufficient for me now to say that while I have not been able to concur in, or approve of, the action taken by him in some recent cases, I fully recognize the high qualities which have enabled him at various times during a long term of years to render valuable service to the Crown. In addition to the pension of 1,200*l.* a-year which he will receive from the Cape of Good Hope, I approve of a proposal being made to the Legislative Council of Griqua-Land West to grant him a further sum of 200*l.* per annum from the funds of the Province.

6. For the short period intervening between the departure of Mr. Southey and the arrival of his successor, it will be desirable that you should appoint, under the 4th Section of the Letters Patent, some fit person to administer the Government. I presume that Sir A. Cunynghame will have returned to Cape Town, and that for so brief a term one of the Government officers on the spot will be most suitable. It would, I apprehend, be hardly satisfactory to Sir A. Cunynghame, or quite consistent with his high position, to ask him to undertake so temporary an office. You will be pleased to communicate to him a copy of this despatch.

7. I must request you to inform me what compensation appears to you to be due to Mr. Currey on account of his service in Griqua-Land West and the abolition of the office held by him there; and what retiring allowance will be made to him by the Cape Government on account of his service in that Colony.

8. You will remember that in his despatch of November 23rd, 1872, my predecessor informed you that "it is obvious that neither the Imperial Government nor the Cape Colony can be pledged to provide funds for the maintenance of an expensive Government in this territory if its revenue should fail; nor can any pension or compensation be guaranteed, except so far as the territorial revenues may suffice for the purpose, to a Lieutenant-Governor or other officer who may retire, or whose office may have to be abolished."

9. I need hardly add that neither the condition of the revenue of Griqua-Land West nor any other consideration would appear to me to justify the grant of any considerable retiring allowance to Mr. Currey from the funds of the Province. Pending, however, the settlement of his case, I am willing to authorise the issue to him of a provisional alimentary allowance at the rate of 500*l.* a-year. But this is, of course, considerably in excess of the annual sum which will be payable to him by Griqua-Land West; and the consideration of the allowance which may be given by the Cape should not be postponed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 8.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 28, 1875.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Hardy, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope,* inclosing Lieutenant-General Sir A. Cunynghame's report of the proceedings of the military expedition sent under his orders to Griqua-Land West.

I am to request that you will state to Mr. Secretary Hardy that Lord Carnarvon, looking to the information at present before him, and without at this moment expressing any opinion as to the expediency of the course taken (no doubt by arrangement with Sir Henry Barkly) in keeping the troops at Kimberley until Sir Henry Barkly's arrival there, agrees with Sir Henry Barkly that Sir A. Cunynghame is entitled to much credit for the manner in which this expedition has been carried out.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 9.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, August* 28, 1875.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for war to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant,† and to acquaint you in reply, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, that there is no objection to the appointment of Major Lanyon, 2nd West India Regiment, to be Administrator of the Province of Griqua-Land West, on the conditions that he be seconded, and that he should cease to draw any military pay or allowances, his whole emoluments during the period of his holding the appointment to be derived therefore from Colonial funds.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

No. 10.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 28, 1875.

IT appears to me to be desirable that Colonel Crossman, the Commissioner appointed to conduct an inquiry respecting financial and other matters in Griqua-Land West, should be invested with statutory powers for compelling the attendance of witnesses, and for taking their evidence on oath for the purposes of his inquiry, and I request that you will instruct the Administrator of Griqua-Land West to cause a draft Ordinance to be prepared and submitted to the Legislature for that purpose.

I inclose copy of an Ordinance passed for a similar object upon the occasion of the recent inquiry in Mauritius, which may be of use to the local Law Officer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 11.

Colonial Office to Colonel Crossman, R.E.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 31, 1875.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been pleased, on his Lordship's recommendation, made with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War and His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-

* No. 5. † No. 4.

in-chief, to approve of your appointment as Commissioner to inquire into and report upon the financial condition and administration arrangements of the Province of Griqua-Land West.

2. A copy of your Commission under the Queen's Sign-Manual and Signet will be transmitted to you in a separate letter, and from it, as well as from the extracts from two despatches to Sir H. Barkly which are inclosed herewith, you will learn the nature of the duties which it is desired that you should perform. As it is imperative that the whole system of the administration should be carefully reconsidered with a view to great retrenchment in expenditure, Lord Carnarvon feels it necessary that he should have full and clear information respecting the past financial transactions of the Province, the amount of revenue raised in each year, and the manner in which it has been raised and expended; the manner in which the Crown lands, and all revenue arising therefrom, have been administered; and the probable extent and value of the land not already disposed of. Although a separate Commission, appointed by the local Government, has entered into an inquiry respecting the past dealings with the Crown lands, and it is not desirable that you should go over the same ground as that Commission has traversed, circumstances may not impossibly come to your knowledge in the course of your inquiries which it will be right for you to communicate to the Secretary of State as being calculated to assist him in forming a correct estimate of the true position of affairs; and I am to desire that you will not consider yourself bound by any narrow definition of your functions, but will include in your report anything that may appear necessary for a complete understanding of the whole question.

3. It is Lord Carnarvon's desire that your report should be made to him, and not communicated to any other person unless for any reason you should think it desirable to acquaint the Administrator with any circumstance coming to your knowledge, in which case the communication should be a confidential one.

4. The Administrator will be instructed to cause an enactment to be passed empowering you, if necessary, to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to examine them on oath. I trust that the officers of the Government and all other persons will readily furnish you with all the information you may require, and that you will have little occasion for using the powers which the Ordinance will confer upon you.

5. It is Lord Carnarvon's hope and expectation that you will be able to complete the service for which you have been selected within a period of six months including your journeys to and from the Province, and you will receive the sum of 1,000*l.* as your remuneration for this or any shorter period, together with a free passage out and home for yourself and your servant, and your actual travelling expenses in South Africa. Although his Lordship does not doubt that your work can be well finished within six months, he will, if you satisfy him that there are good reasons for extending this period, be prepared to sanction your receiving remuneration at the same rate (*i.e.*, 2,000*l.* a-year) for one or two months longer.

6. Lord Carnarvon further approves of your engaging the services of a secretary, who will be allowed salary at the rate of 300*l.* a-year, and will receive a free passage and the expenses actually incurred in travelling.

7. You will keep a careful account of all expenses so to be reimbursed, and his Lordship desires that you will hold yourself in readiness to embark by the mail steamer on the 5th September. Immediately on your arrival at Cape Town you should present yourself to Sir H. Barkly.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 12.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 2, 1875.

BEYOND an intimation that it had been proposed that the troops which had been moved from the Cape of Good Hope to Griqua-Land West under Sir Arthur Cunynghame should remain there until after Sir H. Barkly's arrival, Lord Carnarvon has received no information as to the length of time for which it has been contemplated that they should be stationed in the Province.

His Lordship is unable to express any opinion as to the date at which the

troops might safely and with advantage return to head-quarters; but having observed a statement that a special allowance has been granted to the men from the funds of the Province, which can ill afford any exceptional charges; and being also of opinion that it is desirable to revert, without unnecessary delay, to the ordinary conditions of administration, Lord Carnarvon would suggest to the Secretary of State for War the expediency of causing the Lieutenant-General commanding to understand (if possible by the mail of the 5th instant), that it is the wish of Her Majesty's Government that the troops should be withdrawn from Griqua-Land West as soon as, in his opinion, paying due regard to any representations that may be made by the Governor or the Provincial Government, this can be done with safety.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 13.

Colonial Office to Major Lanyon, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 3, 1875.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of the instructions which have been addressed by his Lordship's direction to Lieutenant-Colonel Crossman, R.E.,* for his guidance in the inquiries which it will be his duty to conduct as Her Majesty's Commissioner.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 14.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received September 3.)

(Telegraphic.) *Cape Town, August* 14, 1875.

PURCHASE of Kimberley mine; complete financial success; tenders amounting to 96,000*l.* in the aggregate, already received from standholders desirous of obtaining title from the Government to their lots at eight years' purchase of present rental.

No. 15.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, September* 3, 1875.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant,† and to acquaint you, in reply, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, that instructions will be given to the Lieutenant-General commanding at the Cape of Good Hope, as suggested by his Lordship, for the withdrawal of the troops from Griqua-Land West as soon as possible.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

No. 16.

Colonel Crossman, R.E., to Colonial Office.

Sir, 30, *Harcourt Terrace, S.W., September* 3, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (with two inclosures) of the 31st August,‡ acquainting me that Her Majesty has, on the recommendation of Lord Carnarvon, been pleased to appoint me as Commissioner to report upon the financial condition and administrative arrangements of the Province of Griqua-Land West.

* No. 11. † No. 12. ‡ No. 11.

2. The instructions contained in that letter shall be carefully attended to.

3. I have, subject to Lord Carnarvon's approval, appointed as my Secretary Mr. Charles Carteret Edwards, a gentleman lately called to the Bar, and who is also Captain in the Northumberland Artillery Regiment of Militia.

4. I shall be prepared to leave by the mail-steamer on Monday next.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. CROSSMAN.

No. 17.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir *Downing Street, September* 6, 1875.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 25th ultimo,* I transmit to you a copy of the instructions which have been addressed by my direction to Lieutenant-Colonel Crossman, R.E.†

You will learn from these instructions the remuneration which I propose should be assigned to Lieutenant-Colonel Crossman as Her Majesty's Commissioner, and it will be the duty of the officer administering the Government of Griqua-Land West to submit a vote to cover this service to the Legislative Council of that Province.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 18.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 6, 1875.

IN my despatch of 25th ultimo,* I informed you that the appointment of an officer to succeed Mr. Southey as Administrator of the Province of Griqua-Land West was under consideration, and I have now the honour to acquaint you that, upon my recommendation, Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the selection of Major William Owen Lanyon, C.M.G., 2nd West Indian Regiment, for the post in question.

Major Lanyon has had considerable colonial experience, both as Private Secretary to Sir John Grant during his administration of the Government of Jamaica, and more recently as Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast Colony, and I place much confidence in his ability and good judgment. He will leave England for the Cape of Good Hope by the mail of the 6th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 19.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received September 9.)

My Lord, *Kimberley, August* 7, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I reached this place on the 3rd instant, and on the following day, in conformity with Her Majesty's Letters-Patent, took the oaths as Governor of the Province, and assumed the temporary administration of its Government.

2. Addresses have been since presented to me in the name of various sections of the community, copies of which, and of my replies, are herewith forwarded.

3. I include in the number one of a special nature, from the Wesleyan Methodists, on my laying the foundation stone of their church, because it affords a striking indication of the idea of permanency attached to the state of society here, which people at a distance are apt to consider of a very transitory character.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

---

* No. 7. † No. 11.

Inclosure in No. 19

To his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope and Griqua-Land West, &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,

THE inhabitants of Kimberley desire to offer to you a most cordial welcome to Griqua-Land West.

Three years have now elapsed since your Excellency last visited the Diamond Fields, but during that period such advancement has been made by the people of Griqua-Land West in general well-being, and towards organized society, as the people here feel assured, that they make matter of mutual congratulation to your Excellency and to themselves.

It is true that in the month of April last a small section of the community, in a moment of frenzied excitement, sought to set the law at defiance, and to overthrow order and good government in Kimberley, but the commendable decision of the local authorities, and the prompt action of your Excellency in dispatching a body of troops to the Fields, quickly restored order and revived the sense of security to the great body of the well-disposed inhabitants of Griqua-Land West; and the residents of Kimberley feel assured that no one will be more gratified than your Excellency to find, on your present visit, that without collision or bloodshed, but by the mere presence of troops in Barkly, those who for a time had forgotten themselves, returned at once to their better sense, and that "the reign of law" in Kimberley has since, without interruption, prevailed.

As this better order of things began again to open upon Griqua-Land West, the community of Kimberley learned with extreme satisfaction that your Excellency had concluded an agreement with the proprietors of Vooruitzigt for the purchase of this great diamond estate, and the response which the residents of Kimberley have given to the offer made by the Government to give them a property in the soil by conversion of their licence-tenancy into a quit-rent tenure by eight years' rental purchase, will be accepted by your Excellency as evidence that in Kimberley, as in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, the instinct of the British people ever turns with the first opportunity to that which is right, and seeks a foundation of law and justice on which to build up the structure of a living thriving society.

It would gratify the people of Griqua-Land West if, during your Excellency's stay in Kimberley, you could see your way to give to the diggers a property in their claims, and to the *débris*-washers a title to their *débris*, something after the manner in which you have prepared to give title to the standholders to their building sites; and with the rights of property re-established throughout, the community could readily take upon themselves all the duties and responsibilities of municipal Government, and free the general Government from all local affairs, to give its best attention to the general administration of the wider affairs of the whole Province.

One important question still presses for early settlement before the Province of Griqua-Land West can yet effectually enter upon that career of prosperity and progress to which the people here believe it to be destined, and that is the land question, and the people of Kimberley, remembering the great anxieties and grave responsibilities in connection with Griqua-Land West, which your Excellency has already undertaken on their behalf, are led to entertain the confident hope that your Excellency will not leave Kimberley at the present time without, in popular phrase, "putting the question through," so that rightful owners of farms and other landed estates may now at once have their titles without further delay.

In this address of welcome to your Excellency, the residents of Kimberley would not trespass upon your attention with any further subjects for consideration, but would conclude by assuring your Excellency that, in the difficult but good work still before you, you will have the hearty support and co-operation of the whole body of the people of Griqua-Land West.

To the inhabitants of Kimberley.

Gentlemen,

It cannot but be gratifying to me to receive an Address of cordial welcome and congratulation on revisiting Kimberley, signed by so large a number of the principal inhabitants.

The three years that have elapsed since my last visit, though marked on the whole by continued prosperity, have not been exempt from serious trials, and it is all the more satisfactory to me, therefore, to observe the social improvements that have taken place, and to witness the thriving appearance of the township.

Yet the progress in the past is, I venture to predict, nothing compared with what it will be during the next three years, now that, through the acquisition of the farm by the State, indefeasible titles to building lots can be obtained by occupiers, who will thus be encouraged to replace their temporary erections by permanent and substantial buildings. I feel confident, indeed, that under the auspices of a municipality, which must, as a necessary consequence, soon be created, Kimberley, with the enormous wealth and commercial importance derivable from its diamond mines, will, ere long, rival in size and architectural adornment the finest cities of South Africa.

There would be no difficulty, if it were thought likely to conduce to the increased prosperity of the community, in extending, as you suggest, the principles of granting freehold or quit-rent titles to the claim-holders in the diamond mines; but unless the desire on the part of the diggers to avail themselves of the privilege were general, it is evident that inconvenience and confusion might ensue.

I concur with you in thinking that, second only to these matters, and perhaps not inferior in importance to either of them, stands the settlement of the land question. I can see no good reason why it should be much longer delayed. Considerable progress, in fact, has in one respect been made since I was here before; a large number of farms having been surveyed in the fertile country beyond the Hart River, some of which were last year sold, whilst leases of others will shortly be offered for sale. As regards earlier claims, an Ordinance to establish a Court for their adjudication has already passed the Legislative Council, though it has not yet been submitted for my sanction; and a Tribunal may therefore very shortly be expected to come into existence, by which all claims to land within this Province will, I hope, be cheaply and expeditiously dealt with.

In thanking you, in conclusion, for your promise of co-operation and support in the difficult work still before me, I feel sure that you will understand my motives for abstaining in the present position of affairs from alluding to the occurrences which compelled me most reluctantly to despatch a military force from Cape Town to aid in vindicating the supremacy of the law. I will confine myself to assuring you that I appreciate very highly the spirit of loyalty and love of order which induced many of you, at no small sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience, to come forward when appealed to in support of the constituted authorities.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY, *Governor.*

Kimberley, August , 1875.

Deputation of the Kimberley Mining Board to his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly.

The Board waited upon his Excellency at half-past four on Thursday last, and presented the following Address:—

"To his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of this Province.

"The Respectful Address of the Chairman and Members of the Mining Board

"May it please your Excellency,

"We, the members of the Kimberley Mining Board, have much pleasure in expressing our great satisfaction at your Excellency's visit to this Province, trusting that a nearer and renewed acquaintance with the wants and wishes of the diggings community may lead your Excellency to initiate some beneficial legislation in their regard, or at least to obtain for them some alleviation of the evils they principally suffer from.

"We would especially desire to draw your Excellency's attention to the following subject, viz., the administration of justice, the native vagrancy question, to the evils resulting from a large and increasing illicit trade in diamonds, against which the present law forms no adequate remedy, and to the heavy charges and expenses under which the Province suffers, owing to the establishment here of a Government disproportionately large and cumbrous, and the cost of which causes to be diverted from useful and productive public works sums of money which can be but ill afforded by the rate-payers.

"We would also feel grateful to your Excellency if you would devote some portion of the time of your sojourn here to the investigation of the working of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1874, called 'The Mining Ordinance,' but which might be called 'An Act to Manage Claimholders' Property contrary to their expressed wishes.' The repeal of this Act would be looked upon with much satisfaction by the entire body of miners.

"The Board, while assuring your Excellency of our and of our constituents' loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, cannot fail to notice the fact that extreme dissatisfaction with the local Government prevails, and begs respectfully to state that such dissatisfaction has not been allayed by the unnecessary measure, viz,, the dispatch of troops to this already over-taxed district, which measure your Excellency was urged to accept by the clamour of an unpopular party.

"Wishing your Excellency a pleasant sojourn in this Province, and a safe and happy return to your seat of Government, and trusting that your stay among us, however short, may be productive of the best feelings between yourself and Her Majesty's subjects here.

"We have, &c.

(Signed) "J. H. W. RAUSCH, *Chairman.*
"G. TEARNAN.
"JAMES GIFFORD.
"JOSEPH B. TURNER.
"P. J. ODDENDAAL.
"H. B. WALLIS.
"WILLIAM LING."

To which his Excellency read his reply, and handed it to the Chairman as follows:—

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

"I am glad to learn from the Address you have just presented that, as members of the Kimberly Mining Board, you regard with great satisfaction my visit to this Province.

"You are right in supposing that one of the chief objects of my temporary residence here is to make myself better acquainted with the wants of the digging community, and that I shall be ready to listen to all representations that you, as its representatives, may desire to make to me, and to aid, so far as lies in my power, in remedying any grievance of which you have cause to complain.

"In saying this, however, I must be distinctly understood as referring solely to matters which pertain to the exercise of your functions as such representatives, and as declining therefore to enter into any discussion unconnected with questions which lie within the province of a Mining Board.

"I accept indeed, with pleasure, your assurances of loyalty to your Sovereign, though I cannot help felling that, under present circumstances, that loyalty might have been more appropriately shown by refraining from criticism on the steps to which it has unhappily been necessary to resort for the purpose of upholding Her Majesty's authority in this place.

"I shall be quite willing, as you desire, to devote my time and attention, during my sojourn here, to aid in amending the Mining Ordinance of 1874, which does not appear to work smoothly.

"The subject, however, is one of much difficulty, and so great a variety of opinion prevails in regard to many points of it, that I should like to receive from you a detailed statement of your objections to the provisions of the present law, or, better still, a copy of the draft of the proposed new Bill, which I was informed by your Chairman, when in Cape Town, that the Board had directed its legal adviser to prepare for submission to the Legislature.

"As the question now stands, I can only declare generally that it has always been my desire to see the claimholders invested with the fullest power to manage their own affairs which can be grantd consistently with the interests and welfare of other sections of the population, and subject only to such restrictions on the part of the Government as may be requisite for the protection of life and property.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "HENRY BARKLY, *Governor.*

"*Kimberley, August* 5, 1875."

Kimberley, August 5, 1875.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of Griqua-Land West, &c.

May it please your Excellency,

On behalf of the office-bearers and congregations of the Wesleyan Methodist Churches on the Diamond Fields, we beg to tender your Excellency our hearty congratulations on your arrival at Kimberley, and to express the satisfaction afforded us by your presence among us to-day.

As loyal subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, we have pleasure in welcoming your Excellency as Her Majesty's representative, and shall ever pray that your Excellency may be rightly guided in all your efforts to promote the social, commercial, and religious welfare of Her Majesty's subjects in this province.

Your Excellency no doubt will have observed the progress made in the township since your last visit in 1872, and will be further gratified by another instance of it in the ceremony of to-day.

The Church proposed to be erected will involve responsibility, necessitating liberal support, which we have every reason to believe will be given by an earnest Christian public.

We greatly appreciate the honour which your Excellency has done us by consenting to lay the foundation stone of this church, not only because of the high position you hold as Governor of the Cape, and High Commissioner, but also because of the sympathy which your Excellency has ever manifested in willingly co-operating with all sections of the Christian Church.

Respectfully and earnestly thanking you for this act of courtesy and Christian kindness, and humbly praying that your Excellency may be rewarded by Him who is the Head of the Church and the Lord of all.

We have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES FISH,
GEORGE MABIN SLADE,
Wesleyan Ministers.

His Excellency replied as follows:—

Reverend Sirs,

I receive with much pleasure the loyal and dutiful address which you have just presented on behalf of the office-bearers and congregations of the Wesleyan Churches at the Diamond Fields.

On learning that the laying of the foundation stone of the church proposed to be erected on this spot had been deferred for some time in expectation of my arrival, I most readily agreed to take part in the ceremony at the earliest possible period.

I have observed with pleasure the progress that has been made in the township of Kimberley since my last visit three years ago, and it is especially gratifying to me to find that its religious and educational institutions are keeping pace with those of a secular character.

I thank you, in conclusion, for the very cordial reception you have given me to-day, and for the good wishes which you offer for my temporal and eternal welfare.

Mr. S. Paddon, Secretary to the Building Committee, then read the following, which is the inscription on the corner-stone:—

"In the name of the Holy Trinity. In the thirty-ninth year of the reign of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the foundation stone of this edifice, to be set apart for the worship of Almighty God, agreeably to the discipline and forms of the Wesleyan Church, to be called the Trinity Methodist Church, Kimberley, was laid by his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of the Cape Colony, on the fifth day of August, 1875.

"His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of Griqua-Land West.

"His Excellency Richard Southey, Esq., C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Griqua-Land West.

"The Rev. W. M. Punshon, L.L.D., President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference.

"The Rev. James Scott, Chairman of the Bloemfontein District.
"The Rev. James Fish, the Rev. G. M. Slade, Resident Ministers.
"Building Committee:—The Honourable R. W. H. Giddy, John Roberts, William Vicary, Thomas Osborn, C. R. Gowie, B. F. Roberts, Fred. Reed, William Trollip.
"W. W. Paddon, Treasurer; S. W. Paddon, Secretary to the Building Committee.
"*Kimberley, August* 5, 1875."

The Hon. R. W. H. Giddy then presented a silver trowel to his Excellency, and the stone being lowered, his Excellency proclaimed it duly laid.

The Rev. James Fish then delivered a very eloquent address, in the course of which he said the teachings of the Church of which he was proud to be a member, whilst in harmony with the teachings of the Christian Church, were equally in harmony with the Holy Scriptures. The Wesleyan Church was the friend of all other Churches, and the enemy of none; it had endeavoured to emulate them all in the dissemination of Christian truth, it had a large heart for the work of Christian charity, it was firm and manly in the stand it took against scepticism and unbelief, and to rebuke practical ungodliness in the world. This work was commenced under the smile of God, and the presence of those he saw around him gave substantial encouragement to the hope that it would be carried out successfully. He thanked his Excellency the Governor for having, at a cost of some inconvenience to himself, come here to perform the ceremony; he also thanked the Lieutenant-Governor for his presence, and the office-bearers for the manner in which they had performed their duties, and concluded in the words of Nehemiah, "God of Heaven will prosper us, therefore will we arise and build."

A plate was then laid on the stone, and subscriptions were very freely given, about 100*l.* being realized.

The National Anthem was then sung, and three cheers given for the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

No. 20.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received September* 9.)

My Lord, *Kimberley, August* 7, 1875.

IN continuation of the correspondence on the subject I have now the honour to transmit the report of the Lieutenant-Governor as to the progress of events since the arrival of troops in this Province.

2. It does not seem to call for comment on my part, but I may state, with reference to the concluding paragraph, that I am in communication with Sir Arthur Cunynghame on the subject of reducing, as far as possible, all extraordinary expenditure during the remainder of the stay of the troops, whose presence cannot, I am afraid, be dispensed with, at earliest, before the trials of the rioters take place next month.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 20.

Sir, *Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Kimberley, July* 20, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Excellency's information, that the detachment of troops sent hither by your Excellency to aid the civil power in suppressing seditious and riotous proceedings on the part of a number of persons who had formed themselves into an armed association with the avowed object of defying the laws, crossed the Orange river from Hope Town, under the immediate command of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Cunynghame, on the

19th of June last, and arrived at the junction of the Riet and Modder rivers, twenty-five miles from this place, on Saturday the 26th ultimo.

2. On Friday the 25th I informed Sir Arthur by letter that I would ride out to the junction early on Monday morning the 28th to meet and confer with him, but having on the previous day (Sunday) received a communication from him intimating his intention of moving from that point direct to Barkly, and so avoid entering this town, instead of going to the junction, drove to a point on the Barkly road where his Excellency informed me he expected to arrive by 11 o'clock A.M. on the 28th.

3. I met his Excellency at the appointed place, and after a short conference he determined upon changing his route, and instead of going direct to Barkly to march through this town.

4. The reasons which influenced the General in thus altering his route will, I know, have been reported to your Excellency by himself; the effect has, I am sure, been very beneficial.

5. The General with his staff and a small escort came into town on Tuesday afternoon the 29th, and the main body marched in on the following morning and, after a short halt to water the horses, &c., near the public gardens, proceeded along the principal streets to Market Square, and halted in front of the public offices.

6. During the halt the men were allowed to go by parties to see the Colesberg Kopje or New Rush Mine, and thereafter were regaled by the volunteers with an ample supply of bread and cheese and beer, and the officers were entertained at luncheon in the Council Chamber also by the volunteers; a large number of the inhabitants assembled in the square and testified their appreciation of the value of the services rendered to the Province by the arrival of the troops by furnishing the men with an ample supply of oranges and other fruits.

7. After a halt of some hours the column moved away on the road to Barkly, to which place they marched by easy stages, and encamped on the right bank of the Vaal river just above the town, some twenty miles from this.

8. On the day following that on which the troops arrived here I issued a Proclamation, of which I annex a copy, offering an amnesty or general pardon to all, except six of the leaders, the members of the Association who, on or before noon of the 15th instant, came in and delivered up the arms which had been unlawfully acquired and used by them as such members, or who made declarations that no such arms had been or were in their possession.

9. I limited the number of exceptions to the amnesty to six, because your Excellency had, in your communications with the delegates who went to Cape Town to confer with you, and also in your letters to Mr. Tucker, the Chairman of the Association, intimated that about that number would be excepted. The six excepted were arrested by the police immediately after the publication of the Proclamation, and are being proceeded against in the ordinary way of criminal prosecutions, on charges of sedition and riot, which allows of their being admitted to bail from time to time as the cases against them proceed.

10. During the interval between the issue of the Proclamation and the expiration of the time allowed for compliance with its terms 31 members of the Association delivered in their arms, and 26 others made the required declarations, thus 57 in all took advantage of the offered amnesty.

11. Among those who did not avail themselves of the opportunity to escape from the consequences of their misdeeds were three, viz., John Cundill, John S. Fisher, and John G. Ross, who had made themselves conspicuous as leaders, and who would have been included in the first exceptions from the amnesty, but for my desire to adhere to the number (six) mentioned by your Excellency.

12. On the afternoon of the 15th I issued a further Proclamation, a copy of which I annex, extending the offer of amnesty to the 27th instant but excepting therefrom the three persons named above, and these three were arrested by the police on the morning of the 16th, and are now being proceeded against in the ordinary course on the same charges as those preferred against the other six.

13. I annex lists of the names of the 57 who have complied with the terms of the amnesty with such information respecting each as is known to the police.

14. Some more of the Associationists may possibly comply with the conditions of my Proclamation before the 27th, but it is impossible at present to say whether they will or not. I do not, however, contemplate having to make further arrests.

15. The General has already, after consultation with me, sold nearly half of the horses which he purchased for creating a mounted force, and he will, I trust, very

soon feel at liberty to dispose of the remainder, as also those used for the guns, for, in my opinion, only a small infantry force is required here, while the expense to be incurred for horse forage is considerable.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. SOUTHEY, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 20.

Proclamation No. 14 *of* 1875.

[See Inclosure in No. 41 of Part I of C. 1342 of 1875.]

Inclosure 3 in No. 20.

Proclamation No. 15, *of* 1875.

WHEREAS, by my Proclamation No. 14 of the 1st July, 1875, I did, in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, offer and extend an amnesty to all persons in this Province, save and except those mentioned in the schedule thereunto annexed, who had enrolled themselves in illegal bodies, and had armed and drilled in defiance of Her Majesty's Government, or had wrongfully and unlawfully assembled under arms in the town of Kimberley on the 12th April last, on condition that such persons should, before 12 o'clock at noon on this day, either deliver up any arms and ammunition unlawfully acquired by them, or make a declaration to the effect that they had not appeared under arms unlawfully acquired.

And whereas it has been represented to me that many misguided persons, who were engaged in the unlawful acts hereinbefore referred to, have been misled regarding the meaning and intent of my said Proclamation;

And whereas I am desirous of extending to all such persons the benefit of Her Most Gracious Majesty's clemency;

Now, therefore, I do hereby proclaim, declare, and make known that the amnesty offered and extended by my said Proclamation of the 1st instant shall remain open to all persons therein referred to, save and except those in the schedule hereunto annexed, who shall before 12 o'clock at noon, on Tuesday the 27th instant, comply with the terms and conditions set forth in my Proclamation aforesaid.

Schedule of Persons Excepted.

1. John Cundill.
2. John Sloane Fisher.
3. John Grant Ross.

God save the Queen!

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of this Province, this 15th day of July, 1875.

(Signed) RICHARD SOUTHEY, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

By command of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.
(Signed) JOHN B. CURREY, *Secretary to Government.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 20.

Persons who have given up their Arms and Ammunition in accordance with Proclamation No. 14, dated July 1, 1875.

No.	Names.	Remarks.
1	F. Dahl	Prussian. Convicted of illicit diamond buying. Painter by trade.
2	Van Beuren	Cape Colony. Dutch Africander. Digger at Old De Beer's.
3	Heindrick Behn	Prussian. Cape Colony. Bookkeeper to a butcher.
4	Frank Booysen	Cape Colony. Dutch Africander. Occupation unknown
5	J. J. de Vos	Cape Colony. Dutch Africander. Produce storekeeper.
6	F. v. Wippanaar	Cape Colony. Dutch Africander. Storeman.
7	Peter de Villiers	Cape Colony. Dutch Africander. Produce storekeeper.
8	Fred. Lecordeur	Digger, working on shares.
9	P. F. de Villiers	Cape Colony. Dutch Africander. Occupation not known.
10	N. J. de Villiers	Ditto.
11	Robert Eckhart	Ditto.
12	Henry J. Clack	Cape Colony. English. Digger (on shares).
13	T. J. Ross	Cape Colony. Dutch Africander. Digger (on shares).
14	J. H. Meyer	Cape Colony. Dutch Africander. Occupation not known.
15	John Vander Byl	Cape Colony. Dutch Africander. Digger.
16	Jacobus Vander Byl	Ditto.
17	John Ellotson	Cape Colony. Occupation not known.
18	K. E. Edwards	Digger (on shares).
19	Leo Zuckermeyer	Prussian. Late German Legion. Tent maker.
20	John Brodie	Irish. Claimholder. Baker by trade.
21	Robert Brodie	Ditto.
22	John van Rooyen	Dutch Africander, Cape Colony. Occupation not known.
23	John Bower	Dutch. Cape Colony. Digger.
24	Barend Bower	Ditto.
25	Ludwig Bower	Ditto.
26	Chas. Simpson	Digger (on shares).
27	Robert Haskins	Occupation not known.
28	Charles Cooley	Ginger-beer maker.
29	J. Wilter	Occupation not known.
30	J. Dold	Digger (on shares).
31	Thomas Driver	Occupation not known.

(Signed) GILBERT PERCY, *Inspector, Commanding Griqua-Land Constabulary.*

Inclosure 5 in No. 20.

List of Members of the Diggers' Protection Association who have made Declarations with respect to Arms and Ammunition supplied to them by the Association.

No.	Names.	Remarks.
1	Heindrich Behn	Cape Colony. Bookkeeper to a butcher.
2	Frank Booysen	Cape Colony. Occupation not known.
3	Jacob Stephanus de Villiers	Ditto.
4	Alexander A. Roesky	Tried and acquitted for administering drugs to a sick man. Claimholder.
5	James Nolan	Irish. Digger (on shares).
6	Patrick J. Murtha	Irish. Claimholder and hotel-keeper.
7	James Henry Cahill	Irish. Digger (on shares).
8	James Skeen	Irish. Occupation not known.
9	Henry Eager	Irish. Digger (on shares).
10	Patrick Mc Namara	Ditto.
11	Thomas Shoremann	German. Canteen-keeper.
12	John Van Roskerck	Half-caste.
13	Benjamin Alexander	Jew. By trade a jeweller. Drives cart on the mine.
14	Anthony Harris	Jew. Digger (on shares).
15	Julius Hohenstein	German. Occupation not known.
16	Fred. A. English	Irish. Cape born. Claimholder.
17	John Peter Gray	Storekeeper.
	E. M. Gray	

(Signed) GILBERT PERCY, *Inspector, Commanding Griqua-Land Constabulary.*

Inclosure 6 in No. 20.

List of Persons who signed a Declaration to the effect that while members of the Diggers' Protection Association they carried no Arms but such as were their own property.

No.	Names.	Remarks.
1	J. J. Retief	Natal. Digger (on shares).
2	D. J. de V. de Vos	Produce storekeeper.
3	Denis Doyle	From Natal. Digger (débris washer). Committed for trial for fraudulent insolvency.
4	G. W. Richardson	English. Late Cornet 8th Hussars. Overseer for De Pass Brothers, diggers.
5	L. D. Cilliers	From Western Province. Claimholder. Digger (on shares).
6	W. M. Frames	Cape Colony. Port Elizabeth. Claimholder.
7	S. A. South	Natal. Claimholder.
8	John Anderson	Scotch. Butcher.
9	M. Hertzog	Cape Colony. Butcher.

(Signed) GILBERT PERCY, *Inspector,*
Commanding Griqua-Land Constabulary.

No. 21.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received September* 9.)

My Lord, *Kimberley, Griqua-Land West, August* 7, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a despatch which has just been handed to me by the Lieutenant-Governor, covering copies of the Ordinance "to sanction the purchase by the Government of the Province of Griqua-Land West, of the farm in the said Province known as Vooruitzigt," which was unanimously passed by the Legislative Council a few days since.

2. I have signified my assent to this Ordinance in Her Majesty's name, but it will not of course be promulgated until I receive an intimation of your Lordship's sanction of this purchase.

3. That this, if not already notified, will be given, there cannot be the least doubt when your Lordship is aware not merely of the political but the financial success of the measure.

4. It will be seen from Mr. Southey's report, which is so full as to spare me the necessity of entering into details, that the tenders received from persons desirous of obtaining a title to the lots of land they occupy, already amounts in the aggregate to the sum of 97,350*l.*, or nearly the entire purchase-money, payable within three years from date; whilst there is every prospect that a nearly equal sum will be received during the same period from the remaining stand-holders, or by the commutation of other sources of revenue. This, it must be borne in mind, is without the slightest reference to the value of claims in the diamond mines, which many claimholders would be only too glad to acquire in freehold at a fair valuation.

5. The result of the whole transaction seems likely therefore to be, as anticipated by Mr. Southey, that after providing for all existing debts and liabilities, and furnishing ample funds for the completion of public works and other improvements contemplated, there will still remain a surplus which, with prudent management, should relieve the Province from all danger of financial embarrassment for many years to come.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

P.S.—It has not been found practicable to procure authenticated copies of the Ordinances in time, but they will be transmitted by next mail in substitution for those now sent.

H. B.

Inclosure 1 in No. 21.

Sir, *Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Kimberley, August* 6, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Excellency's assent, disallowance, or other direction thereon, the accompanying Ordinance No. 7 of 1875, intituled "An Ordinance to sanction the purchase by the Government of Griqua-Land West, of the farm in the said Province known as Vooruitzigt."

2. The circumstances under which this property has been acquired by the Government are so well known to your Excellency that it would be superfluous for me to enlarge upon them, but I may take this opportunity of giving such information as is in my possession regarding the present position and future prospects of matters connected with the transaction.

3. The purchase, as your Excellency is aware, was completed on 31st May last, and, under the deed of sale, possession was to be given to the Government on 1st July. On the 18th June, having then received a copy of the agreement between your Excellency and Mr. Alfred Ebden, I issued a Government Notice, No. 61, of which I inclose a copy, in which I made it known that the Government had purchased the property, and stated that I was prepared to receive, provisionally, applications from the tenants to purchase their stands, or building lots, at prices equal to eight years' rental, payable as follows:—10 per cent. on final acceptance of the offer, 15 per cent. within three months thereafter, and the remainder either in cash on completion of the title, or in three yearly instalments secured by a mortgage bond bearing interest at 6 per cent., the titles to be on perpetual quit-rent tenure, with a reservation of all precious stones and minerals to the Crown.

4. On the 4th July the Government received possession of the property. It appears that there were then 871 stands, occupied at a yearly rental of 16,900*l.*

The other sources of revenue had been, for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1874:—

	£
Wells	447
Grazing	463
Water for stock, &c.	280
Farm accounts	377
Hut rent	51
Bricks	42
	1,660

And all these had not diminished in the first half of the present year; indeed, the revenue from Wells had more than doubled, so that the gross reveuue, when the Government took possession, was about 19.000*l.*

The cost of management under our administration will be about 2,500*l.* a-year.

5. It was urged by some of the tenants that the revenue being so large, the lots might have been offered at less than eight years' purchase, and it was argued by some of the late proprietors, and also by some of the tenants, that it was not right to insist on precisely the same terms from all tenants without respect to the relative values of the stands in different localities. I will therefore here briefly state the reasons which influenced my judgment in both these matters: 1st. As to offering the same terms to all persons, I felt to some extent bound to respect the vested interests of the early inhabitants who had acquired the more valuable positions, and I felt confident that any attempt to deprive them of the fruits of their enterprize would array so many influential persons against the Government measure, whatever it might be, that there would be very little prospect of its success.

The purchase price was fixed at eight years because, though I had reasonable grounds for believing that many tenants would pay that price, it was still possible that only the best stands would be thus disposed of, and that the bulk of them would have to be sold at a great reduction.

6. I have now the honour to report that 370 tenants, paying a total rental of 12,087*l.*, have applied to purchase 550 stands for the sum of 97,350*l.*, the whole of which will be payable within three years of the present date, so that the payment of the purchase amount of 100,000*l.*, which extends over eight years, may be considered to be amply provided for.

7. There remain 321 stands, let at a rental of 4,813*l.*, the tenants of which have not yet applied to capitalize their rents; of these, however, many are prepared to

do so, if an extension of time be given them, and at a very moderate estimate these 321 stands may be expected to produce another sum of 25,000*l.*

8. In addition to the stands, for which rent has been paid as dwelling or business sites, there are 200 wells on the property, each paying a yearly licence of 6*l.*, and most of the well-owners would be glad to capitalize; there are also plots of ground occupied rent-free by diggers and others, some of whom have built substantial houses and are willing to buy the ground they occupy at a valuation. Others, again, who now live in the crowded parts of the town, are desirous of acquiring suburban allotments, and applications are also being received from persons who are desirous of buying ground on which to conduct their diamond-seeking operations in privacy.

In explanation of this, I should state that the soil which is removed from the mine in hard lumps requires to be exposed to the air to render it friable, and that large claimholders thus require a considerable extent of ground for the purpose. These four classes, I have no doubt, will, in the course of the next three years, absorb ground to the value of another 25,000*l.*

9. I do not look for any amount for the "veldt," or pasturage of the farm, as that will be required for commonage and other public purposes, nor do I here take into account the possibility of further discoveries of minerals; but in estimating the value of the property, I must not overlook the immense heaps of *débris* surrounding the two mines, which are now altogether the property of the Government, and are being washed for diamonds with great profit. These heaps it is now proposed to sell at a small price per cart-load, and, according to the estimates of the mining officers, a sum of 50,000*l.* can be easily realized for them.

10. I annex a sketch plan showing the mines and township.

11. It will be seen from what I have stated that there is a reasonable prospect of the purchase of this property being so successful an operation as not only fully to justify it, but also to furnish the means for providing all public works and buildings connected with the town, and to make a considerable addition to the public funds. The necessary survey will be at once commenced, and as soon as titles are issued I shall hope to see municipal institutions established.

12. In conclusion, I beg to express the hope that, with the formation of those institutions, and the acquisition by the inhabitants of a direct stake in the Province and an interest in the soil, there may be an end of the violent political agitations which, ever since the discovery of the vast wealth of the country, have rendered the administration of the Government so difficult.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. SOUTHEY, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 21.

[No. 7, 1875.—Signed R. SOUTHEY.]

In the name of Her Majesty I assent to this Ordinance.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY, *Governor.*

Ordinance enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Griqua-Land West, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

Ordinance to sanction the Purchase, by the Government of the Province of Griqua-Land West, of the Farm in the said Province known as "Vooruitzigt."

WHEREAS it is expedient for public purposes that the farm in this Province, commonly known as "Vooruitzigt," in the division of Kimberley, should be acquired by purchase by the Government of this Province, in terms of a certain agreement in that behalf made and entered into on the 31st of May, 1875, at Cape Town, between his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of the said Province, of the one part, and Alfred Ebden, as proprietor of the said farm, of the other part:—

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for the Governor of the said Province to purchase the said farm "Vooruitzigt," for the sum of 100,000*l.* sterling, according to the aforesaid agreement, which is annexed as a schedule hereto. Purchase aut rized.

2. The purchase price shall be paid by debentures of the Government of the said Province, bearing interest from the 1st of July, 1875, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly at the Treasury in the said Province, or in Cape Town, or London, and the said debentures shall be redeemed in the said Province, or in Cape Town, or in London, in equal proportionate amounts, yearly, within eight years from the 1st of July, 1875, unless redeemed earlier: Provided always that notice shall be inserted in the Government Gazettes of this Province, and of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and in the "London Gazette," not less than three months before any such debentures shall be redeemable, and such notice shall specify the numbers and value of such debentures, and the date on which they must be presented for redemption; and provided further that no such debentures so advertised to be redeemed as aforesaid shall bear interest beyond the date fixed for such redemption. Purchase pric how to be pai

3. All the right, title, and estate of the vendor to and in the said farm "Vooruitzigt" shall be deemed to have ceased and determined on the 30th of June, 1875. Rights of ve to cease.

4. All and singular the conditions, provisoes, and stipulations of the aforesaid agreement, forming the schedule hereto, are hereby ratified, confirmed, and made valid.

5. It shall be lawful for the Governor to cause the said farm "Vooruitzigt" to be surveyed; to subdivide the same in any manner he may think proper; to cause the whole or any portion or portions of the said farm to be sold by public auction, or to allow the whole or any portion or portions thereof, not sold at such public auction, to be sold by private contract, at any time within a year of such public auction, for any price not being less than the upset price fixed at such public auction; and to grant a lease or leases of any portion or portions thereof; and to make grants of any portions thereof for public purposes, and to make reservations of any portions thereof for commonage or other public purposes; provided, nevertheless, that in all cases the rights to all minerals and precious stones in the said farm be reserved to the Crown. How farm m subdivided a disposed of. Mineral right reserved.

6. It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint and employ a Manager or Managers of the said farm, and such other officers or assistants as he may deem necessary, and to pay them such salaries and allowances as he may think proper, out of the proceeds or rental of the said farm. Employment officers.

7. The accounts of the said debentures and of the said farm shall be kept separate and distinct from all other public accounts of the Province. Accounts to kept distinct.

8. All tenants of the said Alfred Ebden, on the said 30th of June, 1875, holding any licence from the said Alfred Ebden, in respect of any land or tenements, on or within the limits of the said farm, shall be entitled to purchase the same for any such sum not exceeding ten years' purchase, as the Governor may fix, provided always that such purchase be subject to such conditions and be completed within such time as the Governor may determine. Ordinance wi take effect.

9. This Ordinance shall commence and take effect from the date of the promulgation hereof, and the publication hereof shall be deemed and taken in law to be such promulgation.

Terms and Conditions upon which Alfred Ebden, Registered Proprietor of the Estate "Vooruitzigt," in the District of Kimberley, Griqua-Land West, has agreed to Sell, and the Government of Griqua-Land West, through his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of Griqua-Land West, has Purchased said Estate.

1. The purchase price of the said estate is the sum of 100,000*l.* sterling, payable as hereinafter provided (subject to the stipulation after-mentioned).

2. Alfred Ebden cedes, assigns, and makes over absolutely, to the said Government, all his right, title, claims and interest in the said farm, together with all diamonds, minerals, and property of every description, in or upon the same, and all rights of action arising therefrom, or incident thereto, and undertakes to execute any necessary further act or deed of transfer or conveyance to complete title thereof, under the original grant and title deed thereof, in favour of Diederick Arnoldus de Beer and Johannes Nicolaas de Beer, dated the 27th day of December, 1863, and

the subsequent deed of transfer in his favour, dated the 19th day of October, 1871. Alfred Ebden hereby undertakes to hold harmless and indemnified the Government of Griqua-Land West, against all claims and demands, action or actions, suit or suits, or other proceedings which shall or may be preferred or commenced by Isaac Sonnenberg and Edward Eager Hurley, or either of them, in or about or relating to the said farm or to any part or portion thereof, and against all losses, costs, damages, and expenses which may be thereby incurred or sustained.

3. Alfred Ebden reserves to himself all stand licences due and payable up to the 1st day of July, 1875, as shown by the rent roll exhibited by or on behalf of Mr. Ebden to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Griqua-Land West, provided, however, that he shall not be entitled to any new claim or claims other than those shown by the aforesaid roll, or to any fresh claims.

Mr. Ebden hereby relinquishes absolutely and for ever all claims and demands whatsoever, and of what nature or kind soever, which he, as the registered owner of the said farm, now has or ever had against the said Government, subject, however, to the sanction of this Agreement or payment of the balance of the purchase-money, as provided by Article 9.

From and after the date of these presents, no new stand or other licences, or any engagement relative to the said farm, or the diamonds or minerals therein or thereon, shall be entered into by the said Alfred Ebden.

4. His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly undertakes that this sale and purchase of "Vooruitzigt," and payment thereof, shall, without delay, be ratified, confirmed, and provided for by local Ordinance to be passed by the Legislative Council of Griqua-Land West, and sanctioned by his Excellency.

5. The purchase-price shall be paid by debentures of the Government of Griqua-Land West, bearing interest from the 1st day of July, 1875, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, at the Treasury in Griqua-Land West, or in Cape Town or London, which debentures shall be redeemed in equal proportionate amounts yearly within the next eight years, unless redeemed earlier, as hereinafter stipulated.

6. The proceeds of all sales of plots of ground or erven in the town of Kimberley and of any other portion of "Vooruitzigt," sold by the Government, shall be reserved for and appropriated towards the redemption of the debentures, according to their numerical order, beginning with No. 1, and continuing in regular succession so far as the moneys received will go.

7. Government to enter into possession of "Vooruitzigt" on the 1st day of July, 1875, or earlier if practicable, Mr. Ebden hereby assenting thereto.

8. This deed of sale and purchase is, however, to be subject to the final approval of the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, such approval to be formally communicated to Mr. Ebden or his representative in this Colony by or before the 30th of September, 1875.

9. In case such approval shall not be so given and communicated, or unless the Government of Griqua-Land West shall, on the refusal of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to sanction the said sale and purchase, pay or cause to be paid, within three calendar months after the receipt of information that such sale and purchase has not been sanctioned, to the said Alfred Ebden or his representative in this Colony, the balance of the purchase-price of the said farm "Vooruitzigt," as agreed on, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to date of payment, this Agreement shall be considered as lapsed and terminated, and the Government will therefore account to Mr. Ebden for the proceeds of all sales aforesaid, and of rents, revenues, and licences received by them in the interim, undertaking to keep an account and reckoning thereof, under deduction, however, of all necessary disbursements and expenses in or about the collection thereof.

10. The legal proceedings now pending before the High Court of Griqua-Land West, between the Government and Mr. Ebden, and all other legal proceedings and litigation on both sides, in reference to the said farm, or to any of the matters and things aforesaid, shall be left in abeyance until this Agreement shall be finally approved of as aforesaid, and then in such case shall be mutually withdrawn and abandoned.

The said sale and purchase, when so approved, shall also be an absolute estoppel to all or any action or actions, suit or suits, or other proceedings now pending between Alfred Ebden and any other person or persons, or party or parties, whomsoever, in reference to the said farm, or to any diamonds, minerals, or property, in or upon the same, and to any action or proceeding in which judgment may have

been pronounced but not carried into execution, and to all litigation on the part of Mr. Ebden, to the said farm; and all actions, suits, or judgments shall be left in abeyance until the sale and purchase shall be approved.

In witness whereof, Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of Griqua-Land West, and Alfred Ebden, by his agent, John Xavier Merriman, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at Cape Town, in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope this 31st day of May, 1875, in the presence of subscribed witnesses.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY. [Seal.]
ALFRED EBDEN,
By his Agent,
JOHN MERRIMAN. [Seal.]

Witnesses:
(Signed) Hampden Willis.
Henry Reid.

I, the undersigned Alfred Ebden, of Port Elizabeth, merchant, registered Proprietor of the Diamond Estate "Vooruitzigt," situate in the territory of Griqua-Land West, do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint John X. Merriman, Esquire, M.L.A., of Cape Town, to be my Attorney and Agent for the purpose of effecting a sale of the said estate to his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., acting for and on behalf of the Government of Griqua-Land West, for the sum of 100,000*l.*, with full power and authority to act for me and on my behalf in the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming, and hereby engaging, at all times, to ratify and confirm, any agreement of sale that may be or may have been executed by my said Attorney, to give proper legal effect thereto.

Dated at Port Elizabeth, this 31st day of May, 1875.

(Signed) ALFRED EBDEN,
Registered Proprietor of "Vooruitzigt."

Witnesses:
(Signed) W. S. Kingsmill.
A. E. Pickering.

We, the undersigned, Dunell, Ebden, and Co., the duly appointed administrators of the above Estate, hereby ratify and approve the within Power of Attorney granted by the said Alfred Ebden in favour of the said John X. Merriman, M.L.A.

(Signed) DUNELL, EBDEN and Co., *Administrators.*

As witnesses:
(Signed) W. S. Kingsmill.
A. E. Pickering.

God save the Queen!

August 3, 1875.

Inclosure 3 in No. 21.

Government Notice No. 61, *of* 1875.

Secretary to Government's Office, Kimberley, June 18, 1875.

THE Government having purchased the farm Vooruitzigt, with all the rights, title, and interest of the late proprietors in and to the same, is prepared to receive provisionally applications from persons holding stands or building lots in the township of Kimberley, for the purchase of the stands or building lots now held by them respectively on leases from Mr. Alfred Ebden.

The price at which such provisional offers will be received will be a capital sum equal to eight years' rental. The purchase amount of a stand rented from the proprietors at 25*l.* would thus be 200*l.*

In the event of these offers being finally accepted, the purchase money must be paid as follows:—

1. A deposit of 10 per cent. within fifteen days of the final acceptance of the offer being notified in the "Government Gazette."

2. A further instalment of 15 per cent., making in all 25 per cent., within three months of the offer being so accepted as aforesaid.

3. The remaining three-fourths of the purchase money may be paid on comple-

tion of title or a mortgage bond, bearing interest at 6 per cent., may then be passed for it, payable in three equal yearly instalments, the first instalment to be due and payable on the 30th June, 1876.

If the deposit of 10 per cent. be not made within the prescribed time, the application to purchase will not be entertained.

If the second payment of 15 per cent. be not made within three months, the deposit of 10 per cent. will be forfeited, and if the purchaser shall not, upon notice being given in the "Government Gazette" calling upon him to take up his title, complete the purchase within three months of such notice, both the instalments paid will be forfeited, and the application for purchase will be cancelled.

The titles will be issued on perpetual quit-rent tenure, in order to preserve intact the rights of the crown to precious stones and minerals below the surface.

The quit-rent, payable yearly in advance, will be, in cases where the purchase amount is under 50*l.*, 5*s.*; above 50*l.* and under 100*l.*, 10*s.*; above 100*l.*, 20*s.* Provided that such quit-rent may be redeemed at any time on payment of fifteen years purchase thereof, in addition to the amount of stamps required by law; and provided also that such redemption shall in nowise prejudice or affect the conditions of the quit-rent tenure or the rights of the crown.

Applications in the form which will be supplied will be received at the office of the Secretary to Government until noon on Saturday, the 31st July next.

By command of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,
(Signed) JOHN B. CURREY,
Secretary to Government.

Inclosure 4 in No. 21.

Township of Kimberley.

I, registered in the rent roll of the proprietors of the farm "Vooruitzigt" as the tenant of lot No. , in the township of Kimberley at a rental of £ per annum, do hereby make application, in terms of Government notice No. 61 of the 18th June, 1875, to purchase the said lot No. for the sum of £ , being eight years' rental: and I do hereby engage and bind myself, in the event of this offer being finally accepted, to pay a sum of £ , being a deposit of 10 per cent. of the purchase money, at the Treasury, Kimberley, within fifteen days of the notification in the "Government Gazette" of the acceptance of this offer, and to pay a further sum of £ making in all 25 per cent. of the purchase money, within three months of the acceptance of this offer, and to pay the remaining three-fourths of the purchase money on receipt of title or otherwise to pass a mortgage bond for the same, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable in three equal yearly instalments, the first instalment to be due and payable on the 30th of June, 1876.

(Signed)
Registered Tenant of Lot No.

Witness to Signature:
(Signed)
Kimberley, this day of , 1875.

Inclosure 5 in No. 21.

Plan of the Town of Kimberley, and Mines.

No. 22.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

(No. 93.)

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 10, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a correspondence with the War Office respecting the withdrawal of the troops from Griqua-Land West.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

---

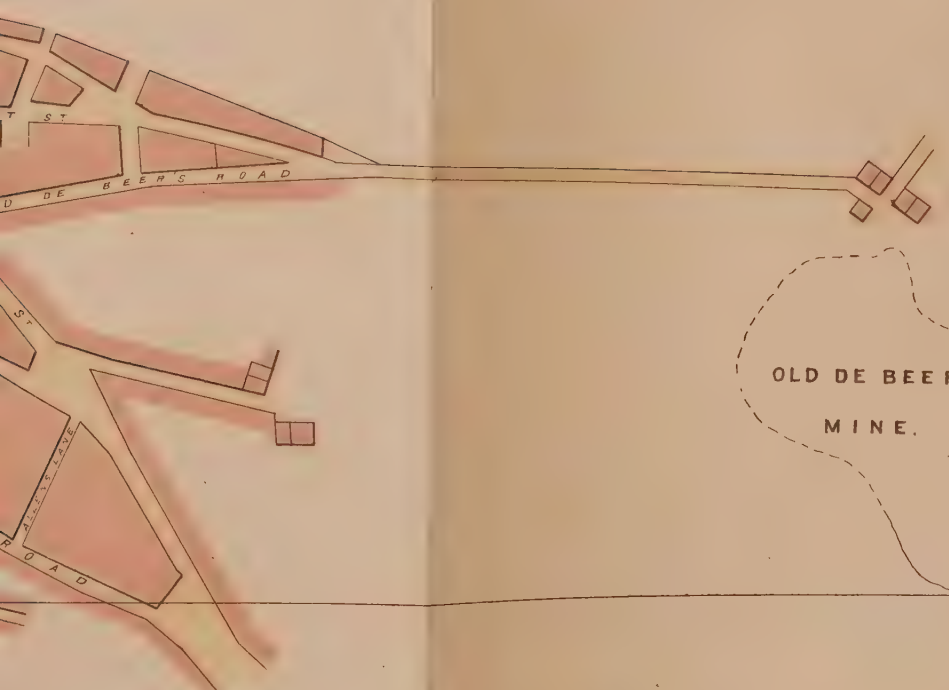
* Nos. 12 and 15.

KIMBE
plan
TOWNSHIP A

B U L T F O N T E

(1625 - 2/76. 1485) [F.O. 114]

RLEY.
of
ND MINES.



I N F A R M .

No. 23.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 17, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 7th ultimo,* reporting your arrival at Kimberley and assumption of the Government of Griqua-Land West, and inclosing copies of addresses presented to you on the occasion, and of your replies.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 24.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 18, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 7th ultimo,† forwarding a Report from Lieutenant-Governor Southey as to the progress of events since the arrival of the troops in the Province of Griqua-Land West.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 25.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 20, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th August,‡ transmitting a despatch from Lieutenant-Governor Southey, with an Ordinance to sanction the purchase of the farm Vooruitzigt in the Province of Griqua-Land West.

In my despatch of the 14th July,§ I intimated to you that I sanctioned to arrangement for the purchase, and should be prepared to advise the Queen leave to its operation the necessary Ordinance for the creation of debentures to be issued in payment for the property; and Her Majesty has now been pleased to do so.

The time fixed in the deed of agreement for the notification of my approval (the 30th instant) has, indeed, been so very short, and the information supplied to me has been so incomplete, that I have been reduced to the necessity of sanctioning a transaction, with respect to the details of which I am imperfectly satisfied, as the only means apparently available for the immediate removal of a serious political difficulty.

I can only trust, therefore, that when I have before me the complete financial results of this transaction, they will be as satisfactory as you now consider them.

I do not, at the present moment, feel altogether sure that, as a financial operation, the commutation of the license fees for not more than ten years' purchase is so advantageous a measure, as to have rendered it advisable to secure the option of it to the tenants by the Ordinance.

It appears to me to be possible that the Government might have done better by receiving reduced annual payments on account of those licenses; but, of course, I do not now express any confident opinion on this point.

There is, however, one feature in the case as to which it is necessary that I should, as soon as possible, receive clear explanations.

My attention has been drawn to a statement in the "Diamond Field" newspaper of August 7, to the effect that, under a notice of the Griqua-Land West Government, No. 78, the stand-holders on the Vooruitzigt farm have been pressed into purchasing their sites by an intimation that they would forfeit all lease and occupancy unless purchase were made within a short time.

* No. 19. † No. 20. ‡ No. 21.
§ See Command Paper 1342 of 1875, No. 37.

A similar representation has been made in a private letter, of which a copy has been communicated to me, and I must request you to inform me, at the earliest moment, whether there is any foundation for such reports; and if any notice in connection with this matter, other than that (No. 61) which accompanied your despatch of 7th August, has been issued, I desire to receive it as soon as possible.

I cannot, indeed, suppose that any notice issued with your sanction would contain any such threat as that above-mentioned; but in calling your attention to the alleged issue of such a document, I wish to impress upon the Government of Griqua-Land West the necessity of furnishing me, without delay, with full and clear information on all matters of importance. This duty has, in time past, been so often neglected, and I have had such frequent cause to complain during the last few months of the extraordinary delay and omissions in the forwarding of necessary information by the Local Government, that I am unable to feel sure that, in the present case, a Proclamation which, if really issued, would be of the highest importance, may not have been omitted from the communication made to me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 26.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Central Department, War Office, September* 25, 1875.

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 3rd instant,* I am directed by Mr. Secretary Hardy to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, a copy of a letter received from the Lieutenant-General commanding at the Cape of Good Hope, relative to the movements of the troops sent to Griqua-Land West.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRED. STANLEY.

Inclosure in No. 26.

Sir, *Fannsmith, August* 13, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to address you, in continuation of my letter of July 2nd, in which I inclosed to you a copy of a report which I had written to his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, showing what the troops which he had directed should proceed to Griqua-Land had done, and their state and position.

I have the honour to inform you that I deemed it advisable to remain with the force until the arrival of Sir Henry Barkly at Kimberley. I then requested his views as to their further services.

He informed me that it was his wish that they should remain at Barkly, on the Vaal River, pending the trial of those who were arrested for sedition, probably until the first week in October, and after that time circumstances must dictate the propriety of their return to the Cape or otherwise.

His Excellency suggested a further reduction in the horses, both of the artillery and mounted infantry, and also as regarded the four transport waggons.

The horses now consist of thirteen for the division of guns, and about twenty-one for the mounted men.

I replied that I could not concur in his views as regarded the reduction in the horses, for if the services of the troops were required, in my opinion it might lead to disastrous consequences, but I added that if he commanded it, of course I would carry it out. Sir Henry Barkly then said he would be guided by my opinion.

As regards the transport, I have sanctioned the change from mules to oxen, on the score of economy, for although they are slower, yet as his Excellency represented that he did not think it probable grave disturbances would suddenly occur, this change might not prove detrimental.

As the detention of Her Majesty's troops at Barkly was certain until October, and very probable after that period, I considered that it would be advisable temporary huts should be erected, as in November the hot weather sets in, and heavy rains occur in December and January.

* No. 15.

Sir Henry Barkly has consented to this, and Colonel Glyn has received directions to make arrangements with the Civil Commissioner to carry it into execution, with the assistance of his own men on working pay, and a large number of prisoners.

Receiving from his Excellency his assurance that it would not be detrimental that I should continue my inspections of the troops on the eastern frontier, I placed the command of the force directly in the hands of Colonel Glyn.

I do not anticipate disturbances will arise should the prisoners be declared guilty, and heavily sentenced for sedition; but, small as the force is, I believe it to be very efficient, and adequate to cope with such difficulties as it may meet with.

Up to the day of my departure from the Diamond Fields for King William's Town, I am happy to say but one man had deserted in Griqua-Land, and he had been recovered. The conduct of the troops generally has been regular.

I will not fail to make you acquainted with any further circumstances as they arise connected with this force.

I have, &c

(Signed) A. T. CUNYNGHAME, *Lieutenant-General, Commanding, South-West Africa.*

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

No. 27.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 1.)

My Lord, *Kimberley, August 21, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copy of an Address which I yesterday delivered to the Legislative Council of this province on the occasion of my presiding for the first time at its deliberations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 27.

Friday, August 20, 1875.

HIS Excellency Sir Henry Barkly took the chair in the Legislative Council for the first time, and, after prayers, read the following address:—

Gentlemen,

In accordance with Her Majesty's Letters Patent, it becomes my duty whilst resident in Griqua-Land West to preside at your meetings.

It gave me pleasure to take this opportunity of revisiting the province after an interval of nearly three years, although the pleasure was somewhat marred by the occurrences which led to my doing so—the opposition, namely, threatened to the execution of the judgments of the Courts of Law by an armed association.

No Government worthy of the name could allow such a state of things to continue, and directly I received intelligence that the members of both the Executive and Legislative Councils had unanimously recorded their opinions that the Queen's authority could not be maintained without the presence of troops, I despatched a sufficient military force to support the authorities in restoring the supremacy of the law. This object was happily accomplished without resistance.

The causes of the discontent which has occasioned so much anxiety and expense, are deserving of the most serious consideration on your part.

There can be little doubt that they are chiefly to be traced to the fact of the principal diamond mines having been situated on land claimed as private property, and to the insecurity of tenure, combined with the fear of sudden increase of license money or rents felt on this account by the diggers and standholders. I can never believe that, had it not been for that circumstance, men of intelligence and education would have dreamt of resisting lawful authority; still less that so comparatively small

a portion of Her Majesty's loyal subjects would have responded to the appeal made to them by the local Government to come forward in the interest of law and order.

So convinced indeed was I of this, and so strongly did I feel the necessity of putting matters at Kimberley upon a safer and more settled footing, that I did not hesitate to take upon myself the responsibility of purchasing the Vooruitzigt farm for the large sum of 100,000*l.*, with a view of placing the diggings in the position in which they would have been if originally opened on Crown lands.

I am glad that you saw fit to confirm this purchase by Ordinance, as also to be able now to announce to you that that purchase has received the sanction of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is prepared to advise the Queen to leave the Ordinance as passed to its operation. Of the financial success of the measure, there can no longer be any doubt, applications having already been received by Government from standholders desirous of commuting their present rentals into a perpetual quit-rent tenure, which amounts in the aggregate to within a fraction of the entire purchase money.

The survey of these allotments will forthwith be proceeded with, and I trust ere long will be followed by the introduction of the municipal institutions, so much needed in the township.

I find that the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the present year have, owing to circumstances already alluded to, not yet been laid before you. They were prepared as far back as the month of February, and embraced such reductions under the latter head as were then deemed feasible. These have been adhered to when practicable, and the outlay in the interim has thus been kept strictly within the income.

In the revision which has recently been made, however, it has been found requisite to deduct a sum of 5,000*l.* from the anticipated receipts, in consequence of the Cape House of Assembly not having voted the refund of duty, as recommended by the Ministry, on notes issued by the banks of the Colony for use in this Province.

In the estimates which I have now the honour to present, the ordinary revenue of the year is computed at 70,100*l.*, and the ordinary expenditure at 67,525*l.*, showing a probable surplus of 2,575*l.* In order to obviate further delay at this late period of the year, I recommend these estimates for your adoption, leaving for maturer deliberation hereafter a complete re-adjustment of the financial system of the Province.

With regard to the further legislation of the session, several bills already in course of preparation will be introduced as soon as possible.

It will be my duty, however, in the first instance, to invite your attention to the expediency of amending one which has already passed through all its stages here, under the title of "An Ordinance to establish a Court to adjudicate on claims to land in the Province of Griqua-Land West."

It is in my opinion desirable, for many reasons, that this measure should be restored to the shape in which it was originally introduced by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, which left all claims whatever to land to be investigated by the proposed legal tribunal, prior to the issue of titles by the Crown. The Attorney-General has been instructed to remove the re-commitment of the measure with this object.

I have only for the present to advert to one more question of importance. The amendment of the Mining Ordinance of 1874, which is admitted on all sides to be working unfortunately in some respects, has been for some time past in contemplation, and I shall take an early opportunity of proposing to you such alterations in the existing regulations as will leave to claimholders the full management of their own affairs, without depriving Government of supervising authority in cases in which human life is endangered, or the interests of other classes of the community concerned.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY, *Governor.*

Kimberley, August 20, 1875.

No. 28.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 20.)

My Lord, *Kimberley, September 11, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of correspondence which has passed between Lieutenant-Governor Southey and myself relative to the Ordinance to establish a Court to adjudicate on claims to land in the Province of Griqua-Land West.

2. It will be perceived that that ordinance, as submitted to me by Mr. Southey, differed widely from the draft approved by your Lordship in your despatch of 30th April,* since, instead of conferring on the Court a jurisdiction in all cases of claims to land, it restricted its jurisdiction to such claims as might be submitted to it by the Governor; a provision being added that any person whose claim should not be so submitted should be entitled to procure an order of the High Court for the purpose.

3. In communicating the despatch above referred to to the Lieutenant-Governor, I had drawn his special attention to the question raised by your Lordship as to the meaning of certain words in clause 8 (subsequently 9), which proposed to enact that the Court should hear and decide claims "in the order in which they shall be submitted to it by the Governor," words not in the draft as originally prepared by the Attorney-General under my directions, but inserted, with other additions, in that subsequently introduced into the Legislative Council, and to which I made no objection at the time, under the erroneous impressson that Mr. Shippard had concurred in their insertion.

4. The narrative in Mr. Southey's first letter shows that before the despatch reached him the Land Court Ordinance had been passed, after having undergone the far more important alterations to which I have already adverted.

5. Feeling confident that your Lordship would disapprove of such large powers of virtually deciding as to the validity of land claims being retained by the Executive, I lost no time, as soon as I learnt that these alterations had been made, in intimating to Mr. Southey my intention, whenever he submitted the Ordinance under the Royal Letters Patent for my assent, disallowance, or other direction thereupon, to return it to him with instructions, in virtue of the authority conferred on me by these last words, to propose such amendments in my name to the Legislative Council as would suffice to restore it to the shape in which it had met your Lordship's approval.

6. The Bill, however, was not submitted to me until after my arrival here, Mr. Southey then, as will be seen, urging me in the strongest manner to reconsider my objections and allow the Ordinance to come into operation at once unaltered.

7. I trust that after weighing the arguments on both sides your Lordship will be of opinion that I acted rightly in adhering to my determination, which has since been successfully carried into effect.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 28.

Sir, *Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Kimberley, August 6, 1875.*

IN forwarding for your Excellency's assent, disallowance, or other direction thereupon, the inclosed Ordinance No. 3 of 1875, intituled an "Ordinance to establish a Court to adjudicate on Claims to Land in the Province of Griqua-Land West," I have the honour to state that after it had been passed by the Legislative Council it was sent to the Acting Attorney General for the certificate required by section 179 of the Colonial Regulation, and was returned by that officer on the 29th of May with a statement that in his opinion the Royal assent ought not be given thereto, and accompanied by a memorandum, of which I inclose a copy, in which Mr. Shippard assigned certain reasons for his action in the matter. It appears from the memorandum that he disapproved of certain alterations and amendments made by the Legislative Council in his original draft.

2. I felt much surprised at this, as it appeared to me that the Acting Attorney-General was assuming a right to exercise a control over legislation which the rule requiring a statement from him did not contemplate, and I addressed two letters to him on the 31st of May of which I annex copies.

* Not printed.

3. Mr. Shippard replied to these letters on the 18th of June and 16th of July respectively, and copies of these letters are also annexed.

4. In order to place the matter fully before your Excellency I must enter into a short account of the origin of the measure and of its passage through the Executive and Legislative Councils of this Province.

5. It will be within your Excellency's recollections, that early in 1874 the Reverend W. A. Robinson and Mr. W. B. Sampson, who claimed lands in this Province, in virtue of transactions with one Theodore Doms, complained to the Secretary of State that they had not received titles to the lands so acquired, and that the Earl of Carnarvon, in a despatch of the 5th of August, 1874, expressed an opinion that the claims of Messrs. Robinson and Sampson should be investigated, with a view to a final and early settlement, and suggested the appointment of special Commissioners with full powers to inquire into and decide, not only their claims, but also any others of a like kind, which might be presented within a reasonable time, if they could not be conveniently dealt with by the existing Law Courts.

6. Your Excellency sent me a copy of this despatch on the 3rd of September, 1874, and instructed me to consult the Attorney-General as to what facilities could be offered by this Government to Messrs. Robinson and Sampson, to enable them to commence and conduct proceedings in the Recorder's Court, for the establishment of their claims, and generally as to the legal bearings of the whole question at issue.

7. On receipt of these instructions I drew up a memorandum, of which I annex a copy, in which I stated the case and asked the Attorney-General to consider and advise whether, in his opinion, Messrs. Robinson and Sampson, and other claimants, could bring their claims before the High Court, and if so, by what kind of process.

8. Before receiving these instructions I had by my despatch of the 15th of August, 1874, laid before your Excellency the plan on which I proposed to proceed in dealing with claims in land; had notified the appointment of a Commission consisting of the Secretary to Government, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, to examine and classify all the claims, and to report who, in their opinion, were entitled to be registered as owners of properties. I had also distinctly stated in that despatch that in the case of persons whose claims were finally admitted, I proposed to issue titles, immediately I had thus anticipated the proposal of the Secretary of State regarding the appointment of a Commission, though I had limited the functions of the Commissioners to reporting, whereas the Earl of Carnarvon suggested that the final decision should rest with them.

10. In your despatch of the 28th of August your Excellency stated that you saw no objection whatever to my appointment of the Commissioners to examine and report who, in their opinion, were entitled to be registered as owners of farms or other property, and whilst expressing the opinion that in cases of conflicting claims the Commissioners would not be able to arrive at definite conclusions, and that in many instances a reference to a legal tribunal would be necessary, you informed me that the views of the Secretary of State on this question amongst others, would probably reach you before any definite action had been taken with regard to the issue of titles.

11. On the 31st of August, 1874, your Excellency transmitted my despatch of the 15th to the Secretary of State, and pointed out to his Lordship that the course taken by me in appointing a Commission to report what claims were in their opinion entitled to be registered was in accordance with that authorised in the Cape Colony, but that it was inapplicable to disputed cases in which the intervention of a legal Tribunal seemed indispensable.

12. In your despatch of the 10th of December, your Excellency forwarded to me a copy of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 103 of the 2nd of November, in which Lord Carnarvon approved of the appointment of the Commissioners to report who should in their opinion receive titles, and as regards the creation of a legal Tribunal for dealing with disputed land cases, agreed with your Excellency that the ground should first be cleared, and that certain principles should be laid down for the guidance of the Court which was to be established.

13. Before this reached me I had obtained the opinion of my Legal Advisers on the points mentioned in the Secretary of State's despatch of the 5th of August. This opinion, which is dated the 4th of December, 1874, has been already furnished to your Excellency, but I annex a copy for facility of reference. It will be seen that Mr. Shippard then considered there was a Land Commission in existence having certain powers to deal with claims to land; that he then contemplated a Commission with judicial power and not a single Judge, though he afterwards in the Legislative

Council successfully opposed an amendment which would have enabled your Excellency to appoint either a Judge or a Commission as you might deem most advisable, and that he then only looked forward to the establishment of a Tribunal for dealing with "doubtful claims."

14. On the 17th of December, having considered Mr. Shippard's opinion, I intimated to your Excellency that I would cause a draft Ordinance to be prepared for the consideration of the Legislative Council.

15. Up to this point, therefore, the views which I had formed in respect of land questions had been supported by my Legal Adviser; they had been substantially, if not exactly, in accordance with those of your Excellency and the Secretary of State, and the actions which I had taken with the expressed aim and object of immediately issuing titles in undisputed cases had met with approval.

16. At this time, December, 1874, Mr. Shippard, the Acting Attorney-General, visited Cape Town, and whilst there and in communication with your Excellency he drafted an Ordinance for establishing a Land Court, but I had no share in deciding on the general scope and bearing of that measure, and I was ignorant of the provisions which it embodied until I received from your Excellency the draft, of which I annex a copy.

17. On reading it, I formed the opinion that it required careful consideration and revision. It appeared to me to go too far in enacting that the proposed Court should have jurisdiction in all claims to land in this Province, for in all the correspondence that had passed it had been clearly understood, as I have shown, that the intervention of a legal Tribunal was only required in disputed cases, and not to go far enough in defining the manner in which it should deal with such claims as were to be submitted to it, and when the draft came before the Executive Council seven new clauses were added and others amended.

18. I will here state briefly the considerations which led me to these conclusions and, in my opinion, necessitated this action in the Executive Council. First, as to submitting all claims to the proposed Court, I had never contemplated such a proceeding nor had your Excellency or the Secretary of State ever suggested it. Had I been consulted about it, I should have said that it seemed to me that in many classes of cases such as the Griquas, the Batlapins, the Albanian settlers, and the holders of Orange Free State and South African Republican titles, there would be injustice in compelling persons to go into a Court of Law to obtain the formal recognition of claims which, as regards the natives, we took over with the country, and which, as regards those of European descent, have been expressly protected by Proclamation No. 72 of 1871. It seemed to me also to be creating an unnecessary, if not a dangerous, precedent to place in the hands of any Judge the power of making grants of land which by the Letters Patent is vested in the Governor. Again, I could not see why a Court of Law should be constructed to deal with matters in which no issue was involved. Take, for instance, the common case of a man holding by Free State title a farm on which he has lived for many years, and for which, or any part of which, no other claimant appears. Your Excellency's Proclamation No. 72 of 1871 assures such a man that his existing title will be duly respected, considered valid, and confirmed. I fail to see what good can be expected from legal proceedings after the lapse of four years, causing further delay, vexation, and expense before that assurance can be fulfilled! I also thought that there was no machinery for compelling persons to go with their claims before the proposed Court, if, as in many cases they are, they should be unwilling to do so; and that the measure as it stood would indefinitely increase the delay, if it did not multiply the complications attending the question, for there was nothing in it to prevent fresh claimants from starting up at any time or existing claimants from altering or modifying the claims already filed.

19. I must also here remind your Excellency that in October 1874, I had proceeded to Griqua Town, in the neighbourhood of which the original Griqua burghers are principally seated; and that in order to comply, as far as possible, with their urgent and reasonable entreaties for titles to their lands, I had appointed a Commission to define and mark off the boundaries of their allotments. On the 11th of March last, nearly three months after Mr. Shippard had drafted his Ordinance, your Excellency, in a despatch, approved of that action on my part, and only suggested that it would be better to refrain from issuing the titles until the Legislative Council could be consulted as to establishing a Tribunal for hearing and determining summarily any disputes regarding land that might be brought it.

20. This despatch reached me whilst Mr. Shippard's draft Ordinance was before

the Executive Council, and I submit that the only inference I could draw from it was that your Excellency still concurred with me in thinking that the proposed Land Court should be a Tribunal for the settlement of cases in which, owing to want of proof of validity, or disputes, or other complication, the Government was not prepared to issue titles.

21. On the 25th of March, your Excellency sent the draft Ordinance as amended in the Executive Council to the Secretary of State (I inclose a copy for reference), and on the 30th of April Lord Carnarvon intimated his approval of it, subject to two remarks, one of which was that he would be glad of further information as to the reasons for enacting in clause 8 that no claim should be entertained by the Land Court unless submitted by the Governor.

22. This despatch reached me on the 6th of June. The Land Court Ordinance had been read a third time and passed on the 5th of May, and I shall presently revert to what took place in the Legislative Council in connection with it.

23. With regard to the 8th clause referred to by Lord Carnarvon, which is clause 9 in the Ordinance as passed, it will be seen that it was not a part of Mr. Shippard's original draft; it is one of the seven new clauses inserted whilst the measure was under consideration, and I find, on reference to the original draft, that it was written in the margin by Mr. Shippard in the Executive Council, from which I infer that if he did not suggest the addition, he had then no great objection to it. It was designed in connection with clauses 15 and 16 in the Ordinance as passed to clear the ground and define the manner in which cases should come before the Court, and the manner in which the Court should deal with them, and it seemed to me to be of importance, in order to prevent unnecessary delay and expense, that provision should be made for the cases going before the Court in groups, so that the persons interested might make common cause, or at least that the witnesses might not be called more often than was absolutely necessary.

24. On the 5th of April Mr. Shippard moved the second reading, which was carried; but on the Council going into Committee it became evident that there was a danger of opposition, if not of obstruction, on the part of the elected members. On the 9th of April, two of the three present left the room, and the Council had to adjourn, there being no quorum; and Dr. Graham moved for correspondence and returns connected with the land question, which could not possibly have been furnished within any reasonable time. On going to a division, this motion was lost, and Dr. Graham thereupon announced his intention of opposing the Ordinance, and also moved the rejection of the Loan Ordinances, after which he ceased to attend whilst those measures were under discussion. It appeared on inquiry that the objection of Dr. Graham and Messrs. Green and Arnot was based principally, if not altogether, on what seemed to them the indignity to which the measure in its original form would subject the Chief Waterboer, who, after having ceded the whole country, would be compelled to go into a Loan Court in order to obtain a spot on which to live; and an amendment to section 5 having been suggested and carried, the Ordinance finally passed through Committee on the 30th of April, in the only form in which the elected members would agree to it. On the 3rd of May the amendments were considered, and were opposed by the Acting Attorney-General and the Treasurer. I was thus placed in a position of some difficulty, but I thought it of great importance to pass some measure for dealing with land cases, and that this measure was sufficient as it stood, and on the 5th of May it was read a third time and passed.

25. It had received the support of the elected members, as well as of myself and the Secretary to Government, and, whilst expressing my conviction that it would not have been passed in its original form, I have no hesitation in saying that, as it stands, in my opinion it provides sufficiently for all persons bringing their claims before the proposed tribunal if the Government is unable to comply of its own motion with their demands for title.

26. The only possible grounds of objection that I can see are: 1st, that the Government might issue titles to undeserving persons; and 2nd, that the Government might withhold titles from deserving persons, and yet not send their cases to the Land Court. As regards the first, I may observe that, as the Letters-Patent vest the powers of making grants of land in the Governor, it does not seem right to seek to evade the responsibility in order to disarm suspicion, more especially when it is remembered that at present the machinery for making grants in this Province has to be constructed, and that it may easily be so contrived as to give all publicity to proposed grants, and to admit of all objections being received and considered before titles are finally issued. The Letters-Patent provide that grants must be in conformity with some law in force

here, or with Royal Instructions, or with regulations made and promulgated by your Excellency. We have a local Ordinance under which Crown lands can be leased and sold, but I have not proposed any enactment for dealing with the subject of free grants, and I should not desire to do so. Nor have any Royal Instructions been issued on that subject, so that is clearly in your Excellency's power to frame and promulgate regulations which will keep the issue of free grants under proper and sufficient control. With respect to the second possible objection that titles might be withheld from deserving persons, it will be seen that, by Clause 5 of the Ordinance, every claimant can insist on his claim being sent to the Land Court, and, if it be thought that some claimants might be too ignorant or too poor to avail themselves of this provision, it might be an instruction to this Government to send to the Land Court all cases in which titles are not issued.

27. I now leave the matter in your Excellency's hands, merely remarking that the Ordinance as passed is substantially what all the correspondence between your Excellency and myself and between the Secretary of State and your Excellency led me to believe was necessary or desirable; that it has been passed in the only form which would secure the assent of the elected members; and Mr. Shippard's objections appear to be of a political rather than a legal character.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. SOUTHEY, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

His Excellency Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 28.

Report of the Acting Attorney-General on an Ordinance to establish a Court to Adjudicate on Claims to Land in the Province of Griqua-Land West.

I HAVE certified that in my opinion this Ordinance ought not receive the Royal Assent, and I have now the honour to state the reasons which impel me to adopt, with very great regret, the somewhat unusual course of recording a formal protest against a measure passed by a majority of the Legislative Council of this Province.

In the first place I must state that this Ordinance in its present form differs in my opinion essentially from the Draft Ordinance originally prepared by me; and differs also most materially from the Draft Ordinance, the principle of which was affirmed on the second reading. It is true that it was then stated that the only principle to be affirmed by such second reading was the bare proposition that a Land Court should be established, and that every other provision of the Ordinance was to be open to discussion, but it is equally certain that I have never pledged myself to agree to such vital changes of principle as are involved in the alterations subsequently introduced by a majority of the Council, and that I have steadfastly opposed them at every stage.

The main objection that I entertain to the Ordinance is that instead of providing that all claims to land in this Province shall be submitted indifferently to the ordeal of the proposed Land Court, only such claims are to be laid or brought before that tribunal as his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor may be pleased to send there, save so far as the latter part of the present fifth section may be regarded as a saving clause.

On every account I deem it desirable that all claims to land in this Province shall be submitted to the scrutiny of a judge and of the public in open court; nor have I heard a single argument on the other side which tends in the least to shake my conviction on this point.

I consequently object to the fifth, ninth, and fifteenth section, and I also consider some slight modification of the sixteenth section necessary, and accordingly recommend that the Royal Assent be withheld from this Ordinance.

(Signed) S. G. A. SHIPPARD,
Acting Attorney-General, Griqua-Land West.

May 29, 1875.

Inclosure 3 in No. 28.

Sir, *Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Kimberley, May* 31, 1875.

WITH reference to my letter of to-day's date, in which I informed you that I would address a separate communication to you on the subject of a report on the Land Court Ordinance which you sent to me under date the 29th instant, giving your reasons for what you then stated to be the somewhat unusual course of recording a formal protest against a measure passed by a majority of the Legislative Council, I now wish to ask you to consider and report upon the following points, which I think require very careful consideration, since they were certainly not disposed of by any arguments used during the recent debate on the Land Court Ordinance in the Legislative Council.

I desire to ask you to consider:—

1. Whether there is any precedent for handing over to a Court of Law (which the proposed Land Court is to be), a function so purely executive as that of making grants or dispositions of land in cases in which the claims set up are neither objected to by the Government nor disputed by other claimants.

2. Whether if there be no precedent for such a course it would be wise or expedient to establish one.

3. In what way could a court of law take cognizance of matters in which no parties appear before it, and in which there is no issue to be tried and no question to be decided.

4. Would it be possible or practicable to compel all persons having claims to land in this Province to bring their cases before the Grand Court against their own will.

5. If it be possible, would it be just or reasonable to compel persons whose claims are admitted by the Government to be valid, clear, and undisputed, to incur the expense and suffer the inconvenience and delay of legal proceedings in order to obtain the *quasi* finality of a legal decision merely to affirm what is not disputed?

6. What finality could attend the decisions of a Court in which fresh claimants could at any time insist on the hearing of new claims to land already disposed of by the Court's Judgments.

7. What benefit either to the claimants or to the general public could reasonably be expected to arise from such novel procedure to counterbalance the apparently unnecessary vexation, delay, and expense to which many persons would be subjected, beyond relieving the Government of a responsibility which naturally and properly devolves upon it.

8. What, in your opinion, would be the length of time required for the settlement of the claims to land in this Province if all the claimants now registered may bring forward their cases when they please, and not sooner, and if the Land Court were empowered and obliged to entertain every case submitted to it by old or new claimants, no matter who or when.

9. What, in your opinion, would be the probable yearly cost of such a Court.

10. In asking you to favour me with your opinions on the above points, I would wish to make a few observations on two of them, which will at least serve to explain the views I take of them, if they should fail to influence your opinions.

11. The first on which I will remark is that of the possibility of compelling all persons to submit their claims. There is no machinery to effect this in the Ordinance as passed, nor was there any in the Ordinance as originally drafted by you. It might at first sight appear that the desire to obtain title would make all claimants bring their cases forward; but a little consideration will show that this is not so. There are at least two large classes which would not voluntarily bring their cases into Court. Both these classes are in actual possession of the lands they claim, many numbers of each class have built, cultivated, and made other improvements. The one class supported by native or Free State grants is either secretly unwilling to exchange its form of title at present, or feels certain of getting a new title in due course without much trouble or expense, and is well content to set the freedom from demands for quit-rent and transfer dues against the unfelt and only contingent inconvenience of having no British title for the present. The other class, with but very slender claims, is abundantly satisfied to be allowed to remain in undisturbed possession, knowing well that every year and every month adds to the strength of its claims, which it will at last become difficult, if not impossible, to ignore. These will thus be, on the one hand, a continuous loss of revenue; whilst, on the other hand, a continuous increase of claims becoming daily more difficult to dispute, will steadily diminish the extent

of land at the disposal of the Crown, and I see no power which can force such cases into the Land Court, unless the right of sending cases to it for decision is reserved to the Government as it is by the Ordinance now passed.

12. Then as to the justice or reasonableness of compelling, if it be possible, all persons to bring their cases before the Land Court. Having taken over this country from the Griqua Government, can we turn round and say that every Griqua, from the Chief downwards, must go through costly forms of law, with which he cannot be acquainted, and in every step of which his rights may be contested by speculators desirous of forcing him to sell at a nominal price, for the purpose of obtaining legal possession under British rule of that which he and his fathers owned before we came, and the peaceable possession of which was guaranteed by the English Governor? Again, as regards the Batlapins, who before our coming settled in Griqua territory by permission of the Griqua Government. These people live chiefly in villages, occupying lands in common. They have filed no claims. How are they to bring individual cases before the Land Court? Yet they have undoubted rights, which must be protected if justice is to be done. Turning to the European claimants, there are first those of English descent, who in 1867-8, on the invitation of the Griqua Government, settled in that part of the Hay division known as Albania, to shield the Griquas from further encroachment on the part of the Orange Free State. Many of these men have been in occupation for years, have built substantial houses, cultivated large extents of land, and other improvements; and I am at a loss to see either justice or reason in compelling such men, in clear and undisputed cases, to establish before Courts of Law rights which no one contests. Lastly, there are the holders of Orange Free State and South African Republican titles, who are likewise guaranteed possession by Sir Henry Barkly's Proclamation, No. 72 of 1871. It is true that in many, or possibly even in all, of these last cases, there is this difficulty, that the extents of land claimed, according to beacons, reports of Land Commissioners, and occupation for a greater or less period, are far larger than the extents conveyed by the grants, but it is questionable whether that difficulty can be solved by the Land Court; and, pending its solution by the ordinary Law Courts, it would, to my mind, be not only unjust and unreasonable, but impolitic, to force these men, who may be suspicious of our intentions, to take legal proceedings to obtain their rights, whatever they may be; and it is unjustifiable to impose any longer than is necessary on other sections of the community the share of taxation which this class of claimants can well afford to pay. Of course, I fully admit that in all the classes of claims to which I have adverted, except in the case of the Batlapins, there may be, and probably are, cases in which, even if there be no dispute between rival claimants, the Government would not feel at liberty to give titles without fuller investigation than is at present practicable; and these cases would properly remain over for inquiry by the Land Commissioners, and, if necessary, for settlement by the Land Court. But as regards the greater part of them, I am disposed to think that only the action of the Executive Government is necessary to do justice to individuals, and, at the same time, to make a great improvement in the public revenue.

13. There may possibly be other classes of claims which, in some cases at least, may admit of immediate Executive action; but I hope I have said enough here to induce you to reconsider very carefully the question of the sufficiency of the Land Court Ordinance, as it now stands, for the purposes which in reason and justice it should be expected to accomplish.

I have, &c

(Signed) R. SOUTHEY, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

The Honourable S. G. A. Shippard,
Acting Attorney-General.

Inclosure 4 in No. 28.

Sir, *Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Kimberley, May* 31, 1875.

I HAVE received from you the Ordinance, No. 3, of the present year, intituled, "An Ordinance to establish a Court to adjudicate on claims to land in the Province of Griqualand West," which was sent to you for the Certificate required by Article, No. 179, chapter VII., of the Rules and Regulations of Her Majesty's Colonial Service, and I observe that your Certificate, dated the 29th instant, is to the effect that, in your opinion, the Ordinance in question should not receive the Royal Assent.

2. I have also received your Report of the same date, in which you state, as your

reason for advising that the Ordinance be disallowed by Her Majesty, that some of its provisions were altered in its progress through the Legislative Council, and that you consider the alterations objectionable. I have addressed a separate communication to you on that Report.

3. As regards the statement of the Law Officer of the Crown, which is required by the regulations to accompany every legislative act, I have always understood that what is desired is a Certificate of the legality of the provisions of the measure, and of the accuracy of its details, rather than an opinion as to the soundness or expediency of its policy, and I shall be much obliged if you will furnish me with your opinion on the following points:—

1st. Whether the Ordinance as passed provides sufficiently for conferring on the Court which it proposes to establish full power and authority to hear and adjudicate on all claims to land which may be brought before it.

2ndly. Whether its provisions are sufficient to enable all persons having claims to land in this Province to cause their cases to be taken before the Land Court, and to obtain a judicial decision upon them.

3rdly. Setting aside the question whether greater weight should be attached to your own opinion, that all persons having claims to land in this Province, of whatever nature, should be compelled to incur the expense, and suffer the inconvenience and delay of submitting their cases to the proposed Land Court, than to the opinion of the majority of the Legislative Council, that only persons whose claims are disputed by others, or objected to by the Government, should be required to do so; whether the Ordinance is otherwise objectionable, defective, or insufficient for the objects which in its present form it is intended to accomplish.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. SOUTHEY, *Lieutenant-Governor*

The Honourable S. G. A. Shippard,
Acting Attorney-General.

Inclosure 5 in No. 28.

Sir, *Attorney-General's Office, Kimberley, June* 18, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's letter of the 31st ultimo, relative to my certificate that the proposed Land Court Ordinance ought not, in my opinion, to receive the Royal assent.

In reply I have, in the first place, to express my regret that I am unable, even on purely legal grounds, to recommend that this Ordinance, in its present form, should receive Her Most Gracious Majesty's confirmation.

Your Excellency will, I feel sure, do me the justice to admit that, throughout the discussion of this measure in the Legislative Council, I lost no opportunity of explaining to that body the law applicable to this subject, or of endeavouring to indicate to them what I hold to be the true course, both in a legal, no less than a political, point of view.

In reply to the three questions asked me in the letter under acknowledgment, I have the honour to state—

1. That in my opinion the Ordinance, as passed, does not provide sufficiently for conferring on the Court which it proposes to establish full power and authority to hear and adjudicate on all claims to land which might be brought before it. Section 5 limits the jurisdiction of the Court to cases of claims to land which may be submitted to it by the Governor, either voluntarily or in obedience to an order of the High Court. I consider this not merely objectionable in principle, but actually bad in law, inasmuch as it enables the Governor to limit at pleasure the jurisdiction of a court of law, save only when an order of the High Court through hostile process overrides his authority. Such a provision is, I will venture to say, without a parallel in the history of jurisprudence.

2. That in my opinion the provisions of the proposed Ordinance are not sufficient to enable all persons having claims to land in this Province to cause their cases to be taken before the proposed Land Court. Nothing short of the unrestricted jurisdiction I have always advocated would, I think, secure this desirable result. Many a poor Griqua might, as it seems to me, suffer grievous wrong, unless his claim be brought as a matter of course before this Court; and the costly legal machinery of obtaining an order from the High Court (even if he were cognizant of the process) to compel the

Governor to submit his case to the proposed Land Court might, in practice, be tantamount to a denial of justice.

3. That apart from the fact, somewhat prominently brought to my notice, that I have in this matter the misfortune to differ from the majority of the Legislative Council, and apart also from the abstract question whether a minority be *ipso facto* necessarily in the wrong, I hold that this Ordinance is otherwise objectionable, defective, and insufficient for the objects which it was originally intended to accomplish, and which are involved in what ought, I think, to be the essential principle of the measure. And I base this opinion on the provisions of Section 5 (already referred to); on the provision of Section 9, that the Court shall decide on claims in the order in which they shall be submitted to it by the Governor—a provision which I regard as both objectionable and unnecessary; and on the provisions of Section 15, which leave it entirely to the option of the Governor to transmit or withhold claims.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. G. A. SHIPPARD,
Acting Attorney-General.

His Excellency Richard Southey, Esq., C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Inclosure 6 in No. 28.

Sir, *Attorney-General's Office, Kimberley, July* 16, 1875.

I HAVE to express my regret at having been prevented from replying earlier to your Excellency's letter of the 31st of May last, relative to my report on the Land Court Ordinance bearing date the 29th of May last.

I have maturely considered the arguments advanced in the letter under acknowledgment, and am sincerely sorry not merely to find myself prevented by my own convictions from giving your Excellency the cordial support in your views of this matter which I should have wished always to afford, but also to discover that neither my professional opinion nor my earnest advice, both in the Executive Council and in private, can prevail on your Excellency to regard this subject from what I cannot but think the only true point of view.

It appears to me beyond all question that the Land Court Ordinance, as it now stands, will never receive Her Majesty's assent, and no recommendation of mine would ever secure the Royal sanction to a measure so unsound in a legal point of view. Whether I be right or wrong time will shew; but should results prove the correctness of my views, I will beg your Excellency to remember that, at the risk of giving offence, I spoke plainly while yet there was time. I was not without hope at one time that, on calm consideration, your Excellency might have abstained from pressing so urgently for a reply which it certainly pains me to write.

I have formed no hasty conclusions on this subject: all the arguments contained in the letter under acknowledgment were fully considered by me before I made up my mind. Members of the profession to which I have the honour to belong are no less tenacious of the respect due to the integrity of their deliberate opinions, than of name, honour, and character. I hope never again to be obliged to refer to this subject: in my own vindication I have endeavoured to speak as temperatety as possible, and it will be to me a matter for lasting regret that I should have been compelled so to assert what is my just due.

In accordance with your express wish I will now proceed to address myself to the various points raised in the letter under acknowledgment as briefly as possible:—

1. I am first asked to consider whether there be any precedent for handing over to a Court of Law a function so purely executive, as that of making grants of land in cases in which the claims set up are neither objected to by the Government, nor disputed by other claimants.

I have never advised that any purely executive function should be handed over to a Court of Law, nor am I ever likely to suggest it. No Court of Law can under any circumstances make grants of land on behalf of the Crown. What I have said all along is that if the proposed Land Court be created at all it must have jurisdiction in all cases of claims to land of whatever nature. When such a Court has once decided that any given claim is valid, it is for the Governor to grant title in his capacity of Representative of Her Majesty. If this view be rejected, the question arises whether the whole idea of a special Land Court had not better be dismissed.

2. I am next asked whether it would be wise or expedient to establish such a

precedent as the hypothetical one suggested in the first query. In other words, I am asked whether I should consider it politic to establish a precedent contrary to law and at variance with everything I have said on this subject. The answer to this is obvious.

3. Thirdly, I am asked in what way a Court of Law could take cognizance of matters in which no parties appear before it, and in which there is no issue to be tried and no question to be decided.

This question is to me unintelligible. If it refer to the proposed Land Court it involves contradictions in terms: thus, for example, as to parties; these must *ex necessitate rei* be parties in every case of a claim to land; there is the Crown as dominus or grantor on the one hand, and the claimant as grantee expectant, so to speak, on the other. Even in cases where there is only one party before a Court, *ex parte* applications are constantly entertained. But to assume that there can be any claim to land without parties to it, is to assume an impossibility as a postulate. So also as to the issue to be tried and the question to be decided; in every such case the issue must necessarily be whether the claimant's alleged right be valid *per se* or better than that of others; and the question to be decided must necessarily be who is to receive title.

4. As to the fourth question, I should recommend that no grant of title be made, save in cases where claims had passed through the ordeal of an investigation by the proposed Land Court, or at least before some tribunal invested with analogous powers. Those who might not care to adopt the only safe course would have to take all legal risks in consequence and protect themselves against trespass, for example, as best they could.

5. As to the fifth question, I am not aware that Government has yet admitted any titles to be valid, clear, and undisputed, even by Proclamation No. 72 of 1871. To do so would certainly be to exercise a judicial rather than an executive function. Apart from this, I see no hardship in the course I advocate. One test case virtually settles all in the same category, and the alleged expense, inconvenience, and delay, would, in the vast majority of cases, be merely nominal.

6. The sixth question is, "What finality could attend the decisions of a Court in which fresh claimants could at any time insist on the hearing of new claims to lands already disposed of by the Court's judgments?"

In reply I may remark that the doctrine of estoppel by record is familiar to every lawyer; that the decision of a Court of competent jurisdiction on a matter strictly within its jurisdiction cannot, apart from regular appeal, be set aside under any circumstances, save only on the ground of fraud on such Court; and that the decrees of such a Court as I contemplate for the decision of land claims, would have absolute finality in any Court of law in the British Empire.

I can assure your Excellency there is abundant authority for my assertions on this point in every known system of law, ancient or modern, the leading case in the English Courts being that of the Duchess of Kingston. If I am not mistaken, I have explained this more than once in the Executive Council during the discussions on this measure.

7. The seventh question is, in short, "What be the benefit of such novel procedure beyond relieving the Government of just responsibility?"

In reply I beg to state that I have suggested no novel procedure whatever, and that it is no part of the duty of the Executive Government to give legal decisions either on claims to land or on anything else. The benefit of leaving the question of the validity or otherwise of claims to land to some competent Tribunal in simply that such is the only practical way of arriving at a satisfactory settlement of the whole land question, and of securing the revenue which the Government ought to derive from land.

8. Eighthly I am asked, "What would be the length of time required for the settlement of the claims to land in this Province if all the claimants now registered may bring forward their claims when they please, and not sooner, and if the Land Court were empowered and obliged to entertain every case submitted to it by old or new claimants, no matter who or when?"

It appears to me quite useless to discuss some of these suppositions. In the first place, nearly all, if not all, claims to land in this Province have been long ago filed with one or other of the Land Commissioners and are actually in the hands of the Government, and consequently could be brought before a Land Court at any moment.

Secondly, as to limiting the time for claims to be filed: nothing is easier than

issuing a Government notice in the Gazette. I should imagine that the whole of the labours of the proposed Land Court need not, at the outside, occupy more than nine months.

9. Ninthly, I am asked what, in my opinion, would be the probable yearly cost of such a Court?

As I do not believe such a Court would in any case continue to exist even for one year, I do not think its cost could be very large.

As to the possibility of compelling all persons to submit their claims, it seems to me that due notice that only Government titles, duly registered, would, after a certain time, be recognized as valid in Courts of Justice in this Province, would have the effect of inducing every landholder to secure, if possible, the great advantage of legal recognition of his rights. Nor can I find in what is urged on this subject any sound objection to the principle for which I contend, viz., that all claims to land in this Province should fall within the jurisdiction of the proposed Land Court.

As to the justice and reasonableness of compelling all persons to bring their claims to land before the Land Court, I cannot see the hardship of saying to that interesting Griqua who has so figured in these discussions, "The land you possessed before the British Government took over this country shall remain the property of yourself, your heirs and assigns, for ever, and that it may so remain, we will, when once satisfied of your right to the land, grant you, at a trifling cost, a title which will hold good against all the world."

Would not the aforesaid Griqua, if he possess even the average intelligence of a savage, close eagerly with such an offer?

As to the tribal lands, or land held in common in undivided shares, and, indeed, as to the question of native reserves, locations, commonages, and the like, these are points which would demand special and careful consideration.

As a broad principle, it would probably be laid down that all lands not granted by the Governor to individuals or corporations should be regarded *primâ facie* as Crown lands.

It might hereafter be advisable to appoint an officer to supervise native locations, &c., but of this I will say no more, as it is rather a question of policy than of law.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. G. A. SHIPPARD,
Acting Attorney-General.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 7 in No. 28.

Memorandum for the Hon. the Attorney-General.

CLAIMS have been filed by the late Land Commission for 156 farms, of 3,000 morgen each, in that part of the Province lying between the Vaal and Hart Rivers, from their junction upwards.

2. This tract of country, or at least so much of it as is referred to in the question now to be considered, had been declared by the Keate award to have belonged to N. Waterboer's Government prior to the cession of that Government's territorial rights to Her Majesty, and it is therefore within the boundaries of Griqua-Land West, as those boundaries are defined by the Keate award and by Sir Henry Barkly's Proclamation No. 67 of 1871.

3. These claims are based upon transactions with one Theodor Doms, and the Rev. W. A. Robinson and Mr. W. P. Sampson have come forward to insist on their validity being recognized and admitted by this Government.

4. Theodor Doms professed to be the agent of certain Batlapin and Barolong Chiefs, viz., Mahurah Molehabanque, Mankoroane Molehabanque, Botlasitsie Gasibon, and Jantje Mothebi, of the Batlapins, and Leipo and Poi, of the Barolongs, and to be by them duly authorized by powers of attorney to do and perform various matters and things as their general agent, and among other matters and things to sell and transfer land. And the said Rev. W. A. Robinson and W. B. Sampson assert, and the said Theodor Doms admits that they, the said W. A. Robinson and W. B. Sampson, have purchased, and the said Doms has sold, the farms claimed by them.

5. In support of the claims, certain documents have been lodged with the Land

Commission in each case, purporting to be certificates of sale and purchase, and the conditions thereof. A copy of one of these documents is hereunto annexed. In this certificate the lots sold are described by name, such as "known as Sans Souci," &c., whereas it is certain that no lands were so known to the Batlapin or Barolong people.

6. The documents styled powers of attorney, and purporting to have been signed and issued by the said Batlapin and Barolong Chiefs in favour of the said Doms, are alleged to have been exhibited to Mr. Commissioner Campbell by Doms at Klipdrift (now Barkly) on the 18th January, 1871, and a copy thereof certified by the said Campbell as a true copy is hereunto annexed.

7. It will be observed that the powers of attorney do not profess to do more than authorize Doms to transact business for the Chiefs before named in their private and individual capacity, *i.e.*, no authority appears to be conferred upon Doms by the powers exhibited to alienate the public property of the Batlapin or Barolong Governments and people.

8. Among the native tribes of South Africa, with the single exception of the Griquas, who had special laws applicable to themselves, under which a Griqua subject could possess private property in land without the power of alienating it except to another Griqua subject, there is no such thing known as private or individual property in land. The land is public property belonging to "the people," and cannot be disposed of by individual members of a tribe. This is a well-known and generally accepted fundamental law of the tribes generally.

9. None of the Batlapin or Barolong Chiefs named appear ever to have resided upon the lands which Doms assumed to himself the right to dispose of, and those lands are within the boundaries of Griqua-Land as those boundaries are defined in Treaties entered into between the (at the time) Paramount Batlapin Chief Mahurah and the Griqua Chiefs A. and N. Waterboer in 1842 and 1864.

10. No such transactions as sales and transfer of land having been practised by the Batlapins or Barolongs, and such transactions being alien to their laws and customs, it may be reasonable to assume that, if the powers of attorney exhibited to Mr. Campbell were genuine and *bonâ fide* documents, the Chiefs who signed them did not intend to confer upon Doms the powers and authority which he assumed to possess, viz., the power to dispose by sale of the tribal lands.

11. The joint power of attorney by Mahura, Mankoroane, and Botlasitsie, purports to have been signed by the two first named on the 22nd July, 1869, and by Botlasitsie on the 18th August, 1869. Mahurah, one of the parties to the power, and at that time the acknowledged Paramount Chief, died in November 1869. Would that circumstance not render invalid any transactions by Doms under the joint power subsequent to Mahurah's death, he being cognizant thereof?

12. The sales by Doms appear to have commenced in the month of August, 1870, shortly before Mr. Campbell arrived in the territory as Special Magistrate, having been appointed to that office by Sir H. Barkly on the 15th November, 1870, under and by virtue of the Act 26 and 27 Vict., cap. 30, and he also exercised jurisdiction both civil and criminal, under and by virtue of powers conferred upon him by the Griqua Government.

13. Mr. Campbell, on the , issued and published a notice, of which copy is annexed, warning persons not to purchase or sell lands within the Griqua territory.

14. The cession of the Griqua territory to the British Government took place in August 1871, and was publicly notified in October 1871.

15. In the month of March 1872, a Land Commission was appointed by the Governor, and all claimants for land were called upon to lodge their claims with that Commission.

16. Many claims were filed, and, among them, claims for the 156 farms between the Hart and Vaal Rivers alleged to have been purchased from Doms. Among these claimants are the Reverend W. A. Robinson and W. B. Sampson, and also some members of Doms' own family.

17. There are also claimants for over 100 farms within the same limits, *i.e.*, between the Hart and Vaal Rivers, from their junction upwards, by persons who derive their rights from the Griqua Government.

18. There are, consequently, claims for more than 250 farms of 3,000 morgen each, within a given area, which, when surveyed and divided into farms of that extent, is found to be only sufficient for about 90 farms, and at least the half of these are in the occupation of natives who resided there before the cession to Her Majesty

took place, and who must be removed from their holdings if the whole of the lands are to be divided among European claimants.

19. The persons also have filed claims under the alleged purchase from Doms, call upon the Government to issue titles in their favour, which call the Government is not disposed to comply with, because it holds—1st, that the lands professed to have been purchased from Doms were, at the time of the alleged purchase, within the territorial limits of Griqua-Land West, and could not be alienated, except by and with the consent of the Chief Waterboer and his Government; 2nd, that the Chiefs under whose powers of attorney Doms professed to act had not, when those powers are alleged to have been signed, or prior or subsequent thereto, any right or authority to dispose of the lands alleged to have been sold by Doms; and, therefore, even if the powers of attorney were good and valid, any sale of land under and by virtue of those powers, between the Hart and Vaal Rivers, within the boundary of Griqua-Land West, would still be null and void.

20. This being the view entertained, the Government consider it right to decline to issue titles to any of the farms alleged to have been sold by Doms in favour of the alleged purchasers, but is at the same time willing to afford every facility to the alleged purchasers to endeavour to establish the validity of their claims in the High Court, if, by any process, they can there have a full and fair legal investigation made into their merits.

21. The Attorney-General is, therefore, requested to be good enough to give his consideration to the matter, and to report, for the Lieutenant-Governor's information, whether, in his opinion, Messrs. Robinson and Sampson, or any other claimants under purchases from Doms, can bring their claims under the consideration of the High Court, and, if so, by what description of process can they sue the Government for title, or can they sue Doms to give them lawful possession and transfer of the lands he professed to have sold them, or is there any other course open to them by means of which to obtain a full and fair legal investigation into the merits of their claims before the High Court.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. SOUTHEY, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

(A.)

*General Power of Attorney.**

WE, the undersigned, Mahura Molehabanque and Mankoroane, Chiefs of the Batlapin tribes and Botlasitse Gasibone, also Batlapin Chief, declare by this to have nominated, constituted, and appointed Mr. Theodore Doms for the term of twenty years to be our lawful attorney and agent, with full power and authority for us and in our name, and for our account and benefit to ask, demand, and receive of and from all persons whatsoever all such sums of money as shall or may be due or become due, and to grant receipts for the same; also for us and in our names to settle and adjust accounts, as he shall think fit and proper; also to submit any matters in dispute to arbitration, and to sign, seal, and deliver the necessary acts for that purpose; also to prosecute or defend any actions or suits at law in any Court in this settlement.

Further, in our name and on our account to buy and sell immoveable or landed property, to make, sign, give and receive, in due and customary form all acts or deeds relating thereto, and for us and on our behalf to give or take money on mortgage in immoveable property; to make, pass, give, or receive all such mortgage bonds or securities as may be requisite or necessary, and further, to manage and transact all our affairs in this settlement, and to perform all such acts, matters, and things, and to make, sign, seal, and deliver all such deeds or instruments as may be necessary or most to our advantage, and to use all lawful ways and means thereto as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as we might or could do if personally present and acting herein.

Hereby giving and granting to our said attorney and agent full power and authority to substitute or appoint one or more atttorney or attorneys under him, hereby ratifying, allowing and confirming, and promising at all times to ratify, allow and

* Filed and acknowledged in the Landrost's Office, Potchefstrom, South African Republic, on the 6th August, 1869.

[A copy was sent to his Excellency Sir P. Wodehouse, Cape Town, under date October 15, 1869. Acknowledged by the Orange Free State President, at the Conference held at Nooitgedacht of August 16, 1870 Admitted and filed at the Commission held at Bloemhof on the 14th April, 1871.]

confirm all and whatsoever our said attorney shall lawfully do or cause to be done in or about the premises by virtue of these present.

Done and passed at Tanns, on the 22nd day of July, 1869.

(Signed) MAHURA MOLEHABANQUE, his ⋈ mark.
MANKOROANE, his ⋈ mark.
BOTLASITZE GASIBONE, his ⋈ mark.

Witnesses:
(Signed) GUT MAHURA, his ⋈ mark.
MASSA, his ⋈ mark.
J. J. KATTAN.

Exhibited to me, this 18th January, 1871.
(Signed) JOHN CAMPBELL, *Special Magistrate.*

Conditions of Sale.

Agreement made and entered into at on this the day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and , by and between Theodor Doms, in his capacity as Batlapin and Baralong Representative, by virtue of general powers of attorney to him granted, and dated 22nd July, 1869, 10th August and 26th August, 1870, on the one part, and on the other part.

The said Theodor Doms, in his capacity aforesaid, agrees to sell, and the said agrees to purchase, a certain piece of ground situate within the territory of the Chiefs aforesaid, in extent of morgen, and known as " ," for the sum of 25*l.* sterling, and subject to the payment of an annual quit-rent of per 1,000 morgen, payable as follows: four months after date, 10*l.*, the balance of the purchase account, viz., 15*l.*, six months after date of these presents.

In witness whereof we have this day affixed our hand in presence of the undersigned witnesses.

Done at , this day of , 187 .

Batlapin and Baralong Representative.

Witnesses:

Land Certificate.

I, the undersigned Theodor Doms, lawfully authorised Agent and Representative of the Batlapin and Baralong branches of the Betuana tribe, by several General Powers of Attorney, bearing dates respectively the 22nd July, 1869, and the 10th and 29th August, 1870. Acting by virtue of the powers in me vested aforesaid, do hereby cede, grant, transfer, make over and consign into the certain piece of land called

This done at , on this day of , 187 , before the undersigned witnesses.

Witnesses:

---

*General Power of Attorney.**

The same as the foregoing and referring to it (marked *a*).

This done and passed at Likhatlong this day, the 10th of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, in presence of the undersigned witnesses:—

(Signed) JANKE MOTHIBE,
Chief of the Batlapin branch of the Bechuana Nation.

Witnesses:
(Signed) LUKA.
MOSITO.
KOPE MOLANE MOLEHABANQUE.
RAPITE.

Exhibited to me, this 18th January, 1871.
(Signed) JOHN CAMPBELL, *Special Magistrate.*

General Power of Attorney.†

(Translation.)

The same as the foregoing referring to both of them.

This done and passed at Lekhatlem the 29th day of the month of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, in presence of the here undersigned witnesses:—

(Signed) JANKE MOTHIBE, *Chief of the Batlapin branch of the Bechuana Nation.*
LEEPO, *Regent Chief of the Baralong branch of the Bechuana Nation.*
POI, *Paramount Chief of the Baralong branch of the Bechuana Nation.*

Exhibited to me, this 18th January, 1871.
(Signed) JOHN CAMPBELL, *Special Magistrate.*

Inclosure 8 in No. 28.

Opinion of the Acting Attorney-General on Claims to Farms under alleged Grants from Theodor Doms.

THE questions submitted to me are—

(1.) Whether claimants under purchase from Doms can bring their claims under the consideration of the High Court; and if so, by what description of process?

(2.) Whether they can sue the Government for title?

(3.) Whether they can sue Doms to give them lawful possession and transfer of the lands he professed to have sold them?

(4). And lastly, whether there is any other course open to them by means of which to obtain full and fair legal investigation into the merit of their claims before the High Court?

The main questions appear to be what would be the best way of obtaining a decision of the High Court on what are called the Doms claims.

(1.) The only way in which, as far as I can see, the Doms claimants could bring their claims before the High Court, previous to a decision of the Land Commission, would be by following the analogy of English law, and issuing writs against other claimants of the same lands (*vide* Chitty's Archbold's practice of the Court of Queen's Bench, &c., 12th Ed. Vol II. p. 1017). I need hardly say, however, that I should consider any such course most unadvisable. I hardly think any one would advise them to sue Government for grants of title; and, indeed

* Acknowledged by the Orange Free State President, at the Conference held at Nooitgedacht on August 16, 1870.

† A duplicate original was sent to his Excellency General Hay, on September 19, 1870.

[Certified and acknowledged at the Conference held between the Orange Free State Land Commissioners and the Native Councillors, at Lekhatlen, September 23, 1870.]

(2.) I do not see how the Doms claimants could successfully sue the Government for title. A Land Commission is in existence having certain powers to deal with claims to land, and the obvious answer of the Government, viz.., an exception somewhat analogous to the *exceptio litis pendentis* would, I think, operate effectually as a bar to any such action.

(3.) Doubtless these claimants could sue the astute Theodor Doms for damages, but by no process could they possibly obtain from him what he could never give, viz., legal transfer. "Lex non cogit ad impossibilia." As regards the lands, these claimants clearly have no *jus in re*. All they have is a *jus in rem* or *in personam*, viz., against Theodor Doms for damages: and I wish them joy of what they may get of it. The result of sueing a beggar is proverbial, and they are not likely to derive anything from actions against Doms beyond the pleasure of paying law costs. As to the law involved in this question *vide* Harris *v.* Trustee of Buissinue, 2 Menzies ii., 19; and B. Norden, Trustee of Smith *v.* M. Norden, 2 Menzies ii., 42.

(4.) In my opinion, by far the best course would be to give a Land Commission full judicial powers, including, if necessary, the summoning of witnesses by compulsory process, the power of punishing for contempt, &c., in short the full powers of a Court of Justice for certain specified purposes, one of which should be to decide as a Court of first instance on all claims to land in this Province, provided always that the decisions of such Land Commission should be in all cases subject to the right of appeal to the High Court, and to such further appeal as is allowed by the Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, of the 27th October, 1871 (No. 70 of 1871, sec. 15).

In this manner, not only the Doms claims, but all other doubtful claims might be satisfactorily disposed of, and any claimant who thought himself aggrieved would enjoy the undoubted right of every British subject of having his case argued to his heart's content before one tribunal after another, and taken to the Privy Council if he pleased.

(Signed) S. G. A. SHIPPARD,
Acting Attorney-General.

December 4, 1874.

Inclosure 9 in No. 28.

Ordinance to establish a Court to adjudicate on Claims to Land in the Province of Griqua-Land West.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish a Court to adjudicate on claims to land in the Province of Griqua-Land West:

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Griqua-Land West, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows —

1. There shall be within the Province of Griqua-Land West, during such period as the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province shall by Proclamation in that behalf fix and determine or from time to time extend, a Court to be called the Land Court of Griqua-Land West, which shall be a Court of record.

2. The said Court shall be held and presided over by who shall hold office during good behaviour for such period as aforesaid, but may be suspended from said office and the discharge of duties by the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province by order under his hand, in case of misconduct of such , provided that such Lieutenant-Governor shall immediately report, for the information of Her Majesty, through one of her Principal Secretaries of State, the ground and causes of such suspension.

3. The said Court shall have power to adjudicate on all claims to land within the said Province, and shall have cognizance of all pleas and jurisdiction in all causes arising out of such claims in as full and ample a manner, and to all intents and purposes as the High Court of Griqua-Land now has in all civil causes within the said Province, and shall, in respect of all such claims to land as aforesaid, have full power, authority, and jurisdiction to apply, judge, and determine upon and according to the laws now in force within the said Province, and all such other laws as shall at any time hereafter during the period so fixed and determined or extended for the establishment of the said Land Court as aforesaid be made and established by Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, with the advice and consent of Parliament, or in her or their Privy Council, or by the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province of

Griqua-Land West, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, subject, nevertheless, in all cases to such right of appeal as is hereinafter provided.

4. The said Land Court shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to punish summarily for contempt, and to issue warrants for the arrest of any person or persons who, in the opinion of the said Land Court, may be suspected to have been guilty of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury in any proceeding in or before the said Land Court, and also to issue warrants for the arrest of any person or persons who may, in the opinion of the said Court, be suspected to have been guilty of any fraud, forgery, conspiracy, or of attempts to commit the said crimes, or generally of any crime in connection with any proceeding in or before the said Land Court.

5. The rules of evidence followed in the High Court of Griqua-Land shall be followed in the said Land Court. Parties may appear either personally, or by such counsel, attorneys, or agents as may be admitted and enrolled by the said Land Court to practice before it, and all pleadings and proceedings of the said Land Court shall be carried on, and the decrees, judgments, and orders thereof pronounced and declared, in open Court, and not otherwise, and the pleadings and proceedings of the said Land Court shall be in the English language.

6. All judgments or decrees of the said Land Court, whereby the right of any claimant or claimants to land within the said Province shall be adjudicated on, shall be provisional in the first instance for the space of three months from the date of such judgment or decree, and during such three months any party or parties feeling aggrieved thereby may note an appeal to the High Court of Griqua-Land, whose decision shall be final, subject, nevertheless, to such further right of appeal as is provided by the Proclamation of his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., &c., No. 70, dated the 27th of October, 1871, and in the event of no appeal being noted within such three months as aforesaid, or in the event of such appeal being withdrawn or lapsing by default, then and in every such case all judgments or decrees of the said Land Court shall, on motion to that effect before the said Land Court, be made absolute, and shall thereupon entitle the party or parties in whose favour such judgment or decree may be pronounced to receive from the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province of Griqua-Land West, and under the seal of the said Province, an indefeasible title to the land so adjudicated on in accordance with the terms of such judgment or decree as aforesaid.

7. The said Land Court shall have full power to decide in the first instance on the validity of any grant or promise of land purporting to have been made by any native Chief or other authority within the limits of Griqua-Land West, subject always to such right of appeal as is hereinbefore provided.

8. In considering whether any land claimed lie within the limits of Griqua-Land West, the said Land Court shall be guided by the terms of the Award pronounced by his Excellency Robert William Keate, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Natal, on the 17th day of October, 1871, and also by the terms of the Proclamation of his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., &c., No. 67, dated the 27th day of October 1871: Provided always, that all titles issued to claimants of land situated on or near any disputed boundary shall not entitle the grantees or holders thereof to any compensation or damages whatsoever from the Imperial Government or from the Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, or from the Government of the said Province of Griqua-Land West, in the event of the land so granted, or any portion thereof, being found hereafter, by any arbitration or other proceeding, to belong to any neighbouring State, or being otherwise transferred to such neighbouring State: And provided further, that neither the Imperial Government, nor the Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, nor the Government of the said Province of Griqua-Land West, shall be held in any wise liable for compensation in respect of any proceedings which may become necessary hereafter in consequence of any disputes between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of any neighbouring State.

9. The said Land Court shall have full power to reduce claims which embrace extents of land which such Court may deem immoderate, unreasonable, or illegal, subject always to such right of appeal as is hereinbefore provided.

10. The said Land Court may, from time to time, frame, constitute, and establish general rules or orders, defining the time and place of holding the said Court, and the manner and form of proceedings to be observed therein, the appointing of Commissions to examine witnesses, the examination of witnesses *de bene esse*, and allowing the same as evidence, and all other matters and things with regard to which the High Court of Griqua-Land possesses power to frame rules and orders.

11. There shall be attached to the said Land Court a Registrar, whose duty it

shall be to take minutes of all oral evidence given before the said Court, to file all documentary evidence, and to keep distinct registers of all provisional and absolute titles issued by or in accordance with any Judgment or Decree of the said Court.

Inclosure 10 in No. 28.

Draft Ordinance to establish a Court to adjudicate on Claims to Land in the Province of Griqua-Land West.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish a Court to adjudicate on claims to land in the Province of Griqua-Land West:

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Griqua-Land West, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. There shall be within the Province of Griqua-Land West during such period as the Governor of the said Province shall by Proclamation in that behalf fix and determine, or from time to time extend, a Court to be called the Land Court of Griqua-Land West, which shall be a Court of Record.

2. The said Court shall consist of be held and presided over by , who shall hold office during good behaviour, for such period as aforesaid, but may be suspended from said office and the discharge of duties by the Governor of the said Province, by order under his hand, in case of misconduct of such , provided that such Governor shall immediately report, for the information of Her Majesty, through one of her principal Secretaries of State, the ground and causes of such suspension.

3. It shall be lawful for the Governor upon the death, resignation, sickness, or incapacity of , or in the case of the absence of from this Province, or in case of the suspension from office of such to nominate and appoint some fit and proper person (or persons) to act as and in the place of such so dying or resigning, or labouring under such sickness or incapacity as aforesaid, or being so absent as aforesaid from the Province, or being so suspended, until any vacancy so created by any such death, resignation, sickness, incapacity, absence, or suspension, shall be supplied by a new appointment to be made by the Governor, or until such so becoming sick or incapable, or being absent or suspended as aforesaid shall resume such office and enter into the discharge of the duties thereof.

4. It shall be lawful for the Governor to pay to such such salary and such allowances from the general revenue of the Province as he may deem fair and reasonable.

5. The said Court shall have power to adjudicate on all claims to land within the said Province, and shall have cognizance of all pleas and jurisdiction in all causes arising out of such claims, whether as between the Crown and other claimants, or as between claimants, *inter se* or otherwise, in as full and ample a manner, and to all intents and purposes as the High Court of Griqua-Land now has in all civil causes within the said Province, and shall in respect of all such claims to land as aforesaid have full power, authority, and jurisdiction to apply, judge, and determine upon and according to the laws now in force within the said Province, and all such other laws as shall at any time hereafter during the period so fixed and determined or extended for the establishment of the said Land Court as aforesaid be made and established by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, with the advice and consent of Parliament, or in her or their Privy Council, or by the Governor of the said Province of Griqua-Land West, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, subject, nevertheless, in all cases to such right of appeal as is hereinafter provided.

6. The said Land Court shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Griqua-Land, to punish summarily for contempt, and to issue warrants for the arrest of any person or persons who, in the opinion of the said Land Court, may be suspected to have been guilty of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury in any proceeding in or before the said Land Court, and also to issue warrants for the arrest of any person or persons who may, in the opinion of the said Court, be suspected to have been guilty of any fraud, forgery, conspiracy, or of attempts to commit the said crimes, or generally of any crime in connection with any proceeding in or before the said Land Court.

7. The rules of evidence followed in the High Court of Griqua-Land shall be followed in the said Land Court. Parties may appear either personally, or by counsel,

attorneys, or agents; and all pleadings and proceedings of the said Land Court shall be carried on, and the Decrees, Judgments, and orders thereof, pronounced and declared in open Court, and not otherwise, and the pleadings and proceedings of the said Land Court shall be in the English language.

8. The said Court shall hear and summarily decide all such claims to land as aforesaid in the order in which they shall be submitted to such Court by the Governor: Provided always that it shall be lawful for such Court to adjourn the hearing of any case on the application of the Crown, or of any party thereto, to a day to be fixed and to be entered on the record; and in like manner to postpone Judgment in any case either for further evidence, the hearing of counsel, or other valid cause.

9. All judgments or decrees of the said Land Court, whereby the right of any claimant or claimants to land within the said Province shall be adjudicated on, shall be provisional in the first instance for the space of three months from the date of such judgment or decree, and during such three months any party or parties feeling aggrieved thereby may note an appeal to the High Court of Griqua-Land, whose decision shall be final, subject, nevertheless, to such further right of appeal as is provided by the Proclamation of his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., &c., &c., No. 70, dated the 27th of October, 1871, and in the event of no appeal being noted within such three months as aforesaid, or in the event of such appeal being withdrawn or lapsing by default, then and in every such case all judgments or decrees of the said Land Court shall, on motion to that effect before the said Land Court, be made absolute, and shall thereupon entitle the party or parties in whose favour such judgment or decree may be pronounced to demand and receive from the Governor of the said Province of Griqua-Land West, and under the seal of the said Province, an indefeasible title to the land so adjudicated on in accordance with the terms of such judgment or decree as aforesaid: Provided, nevertheless, that every such final judgment or decree as aforesaid shall not only entitle such claimants as aforesaid to demand and receive such indefeasible title as aforesaid, but shall also empower the said Governor to cause titles to be prepared and registered in the land register of the said Province in accordance with such final judgment or decree as aforesaid.

10. The said Land Court shall have full power to decide in the first instance on the validity of any grant or promise of land purporting to have been made by any native Chief or other authority within the limits of Griqua-Land West, subject always to such right of appeal as is hereinbefore provided.

11. In considering whether any land claimed lies within the limits of Griqua-land West, the said Land Court shall be guided by the terms of the Award pronounced by his Excellency Robert William Keate, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Natal, on the 17th day of October, 1871, and also by the terms of the Proclamation of his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., &c., &c., No. 67, dated the 27th day of October, 1871: Provided always that all titles issued to claimants of land situated on or near any disputed boundary shall not entitle the grantees or holders thereof to any compensation or damages whatsoever from the Imperial Government or from the Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, or from the Government of the said Province of Griqua-Land West in the event of the land so granted, or any portion thereof being found hereafter by any arbitration or other proceeding, to belong to any neighbouring State, or being otherwise transferred to such neighbouring State: And provided further that neither the Imperial Government, nor the Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, nor the Government of the said Province of Griqua-Land West, shall be held in any wise liable for compensation in respect of any proceedings which may become necessary hereafter in consequence of any disputes between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of any neighbouring State.

12. The said Land Court shall have full power to reduce claims which embrace extents of land which such Court may deem immoderate, unreasonable, or illegal, subject always to such right of appeal as is hereinbefore provided: And provided always that the said Land Court shall in no case award title for an extent greater than that named in the grant, deed, or other instrument of title whereon such claim is based: And provided further that if no extent be defined in such grant, deed, or other instrument of title, every such judgment or decree as aforesaid shall be taken to be for title to a farm which may be of any extent, in no case exceeding 6,000 morgen.

13. The said Land Court may, subject to the approval of the Governor, from

time to time, frame, constitute, and establish general rules or orders, defining the time and place of holding the said Court, and the manner and form of proceedings to be observed therein, the appointing of Commissions to examine witnesses, the examination of witnesses *de bene esse*, and allowing the same as evidence, and all other matters and things with regard to which the High Court of Griqua-Land possesses power to frame rules and orders.

14. There shall be attached to the said Land Court a Registrar, whose duty it shall be to take minutes of all oral evidence given before the said Court, to file all documentary evidence, and to keep distinct registers of all provisional and absolute titles issued by or in accordance with any judgment or decree of the said Court.

15. The Governor shall, from time to time, transmit to the said Court all claims to land which may have been filed either with the Government of the Province or with any duly appointed Board or Commission empowered to receive claims to land within the Province, and all documents filed in support of such claims, and whenever and as often as the Governor shall transmit any claims to the said Court such claims shall, in so far as may be found possible, be of the same class or kind, or based upon some common ground, and such claims shall be accompanied by a schedule thereof, setting forth in every case the name of the claimant, the name, if any, of the property claimed, with its extent (if known), the ground on which the claim is based, the names of the grantor and grantee, if any, and of the sellers and purchasers, if any, together with such other particulars as can be conveniently stated.

16. The said Court shall, on receiving any such claims aforesaid, accompanied by any such schedule as aforesaid, fix a day not less than thirty days from the date of the receipt by such Court of such claims and such schedule, on which the said Court will proceed to hear and determine the claims in the said schedule set forth, and the said Court shall thereupon cause the said schedule to be published in the "Government Gazette" of the Province, with a notice by the Registrar of the said Court, calling upon all persons interested in the said claims to attend the said Court upon the said day, and such notice so issued and published as aforesaid shall be and be taken to be a sufficient notice to all claimants and other persons interested to attend the said Court, and shall serve and be regarded as, and instead of, any summons, citation, or other process.

17. If any claimant shall not, when called, appear either in person, or by counsel, attorney, or agent, the said Court shall proceed to consider, and deal with the case of such claimant upon the documentary evidence submitted, and shall give provisional judgment in the same unless an adjournment of the hearing of such case, or a postponement of judgment therein, be ordered by the said Court.

18. Every final order or decree in favour of title being issued to any applicant, whether issued by the said Land Court, or by any Court of Appellate Jurisdiction, be written upon or covered by a stamp of the value of 10*l.* sterling.

Inclosure 11 in No. 28.

Sir, *Kimberley, August* 16, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to ackowledge your Excellency's despatch bearing date the 6th instant, submitting for my assent, disallowance, or other direction thereupon an ordinance to establish a Court to adjudicate on claims to land in the Province of Griqua-Land West, and forwarding together therewith copies of correspondence which you have had with the Acting Attorney-General in consequence of his refusing to certify that in his opinion such ordinance ought to receive the Royal assent.

2. I purpose here alluding no further to that correspondence than to remark that I see no reason to doubt that Mr. Shippard was throughout guided solely by a sense of duty as Law Adviser of the Crown in supporting the Bill as originally drafted under my personal instructions, and objecting to the limitation of the primary jurisdiction of the proposed Land Court introduced during the passage of the measure through the Legislative Council, which is clearly open to question in a legal point of view.

3. On the other hand, I am quite disposed to admit that your Excellency might have found it impracticable to carry the Bill in its original form through Council in face of the opposition of the three elective members to whom you refer, unless you had gone the length of over-ruling the alterations they insisted on by means of the official majority of votes.

4. Your Excellency, however, it would seem, not merely saw no reason to disapprove of the radical change thus made in the Bill as introduced by yourself, but even

considered that you had a right to infer that both the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies and myself concurred in thinking that the proposed Land Court should be, as thereby constituted, for the settlement only of cases in which the (Local) Government was not prepared to issue titles.

5. As regards Lord Carnarvon, I feel bound to say that I find no evidence to this effect in the extracts quoted from his Lordship's despatches, which show, on the contrary, that, after having in the first instance contemplated appointing a Commission of Inquiry, "with full judicial powers," he acquiesced, like myself, in the nomination which your Excellency had previously made on your own responsibility of the members of your Executive Council, "to examine and classify claims and report which, in their opinion, were entitled to registration," clearly regarding this arrangement, as shown by a subsequent despatch hereafter referred to, as not committing him to the approval of any recommendations that might be submitted.

6. It is true that I was myself at that time under the impression that the result of the labours of the experienced public officers thus selected might be to clear away the difficulties which existed so far as to enable them to report in favour of the issue of titles in such cases as those of Captain Waterboer himself, some of his grantees in Albania, and even, possibly, of the occupants of certain farms under Free State titles.

7. But when I found at the end of several months that no such lists were sent in, and that this Commission was just as much divided in opinion as the one which had preceded it; when, too, I learnt that farms claimed by Waterboer were in possession of other parties, and that titles registered in the Free State had been challenged by Government in the High Court, on the plea of their greatly exceeding in area the extent granted, I came at length to the conclusion that the reference of all claims to a legal tribunal was indispensable, and my views in this respect were deliberately embodied in the Draft Ordinance for establishing a Land Court, which was drawn up during the visit of the Acting Attorney-General to Cape Town.

8. Your Excellency refers to my despatch of 11th March, in which when signifying a qualified approval of the steps you had taken to have the boundaries of the allotments of Griqua Burghers in the neighbourhood of Griqua Town marked off, I suggested that no titles even in their case should be issued until a Tribunal for hearing and determining summarily any disputes had been established, as justifying the supposition that I had, three months after the Bill was drafted, modified my views.

9. I must, however, remind your Excellency that you were fully cognizant at that very time of a correspondence in which I had notified to the Honourable David Arnot that I saw no alternative as matters then stood but to leave Captain Waterboer himself to apply to the proposed Land Court for certificates of title.

10. Shortly afterwards, too, I received from your Excellency a copy of the Bill in the form in which you intended to introduce it, which copy I at once transmitted to Lord Carnarvon, and as it contained no provision restricting the jurisdiction of the Court to disputed claims, I had no ground for imagining then that any looseness of expression on my part had misled you.

11. It was not, in fact, till I received your Excellency's despatch of 15th May, acknowledging mine of 22nd April, in which I had forwarded for explanation a strong remonstrance from the general manager of the Standard Bank against the changes which had been made in the Bill in Committee, that I became aware not only of their nature, but that they had, notwithstanding the arguments of the Acting Attorney-General, been welcomed by you as improvements.

12. Since that period, your Excellency has certainly not been left in doubt as to my opinion with regard to these changes, whilst a very clear indication of the view the Secretary of State would take of them has been afforded by despatch No. 38, of the 30th April, in which his Lordship calls beforehand for information as to the words in clause 8 of the copy sent home, which prescribe that the Court shall deal with claims in the order in "which they shall be submitted by the Governor."

13. If Lord Carnarvon required explanation as to the reason of so slight a deviation from the usual course, it is evident that he would take the strongest exception to the far wider departure from recognized principles subsequently introduced in clause 5 in virtue of which the primary jurisdiction of the Court is limited to cases specified by the Governor.

14. After all, however, the question at issue, as I need hardly point out, is not what has passed in correspondence regarding this most important measure, but whether its provisions as they stand are those likely to work best for the benefit of the community.

15. After carefully weighing the arguments adduced by your Excellency on the one hand and by the Attorney-General on the other, by the light of my own lengthened experience in such matters, I am satisfied that it would be not only hazardous but improper, under all the circumstances of the case, for this Government to issue titles to any claimant whatever without the intervention of the Land Court.

16. My reasons for thinking so can be easily explained. In the first place it would require an amount of knowledge as to what claims are disputed, what are not; what claims conform to the original grants, and what are, to use the words of the Ordinance, "immoderate, unreasonable, or illegal;" what titles should be drawn up so as to bar all claims to compensation, &c., which, so far as I am aware, this Government does not and cannot, except in some few cases, possess.

Secondly, it would impose a most invidious duty on the Governor if he had to decide on issuing titles to some persons and withholding them from others, on grounds, perhaps, that it would often be difficult to assign; and it might even be held to involve functions of an unconstitutional character, inasmuch as the mere fact of referring to the adjudication of the Land Court certain claims unopposed by third parties would be tantamount to an intimation to the Judge that the Crown questioned their validity.

Thirdly, in what position would a Governor be placed if he happened, through ignorance, inadvertence, or misapprehension of any kind, to issue a title to a claimant whose rights were properly open to dispute; and in what manner could a title so issued direct from the Crown be contested or set aside?

Fourthly. Notwithstanding every precaution that could be taken on both sides, this division of responsibility and introduction of a dual system of titles would be sure to lead to clashing and confusion and to delay, in the long run, instead of expediting the much-desired settlement of the land question.

17. I will not add to these reasons the two further objections to which your Excellency adverts, first, that "the Government might, under cover of the authority entrusted to it, issue titles to undeserving persons," and second, that "the Government might withhold titles from deserving persons, and yet not send their cases to the Land Court," because although I do not deem your refutations of the possibility of such malfeasance by any means unanswerable, I feel confident there is no risk of its ever occurring.

18. In conclusion, I can only declare that I should regard the reference by the Legislature of all claims to land in Griqua-Land West to a Judge appointed by the Governor, as in no degree derogating from the prerogative of the Crown, seeing especially that none of such claims are alleged to be derived from British authorities.

19. I shall, therefore, with a view of still securing this object, neither assent to, nor disallow Ordinance No. 3 of 1875, as submitted by your Excellency, but refer it back to the Council, with a recommendation that it be amended by striking out all the words which I have underlined in clauses 5, 6, 9, 15, and 16.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Southey, C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 12 in No. 28.

Sir, *Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Kimberley, August* 31, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 16th instant, in reply to mine of the 6th instant, with which I forwarded, for your Excellency's assent, disallowance, or other direction, an Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council of this province, in its present session, entitled, "Ordinance to establish a Court to adjudicate on Claims to Land in the Province of Griqua-Land West."

2. Your Excellency having determined to re-submit the Ordinance to the Council with a view to its being reduced to the shape in which I first introduced it, I consider that it would not be proper on my part to appear to offer opposition, however much I may feel that, if the Council now agrees to do what it would not do when the measure was first before it, the effect will be to postpone indefinitely the settlement of the land question, upon which the prosperity of the province so much depends.

3. It appears to me that no mere judicial tribunal can deal fairly and satisfac-

torily with land questions such as ours further than to decide between rival claimants or disputed claims.

If the Court to be established must be charged with other duties respecting lands it will be found necessary, I think, to resort to more elaborate legislation, and to enact laws for the guidance of the Court.

4. This view applies in particular to the rights and claims of the native inhabitants who were in the occupation of lands prior to, and at the time of, the cession of the country by the Griqua Government to Her Majesty. Many of these people occupied lands in common, and must look to the Executive Government to see that they are properly provided for.

5. Of late years, whenever British jurisdiction has been extended in South Africa so as to embrace native people or tribes, care has been taken by the Executive Government to make sufficient provision for such people, and the knowledge that this is done has tended greatly to reduce the objections to such extensions, which heretofore have been urged by friends of the aborigines.

6. I have, in all my communications with the native inhabitants, as also with missionaries who espouse their cause, as your Excellency knows by my correspondence with yourself, assured those people that their rights and interests were safe in the hands of the British Government, and that they might rely upon justice being done to them, and I am naturally anxious that the Government should not deprive itself of the power of fulfilling this assurance.

7. I annex, for your Excellency's information, copies of correspondence between the Secretary to Government and the Surveyor-General in 1873, respecting the lands then recently surveyed by Mr. Ford between the Vaal and Hart Rivers, from their junction upwards to the line of boundary between this province and Batlapinia.

8. This tract of country is claimed, as your Excellency is aware, by Europeans to whom grants of farms are alleged to have been made by the Griqua Government prior to Her Majesty's acceptance of the cession of the country, and also by other Europeans to whom sales or pretended sales of farms were made by one Theodor Doms, as the alleged agent of certain Batlapin Chiefs.

9. During the survey I became aware that the tract of country was in many parts fully occupied by natives, and thereupon I called for the information supplied by Mr. Ford in the annexed correspondence. A perusal of Mr. Ford's Report satisfied me that the British Government could not be made parties to the forcible ejectment of the native inhabitants in favour of either set of European claimants, and that the former must have a sufficient portion of the lands set apart for their use before the claims of any other party or parties could be recognized. This being done, the rival claimants under alleged grants by the Griqua Government or purchases from Doms, might be left to test the validity of their respective claims in a Law Court, the Government possibly offering opposition to both on such pleas as it might be advised to set up by the Attorney-General.

10. To decide what extent of the land should be reserved for the natives would necessitate an inquiry by a special Commission on the spot, for which there are many precedents in the Cape Colony; and the system adopted there might be followed with advantage; and after the natives have been properly provided for, a suitable system of supervision might be inaugurated, and the people be required to pay hut tax to defray the expense thereof. I was in hopes that the time was near at hand when such a system might be entered upon, but if the Government is to recognize no land rights until all have passed through a Law Court, I fear that time is yet very distant.

11. There must be several native reserves besides the one here above alluded to, and these must, in my opinion, be provided for by Executive authority.

12. Your Excellency thinks that a Governor would be placed in an unenviable position if he sent some claims to the Land Court and refused to send others. In my view, if the Governor sent to the Land Court all disputed or rival claims, and all claims for excessive extents, or for lands to the grants of which extraordinary or unusual conditions are attached; such, for instance, as large grants in freehold, and grants in which it is stipulated that there is no reservation of mineral rights to the Crown, that action, coupled with the provision already made, that every one having a claim may require his claim to be submitted to the Court, would leave nothing further that could be reasonably required, and I hold that a Government should not risk the possibility of a re-opening of land questions, many of which may be said to have been sufficiently investigated to justify the commencement of surveys, with a view to the issue of titles, and the possible indefinite postponement of a settlement which may

result from the Executive giving over all control to a Court of Law, rather than assuming the responsibility which the Ordnance, as passed, imposes on it.

13. As regards the action of the Attorney-General, I believe he is actuated by motives which he believes to be perfectly right, but he has had no experience in such matters, and may lead the Government into far greater difficulties than are now foreseen. He believes that a lawyer is better qualified to deal with land questions and land disputes than any other person, and that such questions can better be inquired into and settled in a Law Court presided over by one lawyer than by any other tribunal. In this opinion he is at direct variance with the opinion of the late Attorney-General of the Cape Colony, Mr. Porter, and with the opinions of many men of large experience in such matters. Mr. Porter, and many leading members of the Cape Parliament, were so strongly impressed with the conviction that the enormous expense attending trials of land disputes before the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the unsatisfactory results of such trials, rendered it necessary to make special provision for a less expensive procedure, that a law was passed giving authority to Divisional Councils to appoint persons to adjudicate in all such cases. In my opinion it would have been much better if, to some extent, we had followed this example, and provided for a Land Court composed of three practical men, rather than for one consisting of a single Judge.

14. As I have said in other communications, the natives, from the better class of Griquas downwards, are unable to bear the expense, and are otherwise incapacitated for properly protecting their rights and interests in a Law Court; they will, therefore, necessarily be placed at a great disadvantage if compelled to adopt such a course.

15. I will only refer to one other matter, it is an important one, and deserving of grave consideration. I allude to the purchase made by the Government of the Farm Vooruitzigt for 100,000*l.*, and to the progress that has been made in the disposal of the building lots to provide for the payment of the purchase money; so far all has gone prosperously, but very much, in my opinion, depends upon the prompt action of the Government in carrying the measures to their conclusion, for the full realisation of our anticipations of obtaining the 100,000*l.* by the sale of building stands.

16. According to the conditions under which the standholders have tendered to purchase their lots, the Government is bound to give them title upon payment of one-fourth of the purchase money, within three months after notification that their offers are accepted. Before the Government is in a position to issue these titles transfer must be had from Ebden, which transfer, though perfectly willing, he may be unable to pass, because, by our legislation, we compel him to go through a Law Court, and, so to say, invite claimants to come forward and dispute his rights.

17. When such a case is forced into a Law Court by the action of the Government, no one can say how long it may remain there, and it is possible that very serious consequences in this instance may result; indeed, it may follow, that what now promises to be a great financial success may end in disaster.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. SOUTHEY, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 13 in No. 28.

Sir, *Secretary's Office, Kimberley, June* 21, 1875.

MR. FORD having reported the completion of the work on which he has recently been engaged; viz., the survey of the tract of country between the Harts and Vaal rivers, and the laying out of the line of water course by which it is hoped that a great portion of that tract may be supplied with water from the Vaal, I am directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to request you to urge upon that gentleman the anxious desire of the Government to receive his plan of its proposed sub-divisions.

In making this plan, Mr. Ford will, of course, be guided as to the size of the farms by the knowledge which he now possesses of the soil and pasturage, and the benefit which some of them at least may be reasonably expected to derive from the proposed watercourse.

The subject of reserves of land for natives being one of very great importance,

his Excellency will be glad to have a report from Mr. Ford as to the approximate number of natives now occupying the country lately surveyed by him, the nature of their tenure of the land, and the extent of it, which in his opinion they could profitably occupy for either pastoral or agricultural purposes.

In conclusion, I am directed to request that Mr. Ford may be invited to proceed as soon as possible with the survey of the country to the west of the Hart River.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. B. CURREY,
Secretary to Government.

The Surveyor-General, Klip Drift.

Inclosure 14 in No. 28.

Sir, *Surveyor-General's Office, Klip Drift, July* 12, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to hand you herewith a report by Mr. Surveyor Ford on the subject of the native occupants of the country between the Vaal and the Hart Rivers, dated the 5th instant and received here to-day.

As from the tenor of the report, you will see that Mr. Ford will have to delay the completion of his plan until he shall first have received instructions regarding both lands to be reserved for natives, and any modification in the size of farms consequent on the probability of their being capable of irrigation, I would beg to be placed as soon as possible in a position to instruct him in conformity with the views which his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor may be pleased to express after perusal of the report.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS H. S. ORPEN,
Surveyor-General.

The Hon. the Secretary to Government.

Inclosure 15 in No. 28.

Sir, *Graham's Town, July* 5, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication, dated 24th ultimo, inclosing Government letter on the subject of my late survey, and authorising me to proceed with the survey of the country west of the Hart River.

In reply, I beg leave to assure you that I am assiduously engaged in framing a plan of my recent survey with a view to the objects mentioned in the Government letter, and that I will submit my plan and report for consideration as soon as the utmost exertion I am capable of will enable to complete it.

In the meanwhile, as Government estimates the importance of the subject of reserves of land for natives and that subject (as well as the anticipated water supply) should influence me in suggesting a modification in the size and arrangement of farms which I have already marked out on the ground, I think it right to report generally with regard to native occupation and requirements, in order that I may have any instructions Government may favour me with, previous to preparing a draft plan and more detailed report for submission.

The whole of the slopes towards Hart River are thickly populated by natives, and plentifully stocked with cattle, sheep, and goats. The south-east end is inhabited by people who profess to be subjects of Jantze; the north-western half by people who say they are adherents of Gasibone or Batlachitze. The slopes towards Vaal River are not so thickly populated, owing probably to the soil being less adapted for cultivation. Along the river a great number of Korannas have shifting abodes, and find a precarious existence; higher up there are many clusters of Batlapin huts, not all of which seem to be permanently occupied; they evidently prefer the rich soil and sweeter pasturage of the Hart slopes, and only take up their residence near Vaal River when water is scarce. There are also twelve spots on the river occupied and farmed by people of European descent, whose homestead I have included in separate allotment of 3,000 morgen each.

The summits between the rivers are only occupied during summer, when thunder showers prevail, and the natural pans and some few dams constructed by the natives contain water. Under such circumstances the highlands are covered with stock, and the huts ready built for the purpose of accommodating herds and their families are inhabited.

It is difficult to form any correct notion of the number of natives in this country; one meets with their huts inhabited or prepared for habitation when rain falls on nearly every hill-side. And although, perhaps, no one has had such opportunities for seeing their abodes as I have, I am nevertheless aware that numbers exist where, in the course of my survey, I have not happened to go. My impression, on the whole, is that there is scarcely a square mile without a hut, or cluster of huts, on it. Some of these amount to Kaffir villages of from twenty to thirty huts, more frequently from five to seven; but there are a great number for accommodation of single families, sometimes occupied and sometimes not, according to circumstances.

It is only by having had to visit different parts of the river every day, and seeing the number of flocks and herds brought to water, that I could have formed any notion of the amount of stock; and, speaking of the country in the aggregate, I should say that it is quite sufficiently populated and stocked for the present.

Agriculture is entirely dependent on the summer rainfall—thunder showers. In favourable years I am informed that all the rich slopes are cultivated, and yield large crops; there is no attempt at irrigation, though the country affords unusual facilities for making tanks or dams—if rain sufficient falls in the early part of summer the plough and Kaffir pick are at work—in every direction the soil is rich and vegetation rapid. Sometimes the crop comes to maturity, and the natives riot in abundance until, before the close of the ensuing winter, it is all consumed, and they nearly starve on milk and locusts. More frequently, as last year, the rain is insufficient for extensive cultivation, and the young crops are withered by the heat of summer, and absence of moisture. Then the natives have only milk, locusts, and the bean of a dwarf acacia which grows spontaneously on the alluvial flats, to maintain life with and eke out a miserable existence, with an occasional feast on one of their flock or herd that has died from accident or disease.

One cause of the large population which has accumulated in this country is probably the vicinity of the diamond fields, the large prices which can be obtained for firewood, the high wages which are given to the few who are willing to work. The amount which can be realized for any surplus of Kaffir corn or mealies which a favourable year may have afforded, and, above all, the facility of getting brandy, are blessings which have induced many to settle in this neighbourhood who would otherwise have been contented to remain in the Batlapin territory, or sought employment among the farmers. Still there remains a great proportion who must have been in occupation of the country previous to its becoming British territory.

There is a fine belt of "camel thorn" of about twenty miles long on the first slope of the highlands towards Hart River. Many of the natives possess waggons, and supply the markets of the New Rush and other diggings with fuel; they are, however, too lazy to cut down larger trees; they content themselves with lopping off the branches, and leave the mutilated stump to perish gradually, or to dry and be burnt by the first grass fire which occurs; the ground is encumbered with fallen stumps, charred and rotting, which these destitutes of energy and intellect find too heavy for removal.

I cannot discover that the Batlapins hold their lands on any tenure beyond that of a nominal fealty to their Chief. Priority of occupation seems their only right, and in that right I suppose the Chief bears them out; but this does not prevent anyone else from sharing their occupation. The pasturage is common to all; it is only the growing crop which is personal property, and this communism prevents any efforts at improvements. Small dams are sometimes made in the hollows, but even these become common property; permanent enclosures are never made, they burn in the winter what has protected their crop during summer, and begin next year anew; thus the country is becoming denuded of wood. If there is no bush at one place to construct an enclosure, they seek out another. There is plenty of arable land, and they have sufficient intellect to choose places where some stoney slope in the vicinity conveys rainfall to the land, or rather (for I doubt their knowing the cause) they choose some bottom where the grass is green, and the soil moist, when other places are dried up by summer heat. They sow frequently, but rarely reap.

The Corannas have no permanent abode, little or no stock, and neither plough nor pick. They have the reputation of living principally by theft, and indulge in every bestial excess, and when they go, as some occasionally do, into service, are remarkable for insolence, drunkenness, laziness, and dishonesty.

The twelve farmers I have mentioned as living on the banks of the Vaal River have sufficient stock, tolerable houses, and have constructed dams, kraals, and made other improvements.

The extent of the country is about 1,200 square miles; its population I estimate as 10,000 souls, who possess about 20,000 head of cattle, and 60,000 goats and sheep; live generally in neatly constructed beehive huts, have waggons, trained oxen, and ploughs; but cultivate the soil chiefly by the labour of their women with Kaffir picks. The produce from cattle is, I am informed, satisfactory; they are generally in good condition, even in winter, subsisting then upon the "Vaal bush," which may be burnt with the grass, and grows again with wonderful rapidity and luxuriance. Sheep and goats do not thrive well; some poisonous herb is said to exist, upon which they feed, and which kills great numbers; probably the absence of intelligent care is the real cause of loss.

Produce from agriculture is so precarious as to be merely nominal. Locusts and the wild bean are more certain sources of subsistence. It is said that the locusts do not injure the crops; that when these are green the sweet grass is so luxuriant that they prefer it. Fuel, reeds, mats, and long grass for thatch yield an occasional supply of money.

Such being the state of the country, and its natural agricultural and pastoral productions, I am at a loss to suppose how it can support a larger population than at present exist upon it, they being what they are.

The state of the question is this: the country is already thickly populated by natives, and sufficiently stocked, while, on the other hand, a prospective population of what are called the Arnot grantees claim the whole 100 farms into which I have divided it. The natural resources of the country will support one or the other of these parties, but not both.

If the projected watercourse be constructed, the country will support a large white population; but the supply of water will be no benefit whatever to the present native population.

If reserves of land for natives be made with the view of confining them within narrow bounds, and of having the larger proportion of the country at the disposal of Government, I apprehend such reserves will be unequal to the support of the natives, and become centres of idleness, dishonesty, and miserable immorality. Nothing less than the whole country will support its present population.

If Government considers that "Keate's boundary" simply divides territory, not races, and that the population included within the country assigned to Waterboer were virtually his subjects, though Batlapin by race, and cannot justly be thrown out of the country they were allowed to occupy, and compelled to move within the Batlapin boundary line. Then I do not see how the Hart-Vaal country can be appropriated to a white population at all—the Arnot grants nevertheless and notwithstanding.

And if Government grants the farms as surveyed by me to the present native occupants subject to payment of surveying expenses, quit-rent, &c., putting them on an exact equality with white proprietors, they will simply sell their farms to speculators, and disappear.

If Government grant them the farms on the condition that they shall not sell, and in failure of payment of surveying expenses and quit-rent that the farms shall revert to Government, they will simply remain in possession without paying anything until removed by force, which Government will, perhaps, not like to exert.

If Government grant the farms to white claimants, or sell or otherwise appropriate them to a population of European descent, on such terms as will pay for the projected watercourse, ignoring the occupancy by natives, and leaving the new proprietors to take possession as they best may, the natives will, in my opinion, accept their position, the greater number quietly remove beyond the Batlapin territory, and the remainder, under wholesome restraint, become valuable farm servants.

I see no medium between the last course and abandoning the country to the natives on payment of a hut-tax of, say, 10*s.* each, leaving them to occupy it at their own pleasure, and in their own way, as they do now, and will do if protected and undisturbed, until the vices of civilization gradually destroy them.

I have troubled you with this (for me) unusually long letter, because I wished to obtain definite instructions on the subject of reserves of land for natives, after consideration of all the information I have gleaned during my survey, and which I should have failed to impart more concisely.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. FORD,
Government Surveyor.

F. H. S. Orpen, Esq.,
Surveyor-General, Klip Drift.

Inclosure 16 in No. 28.

Sir, *Secretary's Office, Kimberley, July* 18, 1875.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, forwarding a Report by Mr. Ford on the country recently surveyed by him between the Vaal and Hart Rivers, and more especially on the native population now occupying that country.

The Lieutenant-Governor has read Mr. Ford's Report with interest, and desires me to convey, through you, his thanks for the information which it contains. His Excellency directs me to request you to instruct Mr. Ford to complete as soon as possible the general plan of his survey, divided into farms of 3,000 morgen, as surveyed, and showing over what farms the proposed water-course will run.

The preparation of the diagrams need not be commenced until his Excellency has had an opportunity of examining the plan.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. B. CURREY,

The Surveyor-General, Klip Drift. *Secretary to Government.*

Inclosure 17 in No. 28.

My dear Sir, *Barkly, October* 22, 1873.

I INCLOSE herewith a copy of a letter just received from Mr. Ford, in which, at my request, he reports upon all the farms he found occupied or improved during his survey.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS H. S. ORPEN.

His Excellency R. Southey, Esq., C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Inclosure 18 in No. 28.

Sir, *Oatwell, October* 10, 1873.

I OMITTED to mention in my Report that the following farms were occupied by people of European descent, viz. :—

No. 89 and No. 2, by a Dutch Boer, named Olivier, who has built a small hut on it, and possesses about 1,000 sheep and goats, and 100 cattle. He states that he has farmed this locality for seven or eight years. No improvements.

No. 3, by an Englishman, named Gardiner, who has farmed it for six or seven years, according to his own account, and has a stock on it now of about 2,000 sheep and goats, and 100 cattle. The improvements made by him consist only of a small house and bush-kraals.

No. 5, Harris, who keeps a road-side inn. Has occupied it for about two years, has a few sheep and goats, and a few cattle, and has built a few rough huts, for business and the accommodation of travellers.

No. 6, A. Virtue, who also claims No. 5 by right of occupation for eleven years. He possesses about 2,000 sheep and goats, and about 100 head of cattle. He has made a small garden and a small house, a dam, and bush-kraals. He claims one farm for himself, and one for his son Horatio.

If Harris is considered to have a good claim to a farm, he would be contented with No. 4.

No. 7, L. Jacobs. About 3,000 sheep and goats, 200 head of cattle. Occupied for eleven years. Made a tolerable house, a garden, irrigated by a dam, and the usual bush-kraals; also a waggon-house; in fact, the usual establishment of a well-to-do Dutch farmer.

No. 8, Scholtz. A similar case to No. 7.

No. 9, D. Jacobs. There was a tolerable Boer-house on this farm when I was there. The claimant was, however, absent with his stock, in search of better pasturage. He subsequently presented, and stated that he also had occupied the country for about eleven years, and possessed 2,000 sheep and goats, 200 head of cattle, and some horses.

No. 80. This locality has been farmed for several years by Mr. J. Stockdall, who

has several dams on it for watering cattle, and grazes on it cattle and sheep, varying in number according to his sales and purchases. He resides at Hebron, where he is in general business, and makes use of the farm as a depôt for the stock he acquires by trading.

These are the only localities that are actually farmed. At Fourteen Streams, there is an inn, kept by Mr. Hall, who also occasionally buys and sells stock, and makes use of the neighbourhood to depasture it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. FORD.

F. S. H. Orpen, Esq.,
Surveyor-General.

Inclosure 19 in No. 28.

Sir, *Kimberley, September 7, 1875.*

I HAVE given my best consideration to your despatch of the 31st ultimo, wherein, whilst acknowledging mine of the 16th ultimo, in which I notified that I had decided on re-submitting to the Legislative Council the Bill to establish a Court to adjudicate on claims to land in this Province, with a view to its being restored to its original shape, your Excellency takes exception to that course on various grounds.

2. The first is, that if the Council agrees to do as I wish, "the effect will be to postpone indefinitely the settlement of the land question." How the establishment of a special Court to settle all land claims can tend to postpone indefinitely the settlement of the land question is by no means clear, nor is it easier to understand why your Excellency should be more apprehensive of such a result now than you were in March last, when, voluntarily and without either officially or privately demurring, you introduced the identical measure.

3. Your Excellency, indeed, proceeds to assert that no mere judicial tribunal can deal fairly and satisfactorily with land questions such as ours, further than to decide between rival claimants or disputed claims; and that, if such Court is to be charged with other duties respecting lands, it will be necessary to resort to most elaborate legislation, more especially with a view to the protection of native rights.

4. No one is more anxious than myself that a sufficient proportion of the territory ceded by Captain Waterboer to Her Majesty shall be reserved for the occupancy and benefit of the various native tribes—Griquas, Bechuanas, Korannas, &c., by which it was at the time inhabited; but at the end of nearly four years, during which little or nothing has been accomplished, I have come to the conclusion that this can only be done after a properly constituted tribunal for dealing with certain land questions has been established.

5. I am confirmed in this conclusion by the very correspondence which you annex, between the Secretary to Government and the Surveyor-General, in 1873, respecting the rights of the natives living between the junction of the Hart and Vaal Rivers; for it may be taken for granted that, after having incurred the heavy expense of having this large tract of country surveyed and cut up into farms, your Excellency would not have suffered upwards of two years to elapse without making any provision or recommendation for setting apart a sufficient number of those farms for native occupation, had it not been for the impossibility of taking any step of this kind until, to use your own words, "the several claimants under alleged grants from the Griqua Government, or purchasers from Doms," have had an opportunity "of testing the validity of their respective claims to the whole country in a Law Court."

6. Even in the neighbourhood of Captain Waterboer's own residence at Griqua Town, where fewer complications exist, the Commission appointed by your Excellency six months ago to mark out boundaries, has, as you are aware, proved in the opinion of the Surveyor-General a complete and costly failure, the idea of individual property in land not being yet, according to Mr. Orpen, by any means clearly implanted in the minds of any, even the most civilized of the Griquas, whilst the effect of forcing it upon them prematurely, merely seems to pave the way for the alienation of the farms assigned to them, which they are tempted to sell hastily to Europeans far below their real value.

7. As to assuming, as your Excellency appears to do, that the natives generally can look to the Executive Government only, to see that they are properly provided for in regard to land, there can surely be no reason for anticipating that a British Court

of Justice would be partial or unfair to any class of claimants,—still less that it would ever seek to deprive the Crown of the means of doing its duty in respect to the coloured population.

8. On the contrary, my firm conviction is that, as regards individual claims to land, special reserve, commonage, &c., the proposed Land Court will afford the natives a protection they could not otherwise obtain, and shield them, so far as practicable, from the operations of speculators, who would else speedily drive them out of the Province.

9. Special laws may, perhaps, hereafter be requisite for the guidance and assistance of the Court in this and other matters; but it will be time enough to enact them when the Judge of the Land Court, or the Recorder of the High Court, as judge in appeal, finds it impossible to arrive at a decision without further legislation.

10. Your Excellency, however, not content with doubting whether the Judge of the proposed Land Court would do justice to native rights, proceeds thus late in the day to question whether any Court at all is necessary to decide as to land claims in this Province; and, after remarking on the inexperience of the Attorney-General on land matters, cites, in support of the position, that lawyers are not so well qualified as other men to deal with them, the course adopted by the Cape Parliament some years ago, on the advice of the then Attorney-General of that Colony, Mr. William Porter, in passing a law giving authority to divisional councils to appoint persons to adjudicate in land disputes.

11. As regards Mr. Shippard, though it is, I believe, quite true that he has personally had no dealings, direct or indirect, in land matters in this Province, I should have imagined that, in addition to ordinary professional knowledge, he must, as one of the members of the Commission, appointed by your Excellency last year to examine and report on claims, have acquired considerable insight into the actual state of affairs.

12. For Mr. Porter's opinions, I have always had the highest possible respect; but it is obvious that the circumstances with which he had to deal at the Cape were totally dissimilar to those existing in Griqua-Land West—the rectification of a few outlying beacons in dispute between neighbours being a widely different task from the decision of conflicting claims to farms derived from rival gantors, whilst there is no elective body here by which an impartial referee could be nominated. From my knowledge of Mr. Porter's character, moreover, I feel sure that he would be the last person to advise the Government of Griqua-Land West to insist on putting itself forward in the latter capacity, after the calumnies that have been heaped upon it in connection with the land question.

13. Your excellency's concluding objection to leaving it to the Land Court alone to decide as to all titles, is, that it might occasion difficulty and delay in the passing of transfer by Mr. Ebden, of the Vooruitzigt property, and thus prevent the Government from demanding payment from the standholders to whom it has undertaken to convey the lots they occupy.

14. Though I am quite sure that your Excellency would never have suggested doubts so injurious to the interests of Government had you not seriously entertained them, it is, I must own, most surprising to me that any apprehensions should have arisen on this score.

15. You will be glad at all events to learn that the Attorney-General, whom I felt it incumbent on me to consult on the subject, is most decidedly of opinion that there is no foundation whatever for them. Mr. Shippard writes, "The title to Vooruitzigt is one of those especially guaranteed by Proclamation 72 of 1871; but quite apart from this it has already received the confirmation of a judgment of the High Court in the case of Sonnenberg and Harley *v.* Ebden heard last year; and in addition to this it is placed beyond all doubt by the action of the Legislature of this Province, which has already by an Ordinance confirmed and ratified the purchase of the farm by Government, and has consequently given the highest of all sanctions to the title of the vendor."

He adds, "that there need not be the slightest doubt as to the complete reliance of the standholders on the action of Government in this matter," and that "even were it still necessary to submit Mr. Ebden's title *pro formâ* to the proposed Land Court, it could only be with a view of making security doubly sure."

16. No general argument could in any event have been drawn from so exceptional an instance, but on the strength of this opinion I am certainly justified in attaching even less weight to the last than to the prior objections which your Excellency has thought proper to raise to the course I have felt it my duty, in conformity with what

I have every reason to believe to be the views of Her Majesty's Government, to pursue with regard to the legislation on the Land Question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

His Excellency Richard Southey, Esq., C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor.

No. 29.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 20.)

My Lord, *Kimberley, September 11, 1875.*

REFERRING to my despatch of this date,* in which I have explained the course I have felt it my duty to adopt with regard to the Ordinance to establish a Court to adjudicate on claims to land in this Province, I have now the honour, at the request of Messrs. Arnot, Graham, and Green, three of the elective members of the Legislative Council, to transmit:—

1st. Their protest against my having, as President of that body, ruled in favour of its competency to recommit the said Ordinance, with a view to the consideration of the amendments I had as Governor recommended.

2nd. A communication addressed to your Lordship by the same three honourable members, stating that they are of opinion that the Ordinance, as first passed in May last, was in every respect a wiser measure than that which I have now forced through the Council.

2. When I made up my mind to exercise the power of sending back the Ordinance for amendment, I fully anticipated that I should have to encounter opposition in every possible form from Mr. Arnot and his colleagues, at whose instance the Lieutenant-Governor had introduced the alteration which I deem so objectionable.

3. The idea that my right to exercise a power which has long been familiar to Cape politicians as a provision in the Constitution Ordinance, and which I had never doubted was vested in me by the still wider terms of the Griqua-Land West Letters Patent, would be challenged, did not indeed occur to my mind, but as I thought it possible that some complication might arise from my being no longer in a position to transmit the recommendation through the Lieutenant-Governor, but having personally to preside when it was discussed, I asked the opinion of the Attorney-General on this point before I took any step in the matter, and was assured by him that whether I were present or absent from the Province could not affect the right.

4. On that part, however, of my speech to the Legislative Council in which I expressed my intention to exercise it being previously read in Executive Council, the Honourable the Secretary to Government for the first time raised the question as to whether I possessed any such power, and on being overruled by his colleagues, claimed the right to record on the minutes the grounds of his dissent.

5. I thereupon requested the Attorney-General to give his written opinion on the subject, and as he, as will be seen, entertained no doubt whatever that the words "other direction thereupon" included to the fullest extent the power I proposed to exercise, I laid my amendments on the table of the Legislative Council.

6. The point of order was thereupon raised by Dr. Graham, on the ground that the rules and orders that had been adopted with regard to their proceedings did not permit the same question or Ordinance to be twice offered during the same Session; and on my ruling that the language of the Orders cited was not applicable to the case in point, and that even if it had been they could not bar the Crown from the exercise of its prerogative, the Protest now forwarded was handed in and entered on the minutes, the question of the recommittal of the Bill being subsequently carried without my vote.

7. With these explanations I place all the documents referred to in your Lordship's hands, confident that I have acted legally in the matter, and that it can never have been the intention of Her Majesty's Government when framing in the widest possible terms the Letters Patent of 1873, that the Governor-in-Chief of a Crown Colony, such as Griqua-Land West was thereby constituted, should be invested with

* No. 28.

less influence and control over the course of its legislation than that which can be exercised by him under the far more advanced constitutional forms of the Cape of Good Hope.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

P. S.—With respect to the comparative merits in the public estimation of the Ordinances as first passed, and as since amended, I beg permission to refer your Lordship to the accompanying address which has been presented to me, signed by about 500 of the principal inhabitants of this place, expressing gratification at the course I have pursued.

H. B.

Inclosure 1 in No. 29.

My Lord, *Kimberley, Griqua-Land West, September* 4, 1875.

WE, the Undersigned elective members of the Legislative Council of the Province of Griqua-Land West, desire to present to your Lordship a copy of a protest formally made in that honourable body by us on the 30th ultimo, as also a copy of the rules, orders, and form of proceeding therein referred to.

The ruling objected to was made by his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., the President of the Council, on the 26th ultimo, when he ordered the recommital of a certain Ordinance marked No. 3 of 1875, and intituled "An Ordinance to establish a Court to adjudicate on Claims to Land in Griqua-Land West."

This Ordinance, as no doubt your Lordship is aware, was introduced into the Council by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Southey, in the beginning of the session, viz., during the month of March last, and passed its final stage on the 5th May.

The Ordinance as then passed has our approval, as well, we believe, as that of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and the Secretary to Government, and we had no reason to anticipate that the Governor would refuse to assent to the measure in Her Majesty the Queen's name, until his Excellency in a speech delivered after taking his seat as President of the Council on the 20th ultimo, made the following communication:—

"It will be my duty, however, in the first instance, to invite your attention to the expediency of amending one which has already passed through its stages here, under the title of 'An Ordinance to establish a Court to adjudicate on Claims to Land in the Province of Griqua-Land West.'

"It is in my opinion desirable for many reasons that this measure should be restored to the shape in which it was originally introduced by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, which left all claims whatever to land to be investigated by the proposed legal Tribunal prior to the issue of titles by the Crown. The Attorney-General has been instructed to move the recommitment of the measure with this object."

We are of opinion that the Ordinance we psssed in May last is in every way a wiser measure than that which his Excellency the Governor of this Province desires now to force through the Council, and we cannot but appeal most earnestly to your Lordship to advise Her Majesty to disallow the Ordinance now being so forced through the Council, not alone on account of its unsuitability to the circumstances of the Province, but because of the informal and unconstitutional mode of proceeding as shown in our protest.

We have, &c.
(Signed) P. J. HARDMAN GRAHAM, *Member of Legislative Council for Kimberley, and Vice-President.*
H. GREEN, *Member for Kimberley.*
DAVID ARNOT, *Member of Legislative Council for Hay.*

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies,
London.

Inclosure 2 in No. 29.

Protest.

WE, the Undersigned elected members of the Legislative Council of Griqua-Land West, do hereby solemnly protest against the ruling of the President of that body, his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., at the last meeting of this Council, that it is competent on his part to ask for the recommittal of an Ordinance which has already passed through all its stages in the Council.

We do so for the following reasons :—

1. Such ruling is in distinct violation of the Rules 11, 115, and 147 of the "Rules, Orders, and form of Proceedings of the Legislative Council of Griqua-Land West, as adopted by the Legislative Council on the 26th day of January, 1874," and at present in full force in the said Council.

2. Such ruling is further in distinct contradiction of Clause 20 of the Instructions passed under the Royal Sign-Manual and Signet to the Governor and Commander-in-chief, or in his absence to the Lieutenant-Governor, or the officer administering the Government of the Province of Griqua-Land West for the time being, and which Instructions accompanied the Letters-Patent granting a constitution to the Province of Griqua-Land West, which directs "that when any Ordinance shall have been passed by you, with the advice of the said Legislative Council, the same shall forthwith be laid before us for our final assent, disallowance, or other direction thereupon, to be signified through you, for which purpose we do hereby require you, by the earliest occasion next after the enactment of the said Ordinance, to transmit to us, through one of our Principal Secretaries of State, a transcript in duplicate of the same, together with a marginal abstract thereof, duly authenticated under the public seal of our said province and by your own signature.

Kimberley, August 30, 1875.

(Signed) B. J. HARDMAN GRAHAM, *Member of Legislative Council for Kimberley, and Vice-President.*
H. GREEN, *Member of Legislative Council for Kimberley.*
DAVID ARNOT, *Member of Legislative Council for Hay.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 29.

Executive Council.

IN terms of the 11th section of the Royal Instructions of the 7th February, 1873, I beg very respectfully to request to be allowed to record on the minues of the Executive Council the grounds of the opinion which I have given that it is not at present competent for the Governor to direct, or for any member of the Legislative Council to move, the recommitment of an Ordinance which has been read a third time and passed by that body.

I find no provision for such a course in the Letters-Patent creating a Constitution. Sections 7 to 26 inclusive relate to the Legislative Council. Section 11 provides that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, may make laws; and Section 12 provides that all Bills passed by the Council shall be submitted to the Governor for his assent, disallowance, or "other direction" thereupon.

The recommitment of an Ordinance already passed is, I understand, held to be such "other direction" on the part of the Governor. In that view I am unable to concur.

The Letters-Patent, as I have already said, make no provision for such a course, neither do the Royal Instructions, which, indeed, lay down no rules for the guidance of the Council in its proceedings, which, by Section 26, are to be regulated by its own standing rules and orders. Those rules and orders contain no provision for the recommitment of an Ordinance which has been read a third time and passed. They provide, however, that in all cases not therein provided for resort shall be had to the rules and usages of the Imperial Parliament, which shall be followed in so far as they may be applicable; but I cannot find in those rules any provision for the recommitment of Bills which have been read a third time and passed.

I confess I am unable to say what is meant by the term "other direction," which

certainly seems to imply some action on the part of the Governor apart from either assenting to or disallowing an Ordinance.

It may be argued, on the one hand, that it was intended that the analogy of the Cape Constitution should be followed, which expressly enables the Governor to send back with amendments Bills passed by either House; but it may be said with even greater force, on the other hand, that, if what was inserted in the Constitution of the Cape was omitted in the Constitution of this province, the omission was not accidental, but of design, and that the fact of such provision being made is the surest proof that it was never intended to be made. This view would be strengthened by the fact that, whereas at the Cape the Governor could take no part in the proceedings of Parliament, and the official members who had seats had no votes, here the official members have as many votes as the elective members, and the Governor, either in person or by his Lieutenant, holds the casting vote.

It must also not be lost sight of that this power of "other direction" is reserved not only to the Governor, but, by Section 20 of the Royal Instructions, to Her Majesty also, after the Governor has assented; which would lead to the inference that, if an Ordinance can be reopened by direction of the Governor, it can again be reopened by direction of the Secretary of State, which would be productive of confusion, as his instructions to that effect might reach the province after the Council was prorogued. It may possibly be that the power of "other direction" may be that exercised lately by Lord Carnarvon when he invited the Cape Parliament to repeal of their own accord an Act which they had passed in the previous Session and of which he disapproved.

Be this as it may, I am respectfully of opinion that there must be the authority of an Ordinance to do what is now proposed, and I submit, with all deference, that any action which could possibly tend to rouse the jealousy, or even excite the suspicions, of the elective members, is to be deprecated, under the peculiar circumstances of the province and in view of the limited representative element provided by the Constitution.

(Signed) JOHN B. CURREY, *Secretary to Government.*

August 24, 1875.

Inclosure 4 in No. 29.

On the power of the Governor of Griqua-Land West to make amendments in any Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council thereof, and to return such Ordinance to the Council for the consideration of such amendments.

Opinion.

I ENTERTAIN no doubt whatever that it is in the power of the Governor, before declaring his pleasure in regard to any Ordinance presented to him by the Legislative Council of this province, to make such amendments in such Ordinance as he may think needful or expedient, and to return such Ordinance to the Legislative Council for the consideration of such amendments.

I base this opinion on the following grounds:—

1. That the 12th section of the Royal Letters Patent establishing the Constitution of this Province (7th February, 1873) contains the words:—"All Bills passed by the said Council shall be submitted to the Governor for his assent, disallowance, or other direction thereupon;" the last words importing, in my opinion, to the fullest extent the power which I consider the Governor possesses in this matter.

2. That such power is expressly reserved to the Governor by the 82nd section of the Constitution Ordinance of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, which affords at the least a striking analogy.

3. That, just as in Great Britain no Act of Parliament is complete or valid until it has received the Royal Assent, in addition to the concurrence of a majority in both Houses, so here an Ordinance passed through the Legislative Council has no force or effect in law until the Governor has signified his assent thereto, or obtained Her Majesty's confirmation thereof; and that until such assent or confirmation be signified a vote of the Legislative Council has no such finality as to preclude the Governor from asking the Council to reconsider its decision.

(Signed) S. G. A. SHIPPARD, *Attorney-General.*

Griqua-Land West, August 25, 1875.

Inclosure 5 in No. 29.

To his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of Griqua-Land West.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the undersigned Merchants, Storekeepers, Diggers, and other Inhabitants of Kimberley, respectfully desire to express the great gratification with which we have heard from your Excellency's speech to the Legislative Council that the Land Court Ordinance is to be reconsidered, and that the arbitrary power which the Ordinance has passed, proposed to vest in the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of determining what claims should or should not be submitted to the Land Court will be taken away.

We can assure your Excellency that the Ordinance as passed by the Legislative Council has been viewed with alarm and apprehension.

Begging your Excellency to accept of our assurances of being ready at all times to lend such support as we may be able to offer to any measures which may tend to promote the welfare and prosperity of this province, we have, &c.

(Signed) W. GILFILLAN.
E. F. GRAY.
C. W. PADDON.
J. B. ROBINSON.
And others.

No. 30.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received October* 20.)

My Lord, *Kimberley, September* 11, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to submit for Her Majesty's gracious confirmation and allowance Ordinance No. 3 of 1875, "to establish a Court to adjudicate on claims to land in the Province of Girqua-Land West," passed by the Legislative Council of this province, and assented to by myself on Her Majesty's behalf.

2. As the provisions of this Ordinance are identical with those of the Draft submitted by me to your Lordship, and approved by despatch of 30th of April,* save that the words directing the Court to hear and decide claims to land "in the order in which they shall be submitted by the Governor," to which exception was then taken, have been struck out, I am confident that your Lordship will now further approve, not merely of my having thus assented to it, but of my having taken steps for bringing it into immediate operation.

3. The necessity for the adoption of further measures to quiet the titles of the occupants of land, whether of native, English, or Dutch origin, has for some time past been so urgent, and the settlement of the entire land question so essential alike to the political and financial welfare of the province, that I felt that further delay would be culpable.

4. M. Andries Stockenström, whom I have appointed to be Judge of the newly-constituted tribunal, is the acknowledged leader of the Bar of the Eastern Districts Court, and, from his knowledge of the Colonial Dutch law and language, is probably better qualified than anyone else to discharge the duties of so difficult an office.

5. It will, of course, be necessary to remunerate him highly for having given up a lucrative practice, not without risk of its suffering during his absence from the Colony, but it will be far less expensive to do this than to have constituted a Commission of inferior men; and if, as the Attorney-General calculates, the entire work of the Court can be got through in about nine months' time, the outlay (which is not quite definitely settled), will, after all, be of little moment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

---

* Not printed.

Inclosure in No. 30.

Government Notice No. 95 of 1875.

Secretary to Government's Office, Kimberley, September 10, 1875.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Andries Stockenström, Esquire, B.A., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, to be Judge of the Land Court of Griqua-Land West, the appointment to date from the 10th of September, 1875.

By order of his Excellency the Governor,

(Signed) JOHN B. CURREY, *Secretary to Government.*

No. 31.

The London and South African Exploration Company to Colonial Office.

The London and South African Exploration Company (Limited), 19, Finsbury Circus, London, October 25, 1875.

My Lord,

AS Chairman of this Company I venture, on behalf of the Board of Directors, to address you on the subject of the Land Ordinance recently promulgated by his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly to establish a Court to adjudicate on claims of land in the Province of Griqua-Land West.

This Company purchased certain farms called Dutoitspan, Bultfontein, and Alexandersfontein in Griqua-Land West, and also some leasehold lands held under Waterboer, the former Chief of that country, for which we have paid heavy rent some years. Some of these properties were diamondiferous.

At the time of the purchase, the property was subject to the Government of the Orange Free State, and various persons squatted upon the Company's land and paid a license fee for liberty to dig for diamonds. Under the Orange Free State Government the Company was compelled to take a low license fee, but allowed to collect its own revenue, paying one-half thereof to the Government for police and other purposes. Against this payment and against the low rate of license fee the Company always protested, but by "force majeure" were obliged to submit.

In 1871 the country was, by Proclamation of his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, annexed to the British Crown, and by a Proclamation following that of annexation, it was declared that all existing rights should be preserved. Immediately after the annexation, the Colonial Government took upon itself the collection of the Company's license dues, and for a time paid over to the Company one-half thereof, but subsequently discontinued all payments to the Company, and kept the whole of the revenue. Proceedings, at the instance of the Company, are now pending in the High Court of Griqua-Land West for the purpose of testing the right of the Government to act in this manner. The Company took the opinion of Sir John Karslake and other eminent members of the English Bar upon their rights, and I have had the honour of forwarding your Lordship a copy of the case and opinion.

Your Lordship will excuse me for troubling you with the above details, but I feel sure that in the multiplicity of your business the whole of these facts can hardly be borne in mind, and I have therefore presumed to endeavour to recall them to your recollection.

With reference to the Land Ordinances above mentioned, I have respectfully to urge upon your Lordship that if Her Britannic Majesty's assent should be necessary, the same ought to be withheld.

The main object of the Ordinance, of which I have the honour to forward you a print herewith (in case it should not have been sent forward by the Colony), is to appoint a Court for the consideration of claims to estates in the Colony.

In the first place, my co-Directors and I are entirely at a loss to understand why it should be necessary to establish a district Court for the purpose of trying questions of title in Griqua-Land West, and why the ordinary tribunals of the country should not be sufficient for the purpose.

Turning to the Ordinance itself, it contains most extraordinary provisions. Under clause 5 the Court is to have jurisdiction in all cases of claims to land within the province. Under clause 9 the Court is to summarily decide on all claims; and under clause 10 all judgments are to be provisional, in the first instance, for three months, but parties may within three months appeal to the High Court of Griqua-

Land, whose decision is to be final, subject to another appeal as provided by the Proclamation of the 27th October, 1871. Under clause 12 the Court is to have full power to reduce claims which embrace extents of land which the Court may deem immoderate, unreasonable, or illegal, subject to the right of appeal as aforesaid; and then there is a proviso that the Court shall not award any greater extent of right than that named in the deed or instrument of title whereon the claim is based; and there is a further proviso that, if no extent is defined in the deed, then the grant is not to exceed 6,000 morgen. Then follow provisions for receiving claims and having the same adjudicated upon.

Your Lordship will not fail to observe that under clause 12 the Court would actually have the power, if it thought that a man was possessed of too large an estate, to take part of it away from him without any reason whatever, though it can hardly be believed that such a course could be contemplated by any Government save that at present existing at the Cape Colony.

We are told by our agents on the other side that this Ordinance is being passed for the purpose of enabling the Government to get possession of a portion of the Company's property, and although it is not compulsory upon anyone to go to that Court for the purpose of registering his title, we suppose that somebody will be put forward to claim the land for the purpose of compelling us to defend our title in Court, notwithstanding the declaration of Sir Henry Barkly that all existing rights at the time of the annexation were to be preserved and protected. This would entail on the Company heavy expenses for law costs.

We are quite prepared to defend our title before the ordinary tribunals of Griqua-Land West or elsewhere when necessary, but we do humbly and strenously object to anything which may be considered in the nature of *ex post facto* legislation, such as the constituting of a new Court to try the Company's right to its own property.

The Company does not stand alone in its objection to this Ordinance, for a protest has been sent to this country signed by several of the members of the Legislative body who objected to the Ordinance when before the Assembly. In case this should have been delayed in transmission by the Cape Government, I beg to inclose a copy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. F. POSNO.

Inclosure 1 in No. 31.

Sir, *Kimberley, Griqua-Land West, September 4*, 1875.

WE have the honour to send inclosed herein, for transmission to his Lordship the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

1. Protest in triplicate handed in by us to the President of the Legislative Council on the 30th ultimo, together with copy of "rules, orders, and form of proceeding" attached, and referred to in said protest.

2. A communication in triplicate addressed this day by us to the said Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and we respectfully request your Excellency to forward the inclosures to Lord Carnarvon with as little delay as possible.

We have, &c.
(Signed) P. J. HARDMAN GRAHAM, *Member of Legislative Council for Kimberley, and Vice-President.*
H. GREEN, *Member for Kimberley.*
DAVID ARNOT, *Member of Legislative Council for Hay.*

His Excellency Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 31.

Protest.

[See Inclosure 1 in No. 29.]

Inclosure 3 in No. 31.

Messrs. Graham, Green, and Arnot to the Earl of Carnarvon, September 4, 1875.

[See Inclosure 2 in No. 29.]

Inclosure 4 in No. 31.

No. 3, 1875.—(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.]

Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Griqua-Land West, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof

Ordinance to establish a Court to adjudicate on Claims to Land in the Province of Griqua-Land West.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish a Court to adjudicate on claims to land in the Province of Griqua-Land West:

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Province of Griqua-Land West, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. There shall be within the Province of Griqua-Land West, during such period as the Governor of the said Province shall, by Proclamation in that behalf, fix and determine, or from time to time extend, a Court to be called the Land Court of Griqua-Land West, which shall be a Court of Record.

2. The said Court shall be held and presided over by a Judge, who shall hold office during good behaviour, for such period as aforesaid, but may be suspended from his said office and the discharge of his duties by the Governor of the said province by order under his hand, in case of misconduct of such Judge, provided that such Governor shall immediately report, for the information of Her Majesty, through one of her Principal Secretaries of State, the ground and causes of such suspension.

3. It shall be lawful for the Governor, upon the death, resignation, sickness, or incapacity of such Judge, or in the case of the absence of such Judge from this province, or in case of the suspension from office of such Judge, to nominate and appoint some fit and proper person to act as and in the place and stead of such Judge so dying or resigning, or labouring under such sickness or incapacity as aforesaid, or being so absent as aforesaid from the province, or being so suspended, until any vacancy so created by any such death, resignation, sickness, incapacity, absence, or suspension, shall be supplied by a new appointment to be made by the Governor, or until such Judge so becoming sick or incapable, or being absent or suspended as aforesaid, shall resume such office and enter into the discharge of the duties thereof.

4. It shall be lawful for the Governor to pay to such Judge such salary and such allowances from the general revenue of the province as he may deem fair and reasonable.

5. The said Court shall have jurisdiction in all cases of claims to land within the said province.

6. The said Court shall have cognizance of all pleas arising out of such claims, whether as between the Crown and other claimants, or as between claimants *inter se*, or otherwise, in as full and ample a manner, and to all intents and purposes, as the High Court of Griqua-Land now has in all civil causes within the said province, and shall, in respect of all such claims to land as aforesaid, have full power, authority, and jurisdiction to apply, judge, and determine upon, and according to the laws now in force within the said province, and all such other laws as shall at any time hereafter during the period so fixed and determined or extended for the establishment of the said Land Court as aforesaid be made and established by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, with the advice and consent of Parliament, or in her or their Privy Council, or by the Governor of the said Province of Griqua-Land West, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, subject, nevertheless, in all cases, to such right of appeal as is hereinafter provided.

7. The said Land Court shall have power to compel the attendance of parties and witnesses within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Griqua-Land, to punish summarily for contempt, and to issue warrants for the arrest of any person or persons who, in the opinion of the said Land Court, may be suspected to have been guilty of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury in any proceeding in or before the said Land

Court, and also to issue warrants for the arrest of any person or persons who may, in the opinion of the said Court, be suspected to have been guilty of any fraud, forgery, conspiracy, or of attempts to commit the said crimes, or generally of any crime in connection with any proceeding in or before the said Land Court.

8. The rules of evidence followed in the High Court of Griqua-Land shall be followed in the said Land Court. Parties may appear either personally or by counsel or attorney; and all pleadings and proceedings of the said Land Court shall be carried on, and the decrees, judgments, and orders thereof pronounced and declared in open Court, and not otherwise, and the pleadings and proceedings of the said Land Court shall be in the English language.

9. The said Court shall hear and summarily decide all claims to land as aforesaid, provided always that it shall be lawful for such Court to adjourn the hearing of any case on the application of the Crown, or of any party thereto, to a day to be fixed and to be entered on the record; and in like manner to postpone judgment in any case either for further evidence, the hearing of counsel, or other valid cause.

10. All judgments or decrees of the said Land Court, whereby the right of any claimant or claimants to land within the said province shall be adjudicated on, shall be "provisional" in the first instance for the space of three months from the date of such judgment or decree, and during such three months any party or parties feeling aggrieved thereby may note an appeal to the High Court of Griqua-Land, whose decision shall be final, subject, nevertheless, to such further right of appeal as is provided by the Proclamation of His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., No. 70, dated the 27th of October, 1871, and in the event of no appeal being noted within such three months as aforesaid, or in the event of such appeal being withdrawn or lapsing by default, then and in every such case all judgments or decrees of the said Land Court shall, on motion to that effect before the said Land Court, be made absolute, and shall thereupon entitle the party or parties in whose favour such judgment or decree may be pronounced to demand and receive from the Governor of the said Province of Griqua-Land West, and under the seal of the said province, an indefeasible title to the land so adjudicated on in accordance with the terms of such judgment or decree as aforesaid: Provided, nevertheless, that every such final judgment or decree as aforesaid shall not only entitle such claimants as aforesaid to demand and receive such indefeasible title as aforesaid, but shall also empower the said Governor to cause titles to be prepared and registered in the land register of the said province in accordance with such final judgment or decree as aforesaid.

11. In considering whether any land claimed lie within the limits of Griqua-Land West, the said Land Court shall be guided by the terms of the award pronounced by his Excellency Robert William Keate, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Natal, on the 17th day of October, 1871, and also by the terms of the Proclamation of his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., No. 67, dated the 27th day of October, 1871: Provided always that all titles issued to claimants of land situated on or near any disputed boundary shall not entitle the grantees or holders thereof to any compensation or damages whatsoever from the Imperial Government or from the Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, or from the Government of the said Province of Griqua-Land West in the event of the land so granted, or any portion thereof, being found hereafter by any arbitration or other proceeding, to belong to any neighbouring State, or being otherwise transferred to such neighbouring State: And provided further that neither the Imperial Government nor the Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, nor the Government of the said Province of Griqua-Land West, shall be held in anywise liable for compensation in respect of any proceedings which may become necessary hereafter in consequence of any disputes between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of any neighbouring State.

12. The said Land Court shall have full power to reduce claims which embrace extents of land which such Court may deem immoderate, unreasonable, or illegal, subject always to such right of appeal as is hereinbefore provided: And provided always that the said Land Court shall in no case award title for an extent greater than that named in the claim, or in the grant, deed, or other instrument of title whereon such claim is based: Aud provided further that if no extent be defined or description of boundaries be stated in such claim, or in such grant, deed, or other instrument of title, every such judgment or decree as aforesaid shall be taken to be for title to a farm which may be of any extent in no case exceeding 6,000 morgen.

13. The said Land Court may, subject to the approval of the Governor, from time to time frame, constitute, and establish general rules or orders, defining the time

and place of holding the said Court, and the manner and form of proceedings to be observed therein, the appointing of commissions to examine witnesses, the examination of witnesses *de bene esse*, and allowing the same as evidence, and all other matters and things with regard to which the High Court of Griqua-Land possesses power to frame rules and orders.

14. There shall be attached to the said Land Court a Registrar, whose duty it shall be to take minutes of all oral evidence given before the said Court, to file all documentary evidence, and to keep distinct registers of all provisional and absolute titles issued by or in accordance with any judgment or decree of the said Court.

15. The Governor shall, from time to time, transmit to the said Court all claims to land filed either with the Government of the Province or with any duly appointed board or commission empowered to receive claims to land within the Province, and all documents filed in support of such claims, and such claims shall be accompanied by a schedule thereof, setting forth in every case the name of the claimant, the name, if any, of the property claimed with its extent, if known, the ground on which the claim is based, the names of the grantor and the grantee, if any, and of the sellers and purchasers, if any, together with such other particulars as can be conveniently stated.

16. The said Court shall, on receiving any claims as aforesaid, accompanied by any such schedule as aforesaid, fix a day not less than thirty days from the date of the receipt by such Court of such claims and such schedule, on which the said Court will proceed to hear and determine the claims in the said schedule set forth, and the said Court shall thereupon cause the said schedule to be published in the "Government Gazette" of the Province, with a notice by the Registrar of the said Court, calling upon all persons interested in the said claims to attend the said Court upon the said day, and such notice so issued and published as aforesaid shall be and be taken to be a sufficient notice to all claimants and other persons interested to attend the said Court, and shall serve and be regarded as, and instead of, any summons, citation, or other process.

17. If any claimant shall not, when called, appear either in person or by counsel or attorney, the said Court shall proceed to consider, and deal with the case of such claimant upon the documentary evidence submitted, and shall give provisional judgment in the same, unless an adjournment of the hearing of such case or a postponement of judgment therein be ordered by the said Court.

18. Every final order or decree in favour of title being issued to any applicant whether issued by the said Land Court or by any Court of appellate jurisdiction, shall be written upon or covered by a stamp of the value of ten pounds sterling.

God save the Queen!

Given at Kimberley, in the Province of Griqua-Land West, this 9th day of September, 1875.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY, *Governor.*

By command of his Excellency the Governor.

(Signed) JOHN B. CURREY, *Secretary to Government.*

By order of the Legislative Council.

(Signed) JUAN SOUTHEY, *Clerk of the Legislative Council.*

No. 32.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 28, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 21st August,* forwarding copies of the address which you delivered to the Legislative Council of Griqua-Land West on the occasion of your presiding, for the first time, at its deliberations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

---

* No. 27.

No. 33.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November 8.)

My Lord, *Kimberley, September 28, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, that I have notified to Colonel Glyn, the officer commanding, that the services of the troops are no longer required in Griqua-Land West, and that they may return from Barkly to Cape Town viâ Algoa Bay, which is considered by Sir Arthur Cunynghame the most economical and expeditious route.

2. The decision as to their departure was deferred until the leaders of the late Diggers' Protection Association had been tried before the High Court, as it was supposed by some that, especially in the event of their conviction, disturbances might ensue.

3. Everything, however, having passed off quietly, and being assured by the Inspector-General of Police that there is no risk whatever of any fresh demonstration of physical force, I felt it my duty to press the question on the consideration of the Executive Council, and it was yesterday unanimously resolved that the troops might, under present circumstances, be safely withdrawn—the Secretary to Government, Mr. Currey, qualifying his vote by expressing his opinion that, unless a very heavy expenditure be at once incurred in increasing the police force, many months will not elapse without the Government being again exposed to dictation to which it ought not to submit.

4. That an increase of the native police, which has dwindled down in number to 31 men, is essential, whether the troops remain or not, cannot be doubted. A Commission, which I appointed lately, consisting of the Treasurer, Mr. Giddy, and two leading members of the mining community—Mr. Gilfillan, formerly an Inspector of the Cape Frontier Police, and Mr. Baring Gould, strongly recommended its restoration to at least 100 men, 20 of whom should be mounted, including officers; and though the large additional expenditure involved in this recommendation—10,000*l.* to 13,000*l.*, which will probably have to be met in part at least by a special rate on householders—will necessitate caution and delay, I have directed preliminary steps for recruiting to be at once taken.

5. In the meantime, I believe that the Government, if it continues to act in a moderate and conciliatory spirit, will stand in no need of military support, whilst on the other hand its finances will cease to be crippled, as soon as the troops leave, by the very heavy extra outlay which their presence in the Province has entailed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

No. 34.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November 8.)

My Lord, *Kimberley, September 30, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to state that the seven leaders of the late Diggers' Protection Association selected for prosecution for seditious conduct, were tried before Mr. Recorder Barry at the Circuit Court of this place last week.

2. It was at one time in contemplation to change the venue to Barkly, twenty-five miles distant, and to appoint a special session for the trials, but as this would have entailed some hardships on the prisoners, and would besides have been attributed by the opponents of Government to a desire for the protection of the troops encamped at that place, or to groundless distrust of the impartiality of a Kimberley jury, the idea was abandoned.

3. The prisoners had been indicted by the Attorney-General on three several charges of sedition, conspiracy, and riot. On being arraigned on the last and least serious charge, Mr. Henry Tucker, the Chairman of the Association, and three of his colleagues, Messrs. Blanch, Fisher, and Brien, pleaded guilty to having taken part in an unlawful assembly; and that plea being accepted by the Crown, and the graver charges withdrawn, they were discharged by the Recorder on entering into recognizances to come up for sentence if called within six months.

4. The other three pisoners, Aylward, Ling, and Von Schlickman, stood their trial, and after it had lasted two days, were acquitted by the jury in spite of the admission of their colleagues, and the strong evidence of their having assembled under arms on the 12th of April to prevent the imprisonment of one Cowie.

5. Such a miscarriage of justice, for it can be regarded as nothing less, is to be deeply regretted in itself; and still more because it seems to indicate a spirit of lawlessness which cannot but occasion anxiety for the future. Still the result of the prosecutions as a whole cannot be deemed by any means as a failure, as it will suffice to split up the dangerous organisation which existed, and to render it very improbable that moderate men will be again drawn on to connect themselves with desperadoes entertaining entirely different objects.

6. I am not without hope indeed, from all I hear, that the events of the last few months have taught all closses here a very salutary lesson; the arrival of the troops having convinced the most incredulous that even in this remote region armed bands will not be allowed for any length of time to set the law at defiance, but that the judgment of Courts of Law will be carried into execution despite all opposition, and those who resist them be forced ultimately to answer for their conduct before the ordinary tribunals of the country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

No. 35.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November 8.)

My Lord, *Kimberley, October 1, 1875.*

ON learning last week by the aid of the telegraph that a despatch addressed to me by your Lordship on the 25th of August had arrived on the 21st ultimo in Cape Town, directing that the changes in the administration of this Province, indicated in the previous despatch of 4th August,* should forthwith be carried into effect so far as regarded the retirement of Mr. Southey from the Lieutenant-Governorship, and of Mr. Currey from the office of Secretary to Government: I deemed it my duty to defer my departure hence until I could receive a copy by the post due here on the 29th ultimo.

2. The principal directions given by your Lordship having been made known to me by a telegram in cypher, I was enabled in the interval to mature my plans, so as to be able to act directly the despatch reached me.

3. Sir Arthur Cunynghame having returned to Cape Town, there could be no question that the Recorder, Mr. J. D. Barry, was the fittest person to administer the Government until the arrival of Mr. Southey's successor; and I accordingly had the necessary warrant under Section 4 of Letters Patent prepared in his favour.

4. As he will have certain judicial work still to perform (though no session of his court will be needed). Mr. Barry could scarcely be expected to take over the books and papers of the Secretary to Government, and carry on in person the business of that Department; I therefore, with his full concurrence, selected for this task Mr. Colin Campbell, at present the Sheriff of the Province, but who, previous to Mr. Currey's appointment, served as Secretary to the Commissioners administering the Government.

5. Bearing in mind, however, your Lordship's intention to abolish the post of Secretary to Government, I designated Mr. Campbell merely Secretary to the Acting Administrator.

6. The Recorder will, I presume, by the rules of the service, be entitled during the short period of his acting to half the salary fixed for the Administrator in addition to his own. To his Secretary a guinea and a half per diem has been promised, which will scarcely more than cover his expenses in removing from Barkly to Kimberley.

7. These arrangements being determined on, I thought it expedient, on the arrival of the despatch the day before yesterday, to make a brief announcement of its tenor to the Legislative Council, and to take advantage of the opportunity to propose to that body to vote before my departure the addition of 200*l.* per annum to Mr. Southey's pension, and the temporary alimentary allowance at the rate of 500*l.* per annum for Mr. Currey, as specified by your Lordship.

8. Rumours, indeed, of the impending changes were so rife, that on the previous

* See Command Paper 1342 of 1875, No. 40.

day an address had been moved by Mr. Green, one of the elected Members, calling on me to lay over copies of all despatches as to the affairs of the Province that have passed between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Governor, and the Governor and the Secretary of State, during the past nine months; a course which I need hardly say I pointed out to the honourable Member, could not be pursued without your Lordship's sanction.

9. My minute having been read, the formal resolutions regarding the pension and allowance were postponed till the day following, when, after speeches expressive of regret at the removal of Messrs. Southey and Currey had been delivered by the three elected Members, the amounts recommended were unanimously voted, and the Council was adjourned till the 1st of November.

10. This morning a Proclamation has been issued in my name, setting forth the discontinuance of the offices of Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary to Government, and the appointment by warrant, under my hand and seal, of Mr. J. D. Barry, to administer the Government provisionally; and that gentleman having taken the oaths, will enter upon his functions on my departure.

11. Application was made to me, both by Mr. Southey and Mr. Currey, for travelling allowance, to enable them to return to Cape Town with their families; and I authorized the advance of adequate amounts for this purpose to each from the funds of the Province, on the understanding that accounts of their expenditure actually incurred should be hereafter adjusted with the provincial audit.

12. Mr. Southey included in his first requisition, the cost of his passage to England, whither he intends shortly to proceed; but, as when appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Griqua-Land West, he had resided for many years in the Cape Colony, I informed him that I could do no more than submit his claim for your Lordship's decision, which I beg now to do.

13. I will lose no time in consulting my Ministers on my return to the seat of Government, as to whether Mr. Currey shall be offered suitable re-employment in the Cape Colonial Service, or a contribution be made from the revenue of the Colony towards his retiring allowance.

14. I do not think that any question raised in your Lordship's despatch has now been left untouched, nor that there is anything else in the arrangements, as reported, which requires further explanation.

15. I may, however, add that I was much tempted to dissolve the Legislative Council before I left, but, not knowing the measures the new Administrator may have been instructed by your Lordship to propose, thought it better to leave him to exercise his own discretion in the matter.

16. Having suggested to Mr. Barry that steps should at once be taken for a fresh registration of electors, which is much needed, the loss of time will not in reality be great, if a dissolution should after all be decided on.

17. I abstained likewise from effecting several changes which I had had it in contemplation to make with a view to economy, for it struck me that if a complete reorganization of all Departments is to be undertaken, other arrangements may be deemed preferable.

18. There can be no doubt, indeed, of the wisdom of your Lordship's conclusion that the new Administrator ought to be left as free as possible in the administration of the internal affairs of the Province; and whilst I shall be happy to afford him every information and assistance in my power, your Lordship may rely on my not seeking to intervene more frequently in local affairs than I did during Mr. Southey's term of office.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 35.

Legislative Council.

Yesterday Afternoon.

HIS Excellency read the following:—

"Honourable Gentlemen,

"With reference to what passed yesterday in the Legislative Council, I deem it my duty to inform you that it has been intimated to me by the Right Honourable the

Secretary of State for the Colonies that, with a view to the reduction of the public expenditure in Griqua-Land West, it has been determined to discontinue the offices of Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary to Government, and to send out an officer, whose name has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, to discharge the duties of both officers, and to act as administrator of Griqua-Land West on a salary of 1,700*l.* a year, without allowances.

"A Commissioner will likewise be temporarily appointed by his Lordship to report upon the financial and administrative questions which require special investigation.

"Pending the arrival of these officers, the Government will be administered by his Honour the Recorder.

"I am further authorized by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to propose to you that a pension of 200*l.* per annum, in addition to that which his Excellency is entitled to from the Cape Colony, shall be paid to Mr. Southey from the funds of this Province. I have also to ask your approval of the issue to Mr. Currey of a provisional alimentary allowance at the rate of 500*l.* per annum, pending the settlement of his just claims on the Colony and Province.

(Signed) "HENRY BARKLY,
"*Governor of Griqua-Land West.*

"*Kimberley, September* 29, 1875."

Dr. Graham gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would ask the Secretary to Government or some member of the Executive who may he present, if it is the intention of the administration to introduce into the Legislative Council during the present session, an Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 10, of 1874, commonly called "the Mining Ordinance."

At the conclusion, Dr. Graham moved the adjournment of the debate till to-morrow.

A full report in our next.

No. 36.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 15, 1875.

I HAVE received your despatch of 28th September,* reporting that instructions had been given for the withdrawal of the troops from Griqua-Land West, and that steps were about to be taken for increasing the police force of the Colony.

2. There can be no doubt that an increase of the police is absolutely essential to the maintenance of order in Griqua-Land West, even though it may not be necessary that the force should be raised to the number of 100, as recommended by the Commission which you appointed to inquire into the subject.

3. In my despatch to you, of May 5th,† I commented upon the inadequate numbers of the police force of Griqua-Land, and the enormous cost, as it seemed to me, at which it was maintained.

4. I have to request you to desire Major Lanyon to give his immediate attention to the matter, and to endeavour to secure the necessary increase of numbers and efficiency without the ruinous scale of expense which appears to have hitherto prevailed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 37.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 15, 1875.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information, a copy of a correspondence‡ with the Chairman of the London and South African Company on the subject of the Land Court Ordinance of Griqua-Land West, No. 3 of 1875. I do not for a moment suppose that any undue interference with legitimate tenures has ever been contemplated either

* No. 33. † See No. 13 of Command Paper 1342 of 1875. ‡ Nos. 31 and 38.

by yourself or the local Government, or that there has been any intention on your part to disturb owners who can show that they have become possessed of their property fairly and by fair means. I should wish you, however, to consider the points raised by the Company, and if it should appear to you that there is any possibility that steps could be taken under the Land Court Ordinance, contrary to the spirit of your Proclamation No. 72 of 1871, it will be necessary for you to take measures to prevent their occurrence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 38.

Colonial Office to the London and South African Company.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 15, 1875.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo,† stating the objections which are entertained by the London and South African Company to the recent Land Court Ordinance of Griqua-Land West.

2. I am to inform you that the Company and their agents are in error in assuming that the Ordinance was passed with the view of depriving them of their property, or, indeed, with any special reference to them at all. Nor, obviously, can Lord Carnarvon entertain any such suggestion as that the local authorities have desired to confiscate the lands of any person whomsoever.

3. The Company are probably aware that where titles to land are sought to be established in unsettled countries through claims purporting to be derived from savage or half savage tribes, an amount of uncertainty and confusion is apt to exist which it is most desirable to put an end to, but the settlement of which involves so great an amount of labour, that in order to arrive at a settlement within any reasonable time, it is expedient to appoint a special Court, which, by continuous action, may hope to make a fair settlement, and to give quiet titles without subjecting claimants to delay, and thereby impeding the progress of the Colony.

It will probably also be within the knowledge of the Company that in such cases great uncertainty is apt to prevail as to the boundaries and extent of grants, and that it may often happen that within a given area more claims are put forward than the surface of the area could satisfy; and in these cases it becomes necessary to make the most equitable adjustment possible in the interest of all parties.

4. I am further to state that the first portion of clause 12 of the Ordinance, to which the Company take exception, applies only to claims which are deemed immoderate, unreasonable, or illegal, and that it is impossible to deny that previous experience has shown some such power to be requisite in cases where native Chiefs or tribes have been induced to part with their lands for considerations which subsequent investigation has shown to be very far from adequate; but it is not Lord Carnarvon's desire, as it cannot be Sir Henry Barkly's, in any way to depart from the spirit of the Governor's Proclamation No. 72 of 1871, in which he affirmed that Her Majesty had no intention or will to invalidate or prejudicially to affect or injure in any way the private rights or titles to the possession of any property, movable or immovable, *bonâ fide* acquired, of any person in the Province.

5. I am to add that his Lordship will communicate the Company's protest to Sir Henry Barkly with an expression of his own desire that the utmost caution should be observed not to allow any infringement of the spirit of the above-mentioned Proclamation, and a direction to take steps to secure this object, should any such steps be deemed necessary.

6. The Land Ordinance, having been assented to by the Governor, is in operation, a Judge has been appointed, and Lord Carnarvon believes that the Court is now hearing claims. With reference to the protest inclosed in your letter, a copy of which had also been received through the Governor, I am to acquaint you that Lord Carnarvon has caused the points raised in it to be carefully considered, and is advised that there is no ground for questioning the full validity of the Ordinance.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. R. MALCOLM.

---

* No. 31.

No. 39.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 18, 1875.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 30th of September,* reporting the result of the trial of the seven persons selected for prosecution for seditious conduct in connection with the recent disturbances at the Diamond Fields.

I do not doubt that you acted rightly in not pressing the charges in the case of those who pleaded guilty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 40.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 22, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to convey to you Her Majesty's gracious confirmation and allowance of the Ordinance of the Legislature of Griqua-Land West, entitled, "An Ordinance to establish a Court to adjudicate on Claims to Land in the Province of Griqua-Land West," a transcript of which accompanied your despatch of the 11th September.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 41.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 22, 1875.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 11th of September,† inclosing copies of correspondence which had passed between yourself and Lieutenant-Governor Southey on the subject of the Ordinance "to establish a Court to adjudicate on claims to land in the Province of Griqua-Land West."

After carefully considering the arguments advanced on each side, I do not think there can be any doubt that your view is the right one.

On principle, no less than as a matter of policy, I believe it to be right to keep the Executive clear of the responsibilities and imputations arising out of the adjudication of land cases in Griqua-Land West. I am, therefore, of opinion that you acted quite properly in adhering strictly to my instructions, and requiring that all claims to land, without distinction or favour, which, having regard to the instructions that I gave you in a recent despatch, can properly be brought before a judicial tribunal, shall be so investigated.

In another despatch I have conveyed to you Her Majesty's confirmation of the Ordinance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 42.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November 22, 1875.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, October* 20, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report that I returned to Cape Town on the 16th instant, after an absence of rather more than three months, two of which were spent in the administration of the Government of Griqua-Land West, and the third in travelling backwards and forwards to that province.

* No. 34. † No. 28.

2. In my despatch of the 1st instant,* written from Kimberley, I described generally the arrangements I had made for the administration of the Government until the arrival of the new Administrator.

3. I was too hurried, however, on that occasion to refer to several matters, or to explain the course that I had adopted in regard to some questions of importance.

4. Foremost among these stands the amendment of the law regulating mining operations, with which I had undertaken, at the instance of the diggers, to deal. I soon discovered that it would be extremely difficult to do this so as to give general satisfaction in the case, at any rate, of the most important mine, the "Colesberg Kopje," where the claim-holders are nearly equally divided into two parties—the one desirous that the Mining Board should continue to be constituted as at present, but that, among other alterations in the existing regulations, the restriction as to the number of claims to be held by individuals or firms should be abolished; the other anxious to retain that restriction, and, at the same time, insisting that the mode of electing the members of the Mining Board ought to be based, not on the number of claim-holders, but on the valuation of the claims according to which rates for pumping out water and removing reef, &c., are imposed. There appeared to me to be good ground for some change in the latter direction, but it struck me, at the same time, that if the management of affairs were once placed in the hands of those who really represented the property in the mine, there would be no excuse for continuing to interfere with the ordinary principles of commerce in respect to the buying and selling of claims. With the aid of the Attorney-General, therefore, I had prepared an amended Ordinance, embodying these two principles, and leaving the Mining Board as free as possible from Government control. Some of the details, however, especially as to the election of members, were rather complicated, for I was by no means prepared to go the length of giving votes in arithmetical proportion to the assessed value of claims, and, on hearing that a new Administrator was coming out, I thought it better, on the whole, not to publish the draft, but to leave him free to introduce it into the Legislature after it should have undergone more careful revision.

5. The only branch of the question which could not be postponed without occasioning much distress was that affecting the sale of debris or refuse soil taken out of the mine, which at the Colesberg Kopje and Old De Beer's Mines had, according to the ruling of the High Court, become in some sort the property of the Government on its purchasing Vooruitzigt.

6. I found that regulations fixing the price, in the one case, at 2*s*., and, at the other, at 1*s*. per load, had, on the report of the Mining Surveyor and Engineer, been drafted and approved by Executive Council before my arrival at the Fields; and, as the late proprietors had always maintained that the heaps of debris which had accumulated were worth an immense sum of money, and as Mr. Southey had adopted their valuation, I decided that these regulations should be promulgated, though the rates appeared to me extremely high. At the same time, I took steps for testing the real value by having lots, which required to be immediately removed from the edge of the Kimberley mine, put up for sale by auction. The result showed that the complaints of the debris washers were well founded, as $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ a load was the average realized, and I thereupon, with the full assent of the Executive Council, reduced the rates to 6*d*. and 3*d*. respectively, reconciling the claim-holders to the reduction by engaging that the amount realized should be applied towards the purchase of machinery for pumping the mine.

7. The want of proper police protection was another of the grievances urged by the diggers, though here, of course, the consideration of expense very forcibly presented itself. With a view to ascertain what their views really were, I nominated a Commission, consisting of the Treasurer and two leading claim-holders, Mr. Gilfillan, a retired Inspector of the frontier armed and mounted police, and Mr. Baring Gould. I transmit their Report, for your Lordship's information, by which it will be seen that, in their opinion, the smallest force employed should not be less than 100 men, 20 of whom should be mounted. As their estimate for this (excluding 3,000*l*. for first outlay) exceeds, by 10,000*l*. per annum, that now incurred for the purpose, I could take no further steps in the matter before coming away than to give directions to advertise for recruits at 8*s*. 6*d*. per diem, up to the full complement provided for on the Estimates.

8. The Acting Administrator, I am sorry to say, reports that the attempt has not been hitherto very successful, and recommends that applications should be made to the Lieutenant-General Commanding to allow men to volunteer from the Line on

* No. 35.

certain conditions. Major Lanyon has consulted Sir Arthur Cunynghame as to this, but I fear nothing practical is likely to come of it.

9. That these and other measures, thus carried through or inaugurated during the term of my residence, and more especially the Ordinance passed for the settlement of the Land Question, gave satisfaction to the inhabitants of the province generally, will, I trust, be proved to your Lordship by the accompanying Address, to which about 2,000 signatures are stated to be attached, presented to me on the eve of my departure.

10. I hope, indeed, that all serious obstacles have been removed during my visit from the path of the new Administrator, and that, for the future, affairs will go on quietly and satisfactorily.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 42.

Report of the Commission appointed by his Excellency the Governor, by letter dated the 16th September, 1875, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the best means of restoring the strength and efficiency of the Police Force of Griqua-Land West.

THE Commission met on the 17th instant and following days in the Treasury, and minuted the evidence of the Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Police, the Resident Magistrates of Kimberley and Du Toits Pan, the Clerk of the Peace, and Messrs. George McFarlane and James Hall, which they append.

The Commission, before submitting their Report and recommendations, desire to call attention very briefly to the original condition and gradual diminution of the police force of this province.

Prior to August 1872, the police force consisted of a company of the Frontier Armed Mounted Police, 100 in number, from the Cape Colony, and certain constables employed as convict guards (at the New Rush, now Kimberley, twenty-two, at Du Toits Pan, and at Klip-drift, now Barkly, ten).

In August 1872, Mr. Gilbert Percy, the present Inspector, received orders to organize a police force for the territory. He took over the constables already mentioned and a number of volunteers from the Frontier Armed Mounted Police, and in a short time raised a force of 110 men; of these, some, proving incompetent, were dismissed, others retired through dissatisfaction with the rate of pay, and thus the force has gradually and steadily diminished until at the present time it numbers only 31 men.

Having considered the reports of the Inspector, which were forwarded to them by his Excellency, the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Wine and Spirit Law, together with the evidence taken by that Committee (which the Commission think might have been beneficially acted upon), together with the evidence adduced, and having regard to all the circumstances, and deeming a force of 31 men wholly inadequate to the requirements of the province, the Commission are of opinion that the following would be the best means of restoring the strength and efficiency of the police force of this province:—

1. That the smallest force which the Commission would recommend should be a body of 100 men (exclusive of native convict guards), 20 of whom, including the officers, should be mounted.

2. That this force should be under the command of an inspector, and should consist of 2 sub-inspectors, 4 first class sergeants, and 4 second class sergeants, and 90 constables, of whom 10 should be mounted; the inspector being directed to select a certain number of the best qualified men to act as detectives under a reliable first class sergeant.

3. That this force should be located as follows:—

At Kimberley.—The inspector, 1 sub-inspector, 1 first class sergeant, 3 second class sergeants, 5 mounted constables, 55 constables.

Du Toits Pan.—1 sub-inspector, 1 first class sergeant, 1 second class sergeant, 2 mounted constables, 15 constables.

Barkly.—1 first class sergeant, 10 constables.

Langford.—1 first class sergeant, 3 mounted constables.

4. That the pay and allowance be as follows :—

	£
1 Inspector	700
2 Sub-Inspectors, at 400*l.*	800
4 1st Class Sergeants, at 250*l.*	1,000
4 2nd Class Sergeants, at 200*l.*	800
80 Constables, at 180*l.*	14,400
10 Mounted Constables, at 190*l.*	1,900
	19,600
21 horses, forage allowance, at 70*l.* per annum	1,470
Ditto, shoeing, medicines, &c., at 10*l.* per horse	210
	21,280

Allowance for Uniform.

	£	
1 Inspector	25	
2 Sub-Inspectors, at 20*l.*	40	
8 Sergeants, at 15*l.*..	120	
90 Constables, at 10*l.*	900	
		1,085
Total		22,365

5. That the first cost of stations, horses, saddles, &c. (arms being already in store), would be—

	£	£
Police Barracks, Kimberley, additions	600	
Two out-stations, at 250*l.* each	500	
Du Toit's Pan	400	
Barkly	500	
		2,000
21 horses, at 25*l.*	525	
21 saddles, at 10*l.*	210	
Extras	265	
		1,000
Total first outlay		3,000

The Commission are of opinion that the above estimate is moderate and reasonable, and at the same time would meet the requirements of the province. And they are further of opinion that it is impossible to over-estimate the advantages which would accrue from the establishment of such a force as they recommend. The preservation of the public peace, the enforcement of judicial decisions, the repression of disorder among the large native population of the camps, the checking of diamond stealing and of the trade in stolen diamonds, the compulsory observance of decency and cleanliness, the prevention of nuisances, the preservation of health, and the general security of life and property, all more or less depend upon the establishment, maintenance, and discipline of an efficient police force, commanded by a competent officer.

(Signed) R. W. H. GIDDY.
W. T. GILFILLAN.
F. BARING GOULD.

Kimberley, September 25, 1875.

Inclosure 2 in No. 42.

To his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of Griqua-Land West.

WE, the undersigned inhabitants of the Province of Griqua-Land West, desire, before your Excellency's departure, to express our deep sense of the gratitude we owe you for the wise and just measures which have been either carried through or inaugurated under your Excellency's immediate supervision and during your sojourn in our midst, which, we feel assured, will place the Government of Griqua-Land on a safer basis, and remove many of those causes of dissension amongst Her Majesty's loyal subjects which have of late threatened the welfare of this province:

And we further beg to assure your Excellency that we hail with great satisfaction the impending changes in the administration of Griqua-Land, so long and anxiously

desired by the people, and which, we believe, will tend materially to the future prosperity of this province.

We also desire most respectfully to bring to your Excellency's notice that the Legislative Council, as at present constituted, does not represent the wishes or interests of the inhabitants, and we would therefore most earnestly beseech your Excellency to dissolve the said Council, and call for a fresh registration of voters and a new election of representatives, assuring your Excellency that such dissolution will give the greatest satisfaction to the vast majority amongst all clases of the community, and will be regarded as not the least of the benefits obtained by your Excellency's visit.

We would also express a hope that your Excellency, after your residence amongst us, may be able to assure Her Majesty of the unwavering loyalty to her Crown, and personal affection for herself, of her subjects in this distant dependency.

Heartily wishing your Excellency God speed, with the best and sincerest wishes for your future health and happiness, and in the hope that you may be spared for many years to come to render still further services to our Colonial Empire,

We have, &c.

No. 43.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November 22.)

My Lord, *Government House, October 25, 1875.*

IN acknowledging your Lordship's despatch of the 20th ultimo,* relative to the purchase of the Farm Vooruitzigt, I hasten to remove some misapprehensions which appear unfortunately to exist on the subject.

2. The authority to the Government to sell stands or building lots to the tenants of the late proprietors, at not less than ten years' commutation of their rental, was inserted in the Ordinance by the Lieutenant-Governor with my full sanction and concurrence, as affording the only sure and speedy means of paying off the Debentures to be issued for the purchase of the farm.

3. It it is impossible to foresee how long the Diamond mines will continue to be profitably worked; and had the Government contented itself simply with receiving reduced annual payments from the standholders, it might possibly have been left some five years hence with a comparatively valueless property and a debt of 100,000*l.* still to discharge. As it is, that debt will, in all probability, be liquidated within the next three years; while, should things continue long after that to prosper, as I trust they will do, the Government, still retaining by far the greater portion of the land, will share amply in the prosperity.

4. With regard to the statement in the "Diamond Field" newspaper, to which your Lordship's attention has been drawn, to the effect that under a notice of the Griqua-Land West Government, No. 78, the standholders on the Vooruitzigt Farm have been pressed into purchasing their titles by an intimation that they would forfeit all lease and occupancy unless purchase were made within a short time, I inclose copy of the notice referred to, which by no means bears out this interpretation. It merely intimates that the Government will not hold itself bound by its offer (to sell at eight years' purchase) in cases where no application shall have been received within the stipulated time, but reserves the right of introducing such new conditions of sale as it may deem expedient—meaning, presumably, that the tenants would be left to fall back on the right to purchase at ten years' rental secured to them by Clause 8 of the Ordinance.

5 As the "Diamond Field" was, I believe, edited up to the last (for I am glad to say it has ceased to appear) by the notorious ex-Fenian leader Aylward, such misrepresentations were natural, but nothing could have been easier for the writer of the letter, of which copy was communicated to your Lordship, than to have corroborated his assertion by a copy of the Government "Gazette" containing the notice, if he considered it necessary to do so.

6. I did not myself forward it, because I was, until the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, unaware of its existence, owing probably to its having been issued during the time I was on my journey to Griqua-Land West. Had it been represented to me on my arrival there that undue pressure had been put upon the standholders to induce

* No. 25.

them to tender, I should, I need hardly say, have interposed on their behalf; but though I was in constant personal communication with all parties, not a hint of the kind was uttered, and in only one instance was I ever applied to to sanction a lower rate of commutation. The strongest possible proof, indeed, that the offer of the Government was deemed advantageous by the majority of standholders, is to be found in the fact that one of the chief difficulties with which I had to contend in the matter arose from the number of persons not previously holding stand licences, who had flocked to the office of the late proprietors between the publication of Notice 61 of 18th June and the 30th of that month, when the Government took over the farm, either to pay outstanding arrears over the head of actual tenants, or to get leases for abandoned or unoccupied lots, and who claimed, in virtue of such transactions, to be entitled to the right of pre-emption on the terms offered.

7. A Commission was on this account appointed by me, with the advice of the Executive Council, consisting of the treasurer and the manager of the farm, to report in what cases the applications sent in to purchase stands ought to be accepted, and the Government Notice 105 of the 29th ultimo, which I have now the honour to transmit for your Lordship's information, was the first fruit of its labours.

8. I may add that it is the only notice on the subject issued by my authority during my residence at Kimberley. Other questions of great importance connected with the sale of stands, as well as of unoccupied ground in that township suited for building purposes, are pressing for settlement, and have, in fact, been brought under my consideration by the Acting Administrator, but I have thought it better not to authorize any further step until Major Lanyon has had time to form his own opinion on the various points involved, which are of the highest importance in a financial point of view.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 43.

Government Notice No. 78 *of* 1875.

Secretary to Government's Office, Kimberley,
July 26, 1875.

WITH reference to Government Notice No. 61, of the 18th ultimo, stating that applications from persons holding stands or building lots in the township of Kimberley to purchase the same at eight years' rental would be received at this office until noon on Saturday, the 31st instant, it is hereby notified, for general information, that no applications to purchase on the said terms will be received after the expiration of the time aforesaid. Notice is hereby further given to standholders that in all cases in which stands are not applied for before the expiration of that time, the Government withdraws from any obligation to sell, under conditions of the aforesaid Notice, and reserves to itself the right of dealing with stands for which no applications shall then have been received in such a manner and under such new conditions as may seem to it most expedient.

Due notice of the new terms will appear in a future "Gazette."

By command of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,
(Signed) JOHN B. CURREY,
Secretary to Government.

Inclosure 2 in No. 43.

Government Notice No. 105 *of* 1875.

Secretary to Government's Office, Kimberley,
September 29, 1875.

WHEREAS by Government Notice No. 61 of the 18th of June, 1875, it was notified that persons holding stands or building lots in the township of Kimberley might apply to purchase the same at a capital sum equal to eight years' rental: and whereas, amongst other conditions, it was stipulated in the said Notice that when such applications were finally accepted, a deposit of 10 per cent. of the purchase-money should be paid within fifteen days of such final acceptance being notified in the

Government "Gazette," and a further instalment of 15 per cent. within three months of the date of this Notice of such final acceptance: his Excellency the Governor directs it to be made known that he has accepted, and does hereby accept, the applications made by the persons named in the schedule in this Notice to purchase the stands specified by the numbers set opposite to their respective names, and all such persons are hereby called upon to pay the said deposit of 10 per cent. at the Treasury, Kimberley, on or before Monday, the 11th of October next, and the said instalment of 15 per cent. on or before the 3rd day of January, 1876, in terms of the engagement entered into by them respectively.

By command of his Excellency the Governor,
(Signed) JOHN B. CURREY,
Secretary to Government.

No. 44.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 23, 1875.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 11th of September,* forwarding a protest signed by three of the elected members of the Legislative Council of Griqua-Land West against the recommitment of the Land Court Ordinance of that province, and a communication from those gentlemen to myself upon the subject.

I have taken high legal advice upon the subject of the protest, and I am satisfied that the objections which have been raised to the mode in which the Ordinance was passed are not such as to require me to interfere with it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 45.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 29, 1875.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 25th October,† furnishing the information I had requested from you with reference to the reports that pressure had been put upon the standholders on the Vooruitzigt Farm to tender for the purchase of their sites from the Government.

I have read the explanation which you give me with much satisfaction.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 46.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 30, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 20th ultimo,‡ reporting your return from Griqua-Land West, and detailing the various measures which you had adopted during your temporary administration of the Government of the province.

I am glad to observe that the measures adopted have given satisfaction to so large a body of the inhabitants of Griqua-Land West.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

---

* No. 39. † No. 43. ‡ No. 42.

the Colonies and States of South Africa.

Cape of Good Hope and Griqua-Land West.

(In continuation of Part I of C. 1342 of 1875.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. February 1876.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

97

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF DELEGATES

ON

AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
February 1876.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
[C.—1399.] *Price* 1*s.* 1*d.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
1	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	May 4, 1875	Advancing reasons for the desire of Her Majesty's Government that a Conference of delegates, representing the Governments of the two Dutch Republics, and those of Natal and Griqua-Land West, should be held at the Cape	1
2	To Sir G. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	May 4, 1875	Transmitting copy of despatch of 4th instant to Sir H. Barkly respecting the Conference question, and requesting to be furnished with any observations on the subject which may occur to him	4
3	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	June 14, 1875 (Rec. July 10)	Reporting proceedings in Colonial Parliament with reference to Lord Carnarvon's despatch suggesting a Conference for the purpose of considering certain questions of importance	4
4	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	July 15, 1875	Acknowledging receipt of his despatch of the 14th ultimo, on the subject of the Conference, and alluding to various points in connection with the question	5
5	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	June 21, 1875 (Rec. July 21)	Reporting result of motions in the Legislative Council respecting Confederation	8
6	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	July 22, 1875	Requesting him to make public his Lordship's despatch of the 16th July	9
7	Foreign Office	July 31, 1875	Transmitting letter addressed to the Earl of Derby by President Brand on the subject of the boundary question, and requesting that Delegates may be received by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to discuss the matter	10
8	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	July 1, 1875 (Rec. Aug. 2)	Transmitting copy of letter addressed to the Presidents of the Republics and to Lieutenant-Governors of South African Colonies, inclosing copy of Lord Carnarvon's despatch proposing the Conference	12
9	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 5, 1875	Communication of despatch from the Colonial Office of the 4th May last to the Governments of the two Dutch Republics, and to those of Natal and Griqua-Land West	13
10	„ „ ..	Aug. 10, 1875	Respecting Acting President Joubert's despatch on the subject of the Keate award, and expressing a hope that the proposed Conference of the South African States will lead to an adjustment of this and various other questions without further correspondence	14
11	Mr. Barrable	July 16, 1875 (Rec. Aug. 20)	Submitting, for Lord Carnarvon's information, a copy of Resolutions of a meeting held at Queenstown, South Africa	14
12	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 31, 1875	President Brand's request that Delegates may be formerly received at the Foreign Office, with a view of settling the questions raised by the Orange Free State with respect to the exercise of British jurisdiction within the territory comprised in Griqua-Land West	15
13	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	July 30, 1875 (Rec. Sept. 4)	Forwarding reply received from the President of the Orange Free State to Lord Carnarvon's despatch of the 4th May, proposing a Conference,	17

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
14	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	July 30, 1875 (Rec. Sept. 4)	Transmitting two letters received from the Lieutenant-Governor of Griqua-Land West with reference to Lord Carnarvon's Circular of the 4th May, proposing a Conference of Representatives of the South African States and Colonies ..	18
15	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Sept. 6, 1875	President Burgers' despatch of the 21st of August, 1874; readjustment of the boundary line, and postponement of the appointment of a Joint Commission for settling Mr. Keate's award, and other cognate matters	19
16	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 5, 1875 (Rec. Sept. 9)	Transmitting copy of reply from Acting President Joubert to Lord Carnarvon's despatch of the 4th of May, proposing a Conference of representatives of the South African States for the discussion of questions of common interest	20
17	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Sept. 11, 1875	Acknowledges Governor's despatch of the 30th July, forwarding the reply from the President of the Orange Free State to Lord Carnarvon's despatch of the 4th May, proposing a Conference ..	21
18	„ „ ..	Sept. 14, 1875	Acknowledging Sir H. Barkly's despatch of 30th July. As the constitutional changes which have been found necessary in Griqua-Land West have led to the termination of Mr. Southey's official connection with the Province, Lord Carnarvon is no longer in a position to avail himself of his services in relation to the proposed Conference ..	21
19	„ „ ..	Sept. 16, 1875	Acknowledging receipt of his despatch of the 5th ultimo, inclosing copy of President Joubert's reply to despatch from the Colonial Office of the 4th of May last	22
20	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 19, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 1)	Transmitting further Resolutions passed at public meetings in the Cape Colony in favour of the Conference proposed in Lord Carnarvon's despatch of the 4th May last	22
21	Mr. de Wet	Aug. 21, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 5)	Forwarding Resolutions passed at a public meeting held in Somerset East on the 19th July, 1875 ..	23
22	Mr. Chabard	Sept. 1, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 5)	Inclosing Resolutions passed at a public meeting held in the Town Hall, Port Elizabeth, on the 9th August, 1875	24
23	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Sept. 2, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 5)	Transmitting copy of despatch from Sir G. Wolseley stating that the Government of Natal is prepared at any moment to enter into the Conference of Representatives of the States of South Africa ..	25
24	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Oct. 14, 1875	Readiness of the Natal Government to enter into a Conference with the Representatives of the States of South Africa	25
25	Mr. Harries	Sept. 14, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 20)	Forwarding Resolutions passed at a public meeting held in the Town Hall, Port Elizabeth, on the 9th September	26
26	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Oct. 22, 1875	Approving the summoning of Parliament to hold without delay a special Session to consider the proposed Conference on the question of Confederation	26
27	„ „ ..	Nov. 15, 1875	Communicating to him further conclusions which have been arrived at in connection with the subject of Confederation	27
28	„ „ ..	Nov. 15, 1875	Requesting him to give immediate publicity to despatch of the 15th instant, respecting the question of Confederation	29

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
29	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Oct. 20, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 22)	Transmitting Ministerial Memorandum expressing an opinion that the interests of the Cape Colony would not be promoted by pressing forward at the present time the proposed Conference on Federation	29
30	„ ..	Oct. 20, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 22)	Submitting explanation of the apparent delay in communicating Lord Carnarvon's despatch of 4th May (Conference) to Dutch Republics ..	36
31	„ „ ..	Oct. 23, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 22)	Resolutions adopted at a public meeting in Cape Town, held for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the Conference question	36
32	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Nov. 24, 1875	Respecting the reasons given by his Ministers for disagreeing with the views expressed in despatches from the Colonial Office of the 4th May and 15th July, on the subject of a Conference ..	37
33	„ „ ..	Nov. 24, 1875	Acknowledging receipt of his explanation of the apparent delay in communicating copies of the Colonial Office despatch of the 4th May to the Governments of the two Dutch Republics ..	38
34	„ „ ..	Nov. 25, 1875	Resolutions adopted at a public meeting held in Cape Town for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon the Conference question	38
35	„ „ ..	Nov. 27, 1875	Requesting him to furnish translations of the Laws of the South African Republic and Orange Free State specially affecting the rights and status of natives, and of similar laws in force in the Cape..	38
36	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M G., K.C.B.	Nov. 10, 1875 (Rec. Dec.)	Transmitting copy of the speech with which, on the advice of his Ministers, he opened a special session of the Cape Parliament	39
37	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Dec. 7, 1875	Acknowledging despatch of the 10th November, transmitting copies of the speech with which the Governor opened a special session of the Cape Parliament	40
38	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Nov. 16, 1875 (Rec. Dec. 10)	Inclosing a Resolution of the Legislative Council expressing an opinion that such Conference is desirable, and that it is of the utmost importance to this Colony that it should be represented at such Conference	40
39	„ „ ..	Nov. 17, 1875 (Rec. Dec. 20)	Resolutions in favour of the proposed Conference passed at a meeting at Fort Beaufort	43
40	„ „ ..	Nov. 19, 1875 (Rec. Dec. 20)	Transmitting copy of President Brand's reply to Lord Carnarvon's despatches of the 12th September and 31st August last, on the subject of the proposed Conference	45
41	„ „ ..	Nov. 24, 1875 (Rec. Dec. 20)	Reporting decision of the House of Assembly regarding the proposed Conference	48
42	„ „ ..	Nov. 24, 1875 (Rec. Dec. 20)	Proposed Conference of South African States. Submitting further views on the subject, and stating that there is reason to believe that the question of the representation of the Cape Colony is not likely to be favourably entertained ..	52
43	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C B.	Dec. 23, 1875	Stating that a dissolution of the Cape Parliament is not necessary, at the present moment, to bring the Legislature and the constituencies into accord; and if unnecessary, then undesirable	53
44	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Nov. 26, 1875 (Rec. Jan. 1 1876)	Forwarding copy of the speech with which he closed the special session of the Parliament	53
45	Lieutenant - Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Nov. 26, 1875 (Rec. Jan. 1 1876)	Transmitting Address and Resolutions of the Legislative Council of Natal relative to the proposed Conference	54

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
46	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Jan. 1, 1876	Acknowledging receipt of his despatch of the 17th November, and requesting him to inform certain persons that the Addresses and Resolutions connected with the Conference question, transmitted by them, have been duly received	55
47	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Dec. 3, 1875 (Rec. Jan. 1, 1876)	Forwarding Acting President Joubert's reply to Lord Carnarvon's despatch of the 16th September last, respecting the proposed Conference of Delegates	56
48	„ „ ..	Dec. 4, 1875 (Rec. Jan. 1 1876)	Willingness of his responsible advisers to assist in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to Griqua-Land West	56
49	To Foreign Office ..	Jan. 6, 1876	Transmitting, for Lord Derby's concurrence, copy of a despatch proposed to be addressed to Sir H. Barkly on the subject of correspondence with President Brand on questions connected with the Orange River Free State	57
50	J. A. Froude, Esq. ..	Jan. 10, 1876	Furnishing a Report of the late events at the Cape of Good Hope, and giving also a sketch of the history and condition of the two independent Republics beyond the Orange and Vaal Rivers ..	58
51	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Jan. 12, 1876	Acknowledging despatch of the 26th November, inclosing a copy of the speech with which the Governor closed the special session of the Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope ..	83
52	Foreign Office	Jan. 12, 1876	Concurring in proposed despatch to Sir H. Barkly on questions connected with the Orange River Free State	83
53	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Dec. 14, 1875 (Rec. Jan. 12, 1876)	Refusal of the Acting President of the Transvaal Republic to acknowledge the Government of Griqua-Land West.	84
54	To Governor Sir H. E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 13, 1876	Acknowledging the receipt of the Address and Resolutions transmitted in the above despatch ..	85
55	„ „ ..	Jan. 13, 1876	Requesting him to publish at once, for general information, his Lordship's despatch respecting the delegation of two members of the Natal Council to attend any Conference which may take place upon South African affairs	85
56	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Jan. 13, 1876	Transmits despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal on the subject of the Conference proposed in Lord Carnarvon's despatch of 4th May .	85
57	To His Honour President Burgers	Jan. 21, 1876	Transmitting copy of a despatch addressed to the Administrator of Griqua-Land West by the Acting President of the Transvaal Republic. Lord Carnarvon still entertains the hope that the causes of misunderstanding may be removed by more direct and explicit communications between the Transvaal Republic and Her Majesty's Government	85
58	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Jan. 22, 1876	Requesting him to ascertain from President Brand whether he proposes to visit England for the purpose of discussing questions connected with the Orange Free State	86
59	„ „ ..	Jan. 24, 1876	Acknowledging receipt of his despatches of the 16th and 24th November last, respecting the proceedings of the Cape Parliament, convened specially for the consideration of the Conference question, and reviewing the subject generally ..	87
60	„ „ ..	Jan. 24, 1876	Suggesting the visit to England of some person duly empowered by the Cape Government to confer with him upon matters connected with Griqua-Land West	91

Proposal for a Conference of Delegates from the Colonies and States of South Africa.

No. 1.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, May 4, 1875.*

IT has been impossible for me, in considering the many difficult questions connected with South African affairs which have unceasingly demanded my attention since I assumed the seals of this Office, not to be struck with the great and serious disadvantages, whether in regard of security from disorder or of material progress, under which the several Colonies and States are placed through the absence of any defined and consistent policy governing questions of vital interest to all.

2. Up to the present time it has, from many causes, been difficult for the Governments of South Africa to make any effectual approach towards a clear and complete understanding on many points. Their isolation from each other, the diversity of the interests and occupations in which people actively engaged in settling and developing new countries under varying conditions are necessarily absorbed, and the existence, in some cases, of questions as to the ownership or boundaries of territory which have not proved easy of adjustment, have, with other disturbing causes, retarded that approximation which is so much to be desired.

3. You are well aware that those who have considered most deeply the requirements and prospects of South Africa, and are best able to comprehend them, have for some time past been of opinion that circumstances are becoming favourable to a better understanding and a more uniform course of action on several very important subjects, and, indeed, that there are some, the joint consideration of which cannot with safety be any longer postponed.

4. Recent occurrences in Natal have brought the question of the condition and treatment of the native population throughout South Africa into the foremost rank of those questions which especially demand uniformity of treatment. I need not now recapitulate the principal characteristics of the native policy which prevails under each Government; they are familiar to those to whom this despatch will be of more immediate interest; and it may be sufficient for me here to say, that while I believe the policy of each Government to present features which may be studied with advantage, there is a real and serious inconvenience, containing the germs of a great danger, in the continued maintenance, in close proximity, of widely-differing systems of native treatment.

5. As long as the natives, who are shrewd observers in such matters, perceive that the comparatively small European population of South Africa is divided under a number of Governments, which not only are not in close and cordial relations with each other in regard either to native questions or to any other matters, but are in some cases estranged by controversies which are sometimes sustained with only too much warmth, they must continue restless and unsettled, they are at the mercy of factious intrigues, and are ready to listen to suggestions as to their power of combining successfully against the disunited European Governments.

6. The result is, that there exists a distinct danger (though it is not, I trust, imminent) of widely-extended disaffection, which, if circumstances lent themselves to it, it might be difficult to subdue. Even in the absence of any threatening combination, each Government is required, in order to maintain order among the natives within its

own territory, and to guard against possible attacks from those without, to expend on police and other defensive organizations an amount of anxious thought, as well as of money, which might be better devoted to the general advancement of the community.

7. It is then with regard to the native question that I conceive it to be most urgent at the present moment that there should be a free and friendly interchange of opinion among the neighbouring Governments in South Africa, and if it were for the consideration of this question alone I should conceive that the assembling of a Conference, such as I am about to propose, of Representatives of the Colonies and States would be productive of the greatest advantage.

8. But there are other matters of importance and urgency, such as the sale of arms and ammunition, the arrest and surrender of criminals, as well as various minor territorial questions, which might be beneficially discussed; and more particularly the present position of Griqua-Land West presses very urgently for a careful consideration in its financial, administrative, and political aspects, and the province is so closely connected in its relations with both the Cape Colony and the Dutch States, that I would gladly be made acquainted with the opinions of those who are locally conversant with all the details of so important a subject.

9. For these reasons Her Majesty's Government is desirous that a Conference of Delegates, representing the Colony of Natal, the Province of Griqua-Land West, the Orange Free State, the South African Republic, and the Eastern and Western Provinces of the Cape, under such Presidency and with such assistance as Her Majesty's Government can give, should meet at the earliest practicable time at some convenient place within the Cape Colony, for the discussion of native policy, and of such other questions as it may be agreed to bring before the Conference.

10. With regard to the Delegates who should represent this country and the British dependencies in South Africa at such a Conference, and more particularly with regard to the person who should preside over its deliberations, I have felt some difficulty in forming a definite opinion, but I will state the general view which I entertain as to its constitution.

11. For many reasons I should be glad if it could be presided over by yourself. Your great knowledge of South African affairs, the temperate manner in which you have conducted your discussion with the Presidents of the neighbouring Republics, the confidence which Her Majesty's Government can place in your tried ability and experience and the high position which you hold, would indicate you as the most suitable person to be President of such a Conference.

12. But I am very reluctant to desire you in express terms to assume this function, as I feel that no one but yourself can judge whether this onerous duty should be added to the burdens and responsibilities which you already have to bear. I leave it therefore entirely to your decision whether you should join the Conference, which you could hardly do in any other than the chief capacity, that of President. If, after fully considering the matter, you determine that it would be preferable that you should not undertake this service, I am disposed to think that the Deputy High Commissioner, Sir A. Cunynghame, would best fill the office.

13. As the Representative of this country on the Conference, I do not think it would be possible to find any person so highly qualified as Mr. Froude, to whose very eminent abilities and high reputation are added (most fortunately for all parties) an extended knowledge of and a strong interest in Colonial subjects, and who has recently given much attention to the affairs of South Africa. It has given me much pleasure to learn that Mr. Froude has decided to revisit the Cape, and is willing to take a part in these negotiations.

14. As Representative of the Western Province of the Cape, the name of Mr. Molteno obviously suggests itself. His position as First Minister renders him the proper exponent of the views of your Government, and I sincerely trust that he may be able to give the Conference the advantage of his great ability and knowledge. For the Eastern Province I should be disposed to think that an excellent Representative will be found in Mr. Paterson, of whose fitness for such a duty I have been led to form a high opinion. As regards these two gentlemen I do not wish to seem to dictate their appointment to this Conference, should, for any reason, other names be generally desired. My object is to secure the services in this most important question of public men who will truly understand and express the opinions of those communities which they represent; and I mention the names of Mr. Molteno and Mr. Paterson because I believe them, from ability and personal standing, to be such as I have indicated.

15. In the case of Natal, I can have no hesitation in designating Mr. Shepstone, of whose high qualifications it would be superfluous to speak. Griqua-Land West also

needs a Representative. On Mr. Southey's character and ability it is unnecessary that I should dwell. If his duties prevent him from serving on the Conference, or if it should not be in accordance with his wish to do so, Mr. Recorder Barry would appear to me to be very suitable. Failing both of these gentlemen, I should prefer to consider further before nominating a Representative of this province. With regard to the Representatives who may be selected on behalf of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal Republic, I do not, of course, venture to indicate an opinion. I do not doubt they will be chosen not only with regard to character and ability, but also to that conciliatory temper without which such a Conference as this which is now proposed can be of little public advantage.

16. It will, of course, be clearly understood that this Conference will meet to deliberate and report, but not to take any action upon the subjects which might come before it. I do not desire to suggest any close restriction of subjects, as it appears to me that it would be unadvisable to exclude any important questions of common interest which the majority of the Commission may think it desirable to discuss. As I have already said, the more immediate benefit which I should look for would be some satisfactory understanding as to native policy; but if, in the free exchange of communications between the representatives of the different States concerned, the all-important question of a possible union of South Africa in some form of confederation should arise, Her Majesty's Government will readily give their earnest and their favourable attention to any suggestions that may be made. Assuming, always, due regard to certain considerations of imperial and native policy, on which I should apprehend no serious conflict of opinion, this great object is one to the achievement of which Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to contribute their best and most cordial assistance. It is a measure which, in their opinion, would tend to develop the prosperity of South Africa, to sweep away many subjects of prolonged and unfruitful discussion, and to knit together the scattered communities of European race into a powerful and harmonious Union, valuable alike for the interest of themselves and of the whole Empire. I need only further observe, on this head, that I see no reason why, in the event of such a Confederation, the form of Government in each State or Province should necessarily be uniform, or why the local Governments might not be conducted on different systems. All this would be matter for consideration and arrangement, should the general question be favourably received on the spot, and be then brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I also desire to add—and there must be no misapprehension on this point—that the action of all parties, whether the British Colonies or the Dutch States, must be spontaneous and uncontrolled. It is a question for them to decide whether it is for their interests to enter into such an Union, and I desire to place no pressure on that decision.

17. It is my desire that, after considering this despatch in conjunction with your Ministers, you should send copies of it to the Presidents of the Republic and to the Governments of Natal and Griqua-Land West, with a friendly invitation to take the subjects of it into their early and favourable consideration; and that you should endeavour to arrange for the opening of the Conference without delay. If unfortunately, either of the Republics should hesitate to send a Representative, the President should be assured that, the object being purely friendly, there will be no desire to take advantage of the absence of a delegate from that State, but, on the contrary, it will be consulted at later stages. But I sincerely trust that the proposals which I am now making will be accepted in the spirit in which they are offered.

18. And while I am sanguine enough to hope that great practical results may be attained through this Conference, I feel that no small benefit will, in any case, accrue from the opportunity for unrestricted exchange of opinion and comparison of experience which it will afford; and it is not too much to expect that many difficulties which have arisen in a great degree from the want of a thorough mutual understanding will prove to have no real foundation, and will be effectually dispelled.

19. I request you to give the fullest publicity to this despatch without delay, as I desire that all to whom it is of interest should understand precisely what it is that Her Majesty's Government have in view.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 2.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley.

Sir, *Downing Street, May 4, 1875*

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Sir Henry Barkly,* apprising him of the proposal of Her Majesty's Government that a Conference of Delegates representing the British Colonies and independent States in South Africa should meet at some place within the Cape Colony for the discussion of native policy and such other questions as may be brought before the Conference. I will only add that I shall be most happy to receive any observations which, on a persual of this despatch, may occur to you.

It would seem convenient that you should not publish this despatch until it has been published by Sir Henry Barkly.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 3.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 10.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, June 14, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 2nd instant, of your Lordship's despatch of the 4th ultimo,* informing me of the desire of Her Majesty's Government that a conference of delegates representing the Colony of Natal, the Province of Griqua-Land West, the Orange Free State, the South African Republic, and the Eastern and Western Provinces of the Cape, should meet at the earliest practicable date at some convenient place within this Colony, for the discussion of native policy, and of such other questions as it may be agreed to bring before the said Conference.

2. I lost no time in consulting my Ministers, as desired in paragraph 17, with regard to sending copies of the despatch to their Honours the Presidents of the Republics, and their Excellencies the Lieutenant-Governors of the adjacent Colonies, and inviting them to take the subjects of it into their consideration.

3. In reply to this reference a Cabinet Minute was some days later laid before me, in which, as will be seen, an opinion is expressed that the interests of this Colony would not be promoted by pressing forward, at the present time, such a Conference as your Lordship proposes, and that, whenever such action shall become advisable, it would be undesirable for this Colony to be represented as prescribed in the despatch.

4. Ministers further recommended in this Minute that copies of that despatch, together with copies of their Minute, should be presented to both Houses of Parliament, but declined to advise further in the matter.

5. Under the circumstances it appeared to me that I had no alternative but to wait and see whether Parliament endorsed these views of my responsible advisers, before attempting to take any further step.

6. I was not left long in suspense on this point, so far as the House of Assembly was concerned, for the day after the presentation of the despatch Mr. Sprigg, Member for East London, a leading opponent of the Ministry on the Langalibalele question, gave notice of a resolution approving of their action on this occasion, and claimed, on the score of privilege, the appointment of an early day for the discussion.

7. It took place accordingly on the 11th instant, and, after continuing nearly eight hours, during which several amendments were moved, the resolution in its original form was carried by 32 to 23.

8. I have the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information the votes and proceedings of the day,* showing the question and amendments, as well as the division list.

9. Up to the present moment no notice of motion has been given in the Legislative Council respecting either the despatch or the Minute.

10. In the position in which matters now stand, it does not appear to me that any advantage could accrue from my communicating with the other Colonies, or States, on

* No. 1.

the subject, and I shall await fresh instructions from your Lordship before proceeding any further.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

P.S. 15*th June*.—It will be seen from the accompanying Minute of the Legislative Council* that two notices of motion were last night given in that Chamber, both proposing to thank your Lordship for the deep interest in the welfare of South Africa manifested in your despatch, and to affirm that a Conference such as is therein indicated is desirable.

2. I will not fail to communicate by next mail the result of the discussion thereon, which will probably take place to-morrow.

H. B.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Cabinet Minute.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, June 7, 1875.

MINUTE on a despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 4th May, 1875, communicated to Ministers by his Excellency the Governor's Minute, dated 3rd instant, on the subject of a Conference of Representatives of the several Colonies and States in South Africa, which it is proposed should be assembled, with a view to the friendly interchange of opinions in regard to questions of interest to the Governments of such Colonies and States.

Without entering upon a discussion as to the extent to which the many important questions touched upon in this despatch may affect this Colony, Ministers are of opinion that its interests would not be promoted by pressing forward at the present time such a Conference as the Secretary of State proposes.

When, however, circumstances more favourable than at present shall render such action advisable, Ministers consider that it would be most undesirable that the Colony should be represented as proposed in the despatch. The unfortunate distinction between the Eastern and Western Provinces, which in times past has been productive of so much inconvenience, now, happily, no longer exists, and should certainly not in any way be revived.

Ministers have the honour to state further that, in their opinion, the proportionate number of Delegates who should represent the Cape Colony at any such Conference, and the selection of Representatives to whom the discharge of such important functions would be entrusted, are questions, more especially the latter, which it would seem very desirable to leave to the free action and judgment of this Colony.

Under these circumstances, and as Ministers feel assured that nothing will be gained, in so far as this Colony is concerned by any action which may now be taken in reference to this despatch, they do not feel themselves in a position to advise in the matter beyond agreeing to the suggestion that copies of this despatch be presented to both Houses of Parliament, together with copies of this Minute.

(Signed) J. C. MOLTENO

No. 4.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 15, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th June,† on the subject of the Conference which, in my despatch of the 4th May,‡ I had suggested for the purpose of considering certain questions of importance to South Africa generally.

2. In this despatch you have transmitted to me a copy of a Minute with which your Ministers thought it expedient to accompany my despatch in presenting it to

* Not printed. † No. 3. ‡ No. 1.

Parliament, and I have had an opportunity of reading a report of the debate in the House of Assembly on a motion approving of that Minute.

3. It would have been a great assistance to me if, as is usual in the larger Colonies under responsible Government when an important communication is received from Her Majesty's Government which for any reason the Colonial Ministers may think open to exception, your advisers had placed in your hands for transmission to me a statement in explanation of the course taken by them on this occasion; and I regret that it should not have occurred to you to remind them of the convenience of this practice. In the absence of any such communication, I am obliged to have recourse to the report of a debate conducted with some warmth (in which it was of course not likely that the most accurate and deliberate language would in all cases be used) for an explanation of the considerations which led your Government to give a less favourable reception to my proposals than I perhaps had reason to anticipate. It is of course my desire to maintain a complete and a friendly understanding on all matters with your advisers, whose attention on a recent occasion to the views and wishes of Her Majesty's Government I have lately had pleasure in acknowledging; and I am confident that they will concur with me in desiring that as far as practicable all misapprehensions on this question should be removed.

4. On referring, then, for an interpretation of the Minute, to the report of the debate, and principally, as I am bound to do, to the speech of Mr. Molteno, the Colonial Secretary, I find that a construction has been placed upon some portions of my despatch which a more careful perusal of it would have shown to be contrary not only to its whole intention, but to the language actually used. Although it is probable that the great interest necessarily felt in the subjects to which I have directed attention will before now have caused the terms of my proposal to be more closely examined, I feel it to be important at once to show that the mistakes which appear to have arisen might have been avoided.

5. I observe, in the first place, that exception is taken in the Minute to the suggestion which I had made that the Western and Eastern Provinces of the Cape should be separately represented at the Conference, I am glad to know that there is now no longer any practical difficulty in satisfying the requirements of the two Provinces under one administration, and I doubt not that this is largely due to the prudence and ability with which public affairs have been conducted by your ministers since their accession to office. But I am unable to perceive that it would have been right for me, on an occasion in which important constitutional points were under consideration, to ignore the fact that when the question of federation was raised, no longer ago than 1871, Mr. Molteno moved a resolution to the effect that the Colony should be divided into three or more Provincial Governments, and that in the Commission which you subsequently appointed to inquire into this question, you were careful to provide for the equal representation of the Eastern and Western Provinces. Nor could I forget that, in replying to a very urgent appeal for the separation of the Eastern from the Western Province, my predecessor had, in 1873, referred to the possibility of placing each of the great divisions of the Colony under a Provincial Government, subordinate to a general Legislature. The distinction, whether ultimately maintained or not, between the Provinces, could not, indeed, fail to present itself for consideration whenever Confederation might be under discussion, and I see no reason to fear any inconvenience from my having alluded to it; but I attach no special value to a separate representation of these or any other districts, should the general feeling of the Colony be adverse to it, and I should have most readily acquiesced in the suggestion that a united representation of the Cape Colony would now be preferable.

6. The Minute proceeds, however, to lay down a principle with which I am less able to concur. I do not think it possible to admit that any one party among those invited to a Conference can have any claim to decide what proportion the number of its delegates should bear to the whole number of representatives to be assembled. In assigning two representatives to the Cape Colony, and one only to the other Colonies and States, I had desired to do full justice to the interests of the Cape; and I hope that, on further consideration, your Ministers will feel able to look upon this as a point which not only is most conveniently left, but of right belongs to that central and Imperial authority upon which, from its position, the duty of endeavouring to bring all parties together naturally devolves.

7. Mr. Molteno is reported to have referred in his speech to what he considered the extraordinary step taken by me in appointing delegates to attend the Conference on behalf of a Colony which is possessed of responsible Government. It might, perhaps, have been better if I had abstained, in the first instance, from suggesting any names;

but not expecting that objections on points of detail would interfere with the fair consideration of a question so large and important as this, and in order to explain more precisely what I had in view, I gave a sketch of the Conference, as it seemed to me that it might, perhaps, be actually constituted. I feel, however, that I am entitled to ask attention to the 14th paragraph of my despatch of the 4th May,* in which I took special pains to guard myself against being considered to assume to decide a matter which is obviously one for the consideration of the Colonial Legislature.

8. After suggesting, but by no means nominating, or "appointing," Mr. Molteno, the Prime Minister of the Colony, and Mr. Paterson, a very leading member of the House of Assembly, as persons who appeared to me to be suitable, I used the following words: "As regards these two gentlemen, I do not wish to seem to dictate their appointment to this Conference, should, for any reason, other names be more generally desired. My object is to secure the services, in this most important question, of public men who will truly understand and express the opinions of those communities which they represent; and I mention the names of Mr. Molteno and Mr. Paterson because I believe them, from ability and personal standing, to be such as I have indicated." I hardly know in what manner I could have more elaborately expressed my desire to avoid anything like dictation, or how the selection of representatives can be said (as in the minute of your Ministers) not to have been left to the free action and judgment of the Cape Colony, should it be desired to substitute any other names for those which I had ventured to suggest.

9. It was, I observe, further and frequently urged, in support of Mr. Molteno's view, that the proposal for a Conference, if any were to be held, should have originated with the Cape Government, and that the power of self-government, which has been accorded to the Cape colonists, has been violated by the Imperial Government originating such a proposal. I trust it is needless for me to say that there is no one more anxious than I am to respect and support the right of the Colonies to exercise an uncontrolled discretion in the administration of their internal affairs, when once it has been deemed advisable that they should be placed under responsible Government. But on the other hand, I cannot too strongly and distinctly protest against any such doctrine as that Her Majesty's Government, in courteously inviting a group of Colonial Governments and independent States to deliberate upon questions of common interest, because they do not previously obtain the consent of one single member of that group to such a proposal, therefore infringe the rights of that Government, should it not approve of the invitation.

It has, of course, been my strong desire that the great and important Colony over which you preside should take a part, and I may say a leading part, in a Conference at which so great a question as the confederation of some or all of the Governments of South Africa would probably receive serious discussion. But Her Majesty's Government are alone in a position to invite communities wholly independent of each other to meet and to confer; and if it were not convenient to the Government or Parliament of the Cape (or of any other Colony or State), to accept such an invitation, it might, I think, have sufficed to give me a friendly intimation to that effect. As I was careful to explain in my former despatch, the action of each party would have been uncontrolled, and I should have desired to place no pressure on its decision.

10. I am, nevertheless, not without hope that your Government and Legislature may, upon a more mature consideration of the whole question than was possible at the very early moment at which its discussion was pressed upon the House of Assembly, feel disposed to take part in a Conference which I still trust may meet this year. I am well aware that so great a work as the Confederation of South Africa is not likely to be speedily completed, and it may be some time before even two or three of the Colonies and States can agree upon a union which Her Majesty's Government can sanction. But that is no reason why any two or more who may agree to do so should not enter upon a consideration of the subject.

11. In the 10th paragraph of your despatch of the 14th June† you say that in the position in which matters now stand it does not appear to you that any advantage would accrue from your communicating with the other Colonies or States, and that you will await fresh instructions from me before proceeding any further.

12. I trust that I am not to infer from these words that you have not formerly communicated my despatch to the Presidents and Lieutenant-Governors, as, considering that it has been published and freely discussed, they were entitled to receive it at once in an official manner, and it was in consideration of the position which you hold as Her Majesty's High Commissioner as well as Governor that I preferred to make the

* No. 1. † No. 3.

communication through you, but the time and manner of doing this was not a question left open to your discretion, or to be decided by the advice of the Ministers of one Colony. But if your Government should continue to be unable to take part in a Conference, and if after the views of the other Governments have been ascertained, it is found that a Conference may with advantage be held between one or more of the Republics, the Colony of Natal, and the Province of Griqualand West, it will obviously be undesirable that such Conference should be held within the Cape Colony, and it will also be preferable that you (and probably that Sir A. Cunynghame, whose duties lie principally within the Cape) should not preside over it. In such case you will be pleased to confer with Sir H. Bulwer, and inform him that I desire that the instructions which I have given to you should, for present purposes and as far as they may be applicable, be considered to be addressed to him; and that he should arrange and preside over the meetings of such a Conference as may be determined upon.

13. There are at the present moment some very important matters more immediately affecting the Transvaal Republic and Natal as to which I should anticipate much benefit from an interchange of opinion, such as the result of the arbitration respecting Delagoa Bay, the course to be taken in consequence of the award, and the hostile attitude of the Zulus. Other questions of more direct interest to the Cape Colony would probably be touched upon in the course of any discussions that may take place, and it will of course be my desire that the views of the Cape Government, even though absent from the Conference, on any such questions should be fully considered by Her Majesty's Government at such time and in such manner as may be most convenient.

14. I request you to assure your Ministers that in entering at length into an examination of the proceedings which followed the receipt of my despatch of May 4,* I have been actuated by no desire to question or limit their discretion in any matter as to which they are responsible. My object has rather been to explain to them (as it is very convenient to do thus early after the introduction of responsible Government) the limits within which the authority and jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Government on the one hand and of a Colonial Government on the other have been in other cases advantageously exercised.

And I feel much confidence that whatever differences of opinion may exist (and they must frequently occur) as to questions of policy, your advisers will at least do me the justice of believing that I should not bring forward large proposals seriously affecting the interests of their Colony without a strong conviction that their consideration has become necessary, while on the other hand I shall always be ready to allow to their opinions that weight to which they are entitled, on account of the ability with which they have administered their local affairs.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 5.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 21.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, June 21, 1875.*

IN continuation of my despatch by last mail,† I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a further Minute of the Legislative Council, showing the result of the motions made as to the suggested Conference of Delegates from the South African Colonies and States.

2. It will be seen that the motion, eventually carried by 9 votes to 7, was limited to declaring "that this Council appreciates the deep interest taken by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies in the welfare and progress of the South African Colonies and States shown in his despatch, laid upon the table of this House,* on the proposed Confederation of all these Settlements into a South African Dominion under the British Crown."

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

---

* No. 1. † No. 3.

Inclosure in No. 5.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, June 16, 1875.

MR. MARQUARD moves, pursuant to notice, "That in the opinion of this Council it is desirable that every assistance should be given by this Colony to such a Conference as is indicated in Lord Carnarvon's despatch of the 4th May, 1875, to the Governor, and thus to acknowledge its gratefulness for the deep interest which Lord Carnarvon takes in the welfare of the South African Colonies and States."

Dr. Christie seconds.

Discussion ensues.

Mr. De Smidt moves, as an amendment, "That this Council appreciates the deep interest taken by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies in the welfare and progress of the South African Colonies and States, as manifested in his Lordship's despatch now before this House, but considers that the present is not the time to enter upon the consideration of the important questions touched upon, and therefore entirely concurs in the sentiments set forth by the Ministers in their Minute of the 7th instant, attached to the despatch now on the table of this Council."

Mr. Murison seconds.

Discussion continues.

Mr. Wood moves, as a second amendment, "That this Council appreciates the deep interest taken by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies in the welfare and progress of the South African Colonies and States, shown in his despatch laid upon the table of this House, on the proposed Confederation of all these Settlements into a South African Dominion under the British Crown."

Mr. Godlonton seconds.

After discussion,

Last amendment put, and Division called for:—

Contents—9.	Non-Contents—7.
Mr. Barry.	Mr. Murison.
Dr. Christie.	,, De Smidt.
,, White.	,, Cloete.
Mr. De Korte.	,, Hofmeyr.
,, Marquard.	,, Hughes.
,, Godlonton.	,, Te Water.
,, Wood.	,, Miller.
,, Geard.	
,, Chase.	

Whereupon amendment agreed to.

No. 6.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 22, 1875.

IN my despatch of the 15th instant,* I omitted to express my desire that that despatch should be made public without delay; and if you have not already done so, I request you to publish it for general information in the Government "Gazette," as soon as possible after the receipt of this despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

---

* No. 4

No. 7.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 31, 1875.

IN accordance with the arrangement already come to, by which all correspondence with the Representatives of the South African Republics is carried on by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, for such steps as the Earl of Carnarvon may see fit to take thereupon, a letter addressed to the Earl of Derby by Mr. Brand, the President of the Orange Free State.

I am, &c.
(Signed) TENTERDEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

My Lord, *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, June* 16, 1875.

ON the 12th of June, 1874, I had the honour of addressing your Lordship on the subject of the disputed territory where the Diamond Fields are situated, from which the Government of the Orange Free State withdrew their authority under their Protest of the 4th December, 1871, when forcible possession was taken thereof under the Proclamation of his Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner, Sir Henry Barkly, of the 27th October, 1871.

Article I of the Convention of the 23rd of February, 1854, declares the people of the Orange Free State a free and independent people, and that their Government will be treated and considered thenceforth as a free and independent Government.

In our intercourse with the several Powers who have recognized the independence of the Orange Free State, our Government have always addressed the Minister for Foreign Affairs; and when this Government felt themselves aggrieved by the action taken by Her Majesty's High Commissioner in the Basuto question, they deputed Messrs. Van de Wall and De Villiers with their Protest to your Lordship, who then held the seals of office as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. These delegates were most courteously received by your Lordship, and had an audience on the 5th August, 1868, at the Foreign Office; and I find in the report of the deputation that your Lordship then stated that the delegates had been properly deputed to your Lordship, as we are a foreign or independent State.

Convinced that Her Majesty's Government have always been desirous of pursuing a generous and just policy towards weaker States, and that the wrong and injury of which this Government believes they have just grounds of complaint would be redressed as soon as your Lordship had been fully informed of the merits of the question on which they are unfortunately at issue with Her Majesty's Government, they deputed Messrs. Hamelburg and Van der Byl fully to explain to your Lordship the grounds upon which they founded their rights. They regret that these gentlemen did not meet with the same success as Messrs. Van de Wall and De Villiers.

Without in any way intending to waive the privilege in which this Republic rejoices of directly communicating with Her Majesty's Government, through Her Majesty's Principal Secretay of State for Foreign Affairs, and with the view of promoting and strengthening the cordial good feeling which the common interests of South Africa render so desirable, and which our Government have always sincerely and earnestly desired to cultivate and maintain with Her Majesty's Government, I addressed a letter to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the 6th October, 1874, in order to expedite the amicable settlement of the question in difference between our respective Governments by fair and equitable arbitration. In this letter I referred to a letter addressed to me on the 21st September, 1874, by Her Majesty's High Commissioner.

The only acknowledgment which I had the honour to receive was contained in a letter of his Excellency Her Majesty's High Commissioner, dated 23rd January last, a copy of which, as well as of my reply of the 24th of February last, I have the honour to inclose.

The correspondence carried on during the last four years with reference to the territory from which our Government withdrew, under their Protest before mentioned, clearly shows how the Government of the Orange Free State have, by yielding on several points, done everything they could consistently with their duty to come to fair arbitration; and although the terms for arbitration had at last been agreed upon, the draft Deed of Submission substituted by Her Majesty's High Commissioner for that of our Government did not embody the terms to which we had agreed, as has been pointed out in my letter to Her Majesty's High Commissioner of the 24th of February last.

Anxious that the pending question may soon be amicably settled, and the friendly relations which we desire to maintain with Her Majesty's Government be rendered more cordial, by removing all causes of disagreement, the Government of the Orange Free State once more earnestly request the co-operation and assistance of your Lordship to promote the amicable adjustment of the existing dispute. They would be ready and willing again to incur the expense of deputing a delegate to England, in order to lay before your Lordship the grounds upon which they maintain that their rights have been encroached upon by the before-mentioned Proclamation of the 27th October, 1871, if they are assured that their delegate will be received by, and obtain an audience from, your Lordship.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. H. BRAND,
President of the Orange Free State.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Town, January* 23, 1875.

I RECENTLY received your Honour's despatch of the 6th instant, in which, while acknowledging that which I had addressed to you on the 1st ultimo, intimating the approval by the Earl of Carnarvon of my having declined to continue the discussion of the terms of the proposed Deed of Arbitration, you proceed on the assumption that his Lordship may not have been in possession of all the facts to recapitulate the more important of them.

2. Seeing that your Honour shortly afterwards refers to the circumstance, of which I was previously well aware, that so far back as the 12th June last you had sent to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a letter containing your version of matters, and that you had, on failure of this attempt to open up communications in that quarter, addressed a further letter on the 6th of October last to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject, it strikes me that your Honour might have rested satisfied that Her Majesty's Government were thoroughly acquainted with your views when directing me to make the announcement in question.

3. I avail myself, however, of the opportunity to intimate that, since I last wrote to your Honour, I have received copy of the letter which you sent direct to the Earl of Carnarvon, with instructions from his Lordship to inform you "that while Her Majesty's Government regret that no better progress has been made towards the settlement of the boundary question, they do not admit that there has been any failure on (your/my) part to propose reasonable terms."

4. It is scarcely necessary for me, after this, to notice the allegation again repeated in your Honour's present despatch, that the amended draft of the Deed of Submission, as returned on the 14th January, 1874, proposes only a partial reference of the points in dispute; but, nevertheless, in bringing the correspondence on the subject to a close, it may be well for me once more to affirmthat the case of the Orange Free State is stated therein, ir your Honour's own words, without the alteration or omission of a single phrase beyond what was necessary by way of preamble, or for the sake of form, or of grammar, and that the reference to arbitration of the whole of the claims of the Orange Free State, as therein set forth, is duly and effectually provided for.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY,
Governor of Griqua-Land West.

His Honour the President of the Orange Free State,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No 7.

Sir, *Bloemfontein, February* 24, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 23rd ultimo, informing me that since you last wrote to me you had received copy of my letter which I sent direct to the Earl of Carnarvon, with instructions from his Lordship to inform me "that while Her Majesty's Government regret that no better progress has been made towards the settlement of the boundary question, they do not admit that there has been any failure on (your/my) part to propose reasonable terms."

Sincerely sharing the regret of Her Majesty's Government, our Government have the honour to observe, as pointed out in my letter of 6th ultimo and previous ones, that the terms of the arbitration, viz., the question to be referred, the umpire who was to decide, and the statement of the grounds upon which the claim was made to the disputed territory by your respective Governments, had been agreed upon, and that our Government objected to sign the draft Deed of Submission, substituted by your Excellency for mine, amongst others, for the following reasons :—

1. Because the questions as therein stated did not embrace the whole question in dispute, and would, therefore, only be a partial reference, as fully shown in my letters of May 29 and September 31, 1874.

2. That in transcribing the statement of the case of our Government, the words recognized "by Her Majesty's and other Governments" had been omitted, as pointed out in my letter of February 28, 1874.

3. The draft Deed of Submission, as drawn by your Excellency, would bind our Government to admit what they most strenuously denied, as fully shown in the before-mentioned letter.

4. Because it contained a great many stipulations which had never before been discussed between our respective Governments, or being assented to by our Government, or which were in direct conflict with the spirit of the agreement about the umpire, and, moreover, such as we venture to affirm are without precedent in any Deed of Submission.

Seeing that, in spite of all our efforts, we have not been able to settle and sign a Deed of Submission by which the whole question in dispute may soon be determined by the proposed arbitration, and believing that Her Majesty's Government will not deny us that assistance by which the desired object may soon be accomplished, this Government will patiently await the result of their appeal, and in the meantime rely for the protection of their rights upon their Protest of December 4, 1871, and upon their reply of June 16, 1872 (published in the Orange Free State Government "Gazette" of June 19, 1872), to the Memorandum of Mr. R. Southey, Colonial Secretary of the Cape Colony, which reply was forwarded by our Government in a letter of our Government Secretary to the Colonial Secretary of July 5, 1872, for the information of your Excellency and Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 8.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C,M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received August 2.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, July* 1, 1875.

THE Cape Ministry having, as reported in my despatch of the 14th ultimo,* intimated that they did not feel in a position to advise me as to communicating your Lordship's despatch of the 4th May,† to the Presidents of the adjacent Republics, and to the Governments of Natal and Griqua-Land West, I was somewhat at a loss as to complying, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, with the instructions to that effect conveyed to me in paragraph No. 17.

2. Having, however, consulted Mr. Froude, the representative designate of the interests of the mother-country at the Conference, who arrived from England in the steamship "Walmer Castle" on the 18th ultimo, I came to the conclusion that I should best fulfil your Lordship's intentions by sending copies of the despatch to the other Governments concerned, in my capacity of Her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa.

3. Accordingly, on the 25th ultimo, I addressed letters, in the form annexed, to his Honour the President of the Orange Free State, to his Honour the Acting President of the South African Republic, his Excellency the Administrator of the Government of Natal, and his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Griqua-Land West, whose respective acknowledgments, which cannot reach me for some weeks to come, will in due course be communicated to your Lordship.

4. Notice having been given in the Assembly by Mr. P. Watermeyer, of a question as to whether copies of the despatch had been forwarded, and if so, in what

* No. 3. † No. 1.

terms, I requested Mr. Molteno to lay upon the table of the House a copy of this letter from myself as High Commissioner, furnished to him for the purpose.

5. Mr. P. Watermeyer's further notice, which will be found in the votes and proceedings, that he would move a Resolution to the effect that, as a Conference at the present moment seemed impracticable, Her Majesty should be prayed to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire and report on the whole subject, was subsequently, by leave of the House, withdrawn without discussion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

Letter addressed to the Presidents of the Republics and to Lieutenant-Governors of South African Colonies.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Town, June* 25, 1875.

BY desire of the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, I have the honour to transmit copy of a despatch from his Lordship, proposing that a Conference of Representatives of the States and Colonies of South Africa should be held, with a view to the friendly interchange of opinions in regard to native policy and other questions of mutual interest and importance, and to request an early and favourable consideration of this suggestion by the Government of .

2. I am not in a position to announce to your that the Cape Colony would be prepared, at the present time, to take part in the Conference as proposed; but I deem it desirable, nevertheless, that the objects which Her Majesty's Government had in view in making the proposal, should be as widely known as possible to all concerned.

3. Feeling confident that your will heartily concur in the liberal and enlightened sentiments expressed by the Earl of Carnarvon in this despatch, and appreciate highly the deep interest taken by his Lordship in the welfare and progress of South Africa,

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY, *High Commissioner.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

MR. P. WATERMEYER:—To ask the Colonial Secretary whether his Excellency the Governor has forwarded to the respective Governments of Natal, West Griqua-Land, Orange Free State, and South African Republic, copies of Earl Carnarvon's despatch, dated 4th May, 1875, and if so, would there be any objection on the part of Government to lay on the table of this House, before the close of the Session, copies of any communication that may have accompanied the forwarding of that despatch.

Inclosure 3 in No. 8.

MR. P. WATERMEYER to move:—That as the amicable Conference between the several Colonies and States in South Africa, which has been proposed by Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies, appears at the present moment to be impracticable, this House resolves that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider, take evidence, and report on the various subjects of Earl of Carnarvon's despatch.

No. 9.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B,

Sir. *Downing Street, August* 5, 1875.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 1st of July,* in which you report to me that you have, on further consideration and after consulting Mr. Froude,

* No. 8.

forwarded my despatch of the 4th May* to the Governments of the two Dutch Republics and to those of Natal and Griqua-Land West in your capacity of Her Majesty's High Commissioner. I am glad that you have so acted, and as my previous despatch of 15th ultimo† will have already informed you, I am wholly at a loss to understand how you can have been led to doubt that I desired my despatch of the 4th May to be communicated to the other Governments whatever might be the decision of the Cape Government respecting it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 10.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 10, 1875.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 2nd July,‡ inclosing a copy of a letter which you have received from the Acting President of the South African Republic, in answer to yours of the 28th December last, addressed to President Burgers, relating to the points in dispute between the Government of the Republic and that of the Cape of Good Hope.

You were right, under the circumstances, in abstaining from an immediate reply to Mr. Joubert's letter, and it may be that a Conference of the various South African Colonies and States, if it should be carried into effect, may lead, in this as in many other questions, to an adjustment of, or a better understanding on, some of the differences between the two Governments, and thus avoid a fresh resort to controversial correspondence, which has hitherto been so barren of satisfactory results.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 11.

David S. Barrable, Esq., to Colonial Office.—(Received August 20.)

Queenstown, South Africa, July 16, 1875.

UNDERSIGNED has the honour of submitting, for his Lordship's information, a copy of resolutions of a meeting held in this town on Tuesday last, the 13th July.

(Signed) DAVID S. BARRABLE,
Chairman of Meeting.

Inclosure in No. 11.

Minutes of Meeting held in the Town Hall, Tuesday, July 13, 1875.

PROPOSED by J. Gadd, Esquire; seconded by J. T. Fisher, Esquire:

That W. S. Barrable, Esquire, Chairman of the Municipality, take the chair.

The Chairman then read the notice calling the Meeting, and before introducing the business of the Meeting, called upon J. Frost, Esquire, to address the Meeting.

Mr. Frost then addressed the Meeting at some length, defending his vote on the Federation despatch.

Proposed by Dr. Berry; seconded by E. Crouch, Esquire:

This Meeting is of opinion that federation of the British Colonies, and of the Independent States of South Africa, under the Supreme Government of Great Britain, is practicable and desirable, that such federation was most likely to be consummated by the British Government taking the initiative, in a generous and courteous manner, that the occasion chosen by Her Majesty's Ministers for the suggesting a Conference was opportune, and the manner of their doing so, exhibited in the despatch of Earl Carnarvon, deserves the most cordial sympathy from every well-wisher of South Africa.

Carried unanimously.

* No. 1. † No. 4. ‡ Not printed.

Proposed by J. G. Hellier, Esquire; seconded by J. P. Bertram, Esquire:

This Meeting regrets that the Ministry did not give a more decided expression of their opinion in favour of the Carnarvon despatch, and as to the desirability of a federation of the whole of the States of South Africa, and urges upon them the reconsideration of the question, in order that Colonial interests may not be prejudiced by the Conference taking place without the presence of this country's representatives.

Carried.

Proposed by A. Morum, Esquire; seconded by S. C. Bell, Esquire; supported by T. W. Edkins, Esquire, and Dr. Rhind:

That Mr. Froude is deserving the thanks of the inhabitants of the Cape Colony and Republics of South Africa for the interest he has taken in their welfare and the efforts he has made to unite the whole in one strong South African dominion.

Carried.

Proposed by A. L. Rhind, Esquire; seconded by W. Key, Esquire; supported by G. Hitwell, Esquire:

That copies of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman of the Meeting, be forwarded to Earl Carnarvon, his Excellency the Governor, Mr. Froude, and the Executive Council.

Carried.

Proposed by J. Gadd, Esquire; seconded by W. Stubbs, Esquire.

That having regard to the very general and almost unanimous expression of opinion throughout the Colony condemnatory to the vote of the House of Assembly on the question of the Earl of Carnarvon's despatch, this Meeting is of opinion that his Excellency the Governor should be respectfully requested to dissolve the House of Assembly, and by a general election give the country an opportunity of expressing its opinion on this important question.

Carried.

Proposed by W. Stubbs, Esquire; seconded by J. T. Fisher, Esquire:

That in the event of the establishment of a South African dominion, it is essential to the interests of the border divisions that the seat of Government should be removed to a more central position.

Carried.

This Meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

(Signed) DAVID S. BARRABLE, *Chairman.*

No. 12.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 31, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter addressed to the Earl of Derby by the President of the Orange Free State,* and transferred by his Lordship to this Department, in which Mr. Brand renews the request made by him on a recent occasion that a delegate or delegates may be formally received by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

2. I do not know whether I should understand that President Brand has any special desire that his business with this country should be conducted through the Foreign Office; but if such is the case, it will be desirable to remind him that the High Commissioner corresponds in all cases with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and it is obvious that the recognition which has been accorded by Her Majesty's Government to the independence of the Republics is in no way affected by the arrangement under which Her Majesty has assigned the conduct of her relations with them to the Minister presiding over the Colonial Department. The distribution of business among Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State is a matter of convenience and custom, and the arrangement to which I have referred is dictated by the obvious consideration that the Colonial Department is the depository of the records relating to South African affairs. Assuming, therefore, that

* Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

the time had arrived for establishing more direct communications between Her Majesty's Government and either of the Republics than through the medium of the High Commissioners, the Secretary of State for the Colonies would be the Minister charged with the duty of representing Her Majesty in such communications.

3. Her Majesty's Government have, up to the present time, acted in accordance with the view taken by you in your despatch of the 23rd of January last, that Her Majesty's High Commissioner is, for many reasons, and in all ordinary circumstances, the most convenient and proper channel of communication between the Republics and this country, but they are not unwilling to consider whether there would be advantage in now modifying this arrangement.

4. The object which Mr. Brand, in his letter now before me, expresses himself as desirous of attaining, namely, the amicable, speedy, and effectual settlement of the questions raised by the Orange Free State with respect to the exercise of British jurisdiction within the territory comprised in the Province of Griqua-Land West, is one which Her Majesty's Government have equally at heart.

5. For a long time past strenuous efforts, on which both you and President Brand have expended much labour and ability, have been made with the object of arriving at some agreement as to the terms on which these questions could be submitted to the arbitration of some independent authority. No material progress has been made towards such agreement, and the contemplated arbitration has consequently remained in abeyance. I think it desirable to take this opportunity of observing that I am not prepared to take any further steps in connection with it; and as President Brand has, on the part of the Orange Free State, avowed himself unable to accept the conditions on which alone Her Majesty's Government were able to entertain the proposal that arbitration should be resorted to, I feel myself relieved from any obligation to negotiate further in that direction. Had it fallen to my lot to deal with this matter in its earlier stage, I am disposed to think that I should have looked upon the questions at issue as such as could not with advantage be referred to an arbitrator; they are, perhaps, rather such as might better form the subject of negotiation, and possibly of mutual compromise, arising out of friendly communications. But however this may be, it is not the present intention of Her Majesty's Government to re-open this question of arbitration, which they prefer to consider finally closed.

6. Reverting, therefore, to the more general question as to the mode in which it may be convenient for the future to conduct business with the Orange Free State, I may observe that, for some time past, I have been led to inquire (while fully appreciating the ability with which you have conducted a long and difficult correspondence), whether there is advantage in prolonging written controversies which appear to make no approach towards a solution, and whether the adoption, in the first instance, of some less formal and binding mode of stating the views which it is desired to enforce on either side may not ultimately be productive of greater results.

7. It was, in a great measure, on account of my belief that a better prospect of arriving at a friendly understanding and settlement of questions such as these was to be sought in this direction, that in my despatch of May 4* I suggested a Conference of the South African Colonies and States. I have before me another lengthy correspondence, respecting the effect and even the validity of Mr. Keate's boundary award, in which you have been engaged (in this case also with much ability and perseverance) with the President of the South African Republic, but which appears to afford no immediate hope of any practical conclusion.

8. As, therefore, there are matters of much importance, with regard to which a friendly interchange of opinion with each of the neighbouring Republics would be valuable, I trust that both the Orange Free State and the South African Republic may be represented at the Conference which I have invited to assemble. I have received from President Brand a courteous acknowledgment of my despatch of the 4th of May,* but I have not hitherto received any intimation as to the course which the Orange Free State may think fit to adopt with respect to this invitation; I trust, however, that there may be no foundation for a report which has reached me to the effect that President Brand has felt some hesitation as to taking part in the Conference on the ground that the questions to which I have referred in this despatch remain unsettled. I sincerely trust that the opposite conclusion may appear to him to be the preferable one, and that it will be readily perceived that the just rights or claims of no party can be prejudiced by an amicable discussion, involving no binding conclusion, of questions which, in their present unsettled state, materially impede the friendship, and consequently the prosperity, of communities to whom co-operation is invaluable.

* No 1

9. My hope, therefore, is that the proposed Conference will be attended by a Representative from the Orange Free State, and if President Brand finds himself able to accept this invitation of Her Majesty's Government in the spirit in which it is now offered, I can see no valid objection to my acceding to the desire which he has expressed to be admitted to more direct communication with Her Majesty's Government. But glad as I should be, under such circumstances, to enter into personal communications with Mr Brand, I will say frankly that I should consider it undesirable to postpone the South African Conference, which I trust will take place for the sake even of those communications; nor should I see my way, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to an advantageous discussion of these questions with him, or any delegate whom he may send, until I had had the benefit of that free interchange of opinion by the representatives of the different Governments of South Africa to which I attach so much value.

10. I will only add that, personally, it would be far more agreeable to me to confer with Mr. Brand himself, should he be able to visit this country, than with any delegate or envoy whom he may send on behalf of his State; and I entertain no doubt that the discussion of many questions of public importance and interest would be facilitated by direct commmunication with one who has administered the affairs of the Orange Free State for so many years and with such conspicuous ability.

11. I request you to send immediately a copy of this despatch to Mr. Brand, as conveying the reply of Her Majesty's Government to his letter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 13.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received September 4.)

My Lord, *Hope Town, Cape Colony, July 30, 1875.*

IN accordance with my despatch of 1st instant,* I have the honour to transmit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of the reply received from the President of the Orange Free State to the circular in which I communicated to his Honour your Lordship's despatch of the 4th May,† proposing a Conference of Representatives of the South African States and Colonies for the discussion of questions of common interest.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 13.

Sir, *Bloemfontein, July 14, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 25th ultimo, inclosing copy of a despatch addressed to your Excellency by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 4th May last, and informing me that your Excellency is not in a position to announce to me that the Cape Colony would be prepared at the present time to take part in the Conference as proposed.

I have submitted your Excellency's letter, together with the copy of Lord Carnarvon's despatch, to the consideration of the Executive Council, and have caused them to be published in our Government "Gazette."

The Executive Council joins with me in the expression of sincere appreciation of the deep interest taken by the Earl of Carnarvon in the welfare and prosperity of South Africa.

It has always been and still is the earnest desire of this Government to cultivate and maintain the most friendly relations with Her Majesty's Government and the adjacent Colonies.

Whilst we sincerely regret that the question respecting the disputed territory where the Diamond Fields are situated should still be unsettled, notwithstanding all our efforts to refer it to fair and equitable arbitration, we entertain the fervent hope that this dispute may soon be amicably adjusted, so that the cordial good-feeling between Her Majesty's Government, the neighbouring Colonies, and this State, may be strengthened,

* No. 8. † No. 1.

and that all may harmoniously co-operate in whatever may tend to promote the future welfare of South Africa.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
High Commissioner, Cape Town.

No. 14.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received September 4.)

My Lord, *Hope Town, Cape Colony, July 30, 1875.*

IN accordance with my despatch of 1st instant,* I have the honour to transmit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of two letters received from the Lieutenant-Governor of Griqua-Land West, with reference to the circular in which I communicated to his Excellency your Lordship's despatch of 4th May,† proposing a Conference of Representatives of the South African States and Colonies, for the discussion of questions of common interest.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 14.

Sir, *Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Kimberley, July 27, 1875.*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 25th ultimo, inclosing the despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 4th May last, in which his Lordship proposes that a Conference should take place between delegates representing the several British Settlements in South Africa and the two Republics, to discuss questions connected with native policy, and such other questions as it may be agreed to bring before the Conference.

2 In this despatch Lord Carnarvon has been pleased to suggest that I should be the delegate from this province, or, as an alternative, in the event of my being prevented by other public duties from attending, or not wishing to act, that Mr. Recorder Barry should be requested to do so in my stead, and you have commended his Lordship's wishes to the favourable consideration of this Government.

3. I will take the earliest practicable opportunity for laying these despatches on the table of the Legislative Council, and I entertain no doubt but that a resolution will be agreed to in conformity with the Secretary of State's desires.

4. As regards myself, I hold that my best services are at all times at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government, and I am not aware of any other public duties the attention to which will interfere with my acting as the delegate from this province. If while acting as such delegate I can do anything to influence the course of native policy in South Africa generally, so as to assimilate it to the policy which has now for some years worked and is still working so well in and around the Cape Colony, it will afford me great satisfaction to be instrumental in so good a work.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. SOUTHEY, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
High Commissioner.

Inclosure 2 in No. 14.

Sir, *Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Kimberley, July 29, 1875.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 27th instant, in which I acknowledged the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 25th ultimo, inclosing copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 4th of May last, on the subject of a proposed Conference of Representatives of the South African Colonies and States, and expressed my readiness to act as the representative of this province, I have

* No. 8. † No. 1.

now the honour to transmit a copy of the resolution on the subject which was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 28th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. SOUTHEY, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Governor and High Commissioner.

Inclosure 3 in No. 14.

Resolution passed by the Legislative Council of Griqua-Land West, on the 28th July, 1875.

Proposed by the Secretary to Government, seconded by Dr. Graham, member for Kimberley, and carried unanimously:—

That in the opinion of this Council it is desirable and expedient that a Conference of Representatives of the South African Colonies and States should assemble for the consideration and discussion of questions of common interest, with a view to the formation, if possible, of a Federal Union, and that this Council desires to convey its thanks to the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the proposal to that effect contained in his Lordship's despatch of the 4th of May, 1875.

No. 15.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, September 6,* 1875.

I HAVE for some time had by me your despatch of the 14th January,* in which you transmitted to me a copy of the reply which you had returned to the despatch addressed to you on the 21st of August in the last year, by the President of the South African Republic.

2. I have thought it expedient to delay my answer to your despatch for various reasons, but principally on account of the opportunity which has been afforded to me by the visit of President Burgers to this country, of arriving by personal communication with him at a more satisfactory understanding on some points than would have been possible from a perusal of the correspondence alone.

3. During these communications, I took an early opportunity of mentioning to Mr. Burgers my regret that language should have been employed which, in my judgment, was unfavourable to the maintenance of that friendly understanding which, in the adjustment of a difficult question, it is the interest of both parties to preserve; and I received with much pleasure a ready and handsome assurance that he was sorry if, in advocating a cause which he believed to be a just one, he had been led to express himself in too strong terms. I dismiss, therefore, all further notice of this correspondence, and I am glad to feel assured that there is good hope of arriving at some satisfactory settlement.

4. Nor need I enter into the arguments advanced on either side as to the validity and effect of the award of Mr. Keate. I have on a former occasion informed you that Her Majesty's Government cannot consent to an arbitrary disregard of that award by one of the parties to the arbitration; but I am none the less willing to consider any proposals that may be made for a readjustment of Mr. Keate's boundary line, if such readjustment would involve no material infringement of British rights and property, and no consequences injurious to those native tribes who are entitled to the support of Her Majesty's Government. As I have intimated in other despatches, such a question as that which formed the subject of your late correspondence with President Burgers is one which, in my opinion, is not likely ever to be settled satisfactorily by statements and counter-statements in writing, and may be better dealt with by the easier and less formal exchange of such verbal explanations and negotiations as a Conference makes practicable.

5. I am led by President Burgers to hope that the South African Republic may join in the Conference which I have proposed, and thus that, amongst other matters, some arrangement may be arrived at with regard to the disputed portions of the Barolong and Batlapin territory.

I need not therefore at this time make any further observation on the past

* Not printed.

correspondence than to state that I am disposed to postpone the question of the appointment of a Joint Commission for settling the line of Mr. Keate's award and other cognate matters. I have, in conclusion, to express my acknowledgments for the labour which you have bestowed on this case.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 16.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received September 9.)

My Lord, *Kimberley, Diamond Fields, August 5, 1875.*

IN accordance with my despatch of 1st ultimo,* I have the honour to transmit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of the reply received from the Acting President of the South African Republic to the circular in which I communicated to his Honour your Lordship's despatch of the 4th May,† proposing a Conference of representatives of the South African States and Colonies for the discussion of questions of common interest.

2. I have likewise received a communication from the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, promising to bring the subject before his Executive Council on his return to Pietermaritzburg.

3. Mr. Froude has been duly informed by me of the tenor of all the replies to my circular.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 16.

Government House, Pretoria, South African Republic, July 16, 1875.

Sir,

ON the 15th instant I had the honour to receive the copy despatch from the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, sent to this Government by desire of his Lordship, in reference to the proposed South African Conference, and to express the deep gratification I feel at his Lordship's earnest wish "for a friendly interchange of opinions in regard to native policy and other questions of mutual interest and importance."

I have, as requested, my Executive not being just now in session, given my "earliest and most favourable consideration to the suggestions made in the despatch."

While much regretting to learn that your Excellency is not in a position to announce that the Cape Colony is prepared at the present time to take part in this most important Conference, I am glad to be able to convey to your Excellency the pleasure I have experienced on becoming acquainted with Her Majesty's objects in seeking the proposed Conference, as set forth in the despatch. Without pledging my Government to any ultimate action, I do meanwhile heartily concur in the liberal and enlightened sentiments expressed "by the Earl of Carnarvon in that despatch, and highly appreciate the deep interest taken by his Lordship in the welfare and progress of South Africa," of which this State forms a not unimportant part.

In reply, I desire your Excellency to be good enough to express to his Lordship my readiness to recommend to my Executive, when it reassembles within a few days, that this State should take part in such Conference, and to send a delegate or delegates, who shall, with all conciliation for the general interest, and yet all due caution for the particular interests of this State, lend aid in the discussion of the important subjects to be brought before the Conference.

In regard to the native question more especially, I have to inform your Excellency that it has long since been the conviction of this Government that the present system acted upon, in every separate State of South Africa, as to the policy with the natives and the different mode of treatment to which they are subject, exercise a prejudical influence upon them. I could give many strong proofs in support, but as this subject will be maturely and deliberately discussed at the Conference, I deem it better not to enumerate them here. They are sufficient to convince this Government of the necessity, in the general interest of

* No. 8. † No. 1.

the whole of South Africa, that more uniformity be adopted. And, in regard to the other questions of "mutual interest and importance," to which more indirect allusion is made in your Excellency's letter under reply, I can likewise assure your Excellency that I hail the nomination of such a Conference with much pleasure, as likely to lead to a full, friendly, calm, and just discussion of the topics alluded to, and to prevent in the future much of that unfortunate difference in the past, caused only, as has always been the opinion of this Government, by distance and local misunderstandings, capable of being removed.

I accept, to the fullest, his Lordship's many assurances in his despatch that it is not his wish to involve the independent States of South Africa, through this Conference, in any loss of, or interference with, the independence Great Britain has recognized.

I will be glad, if possible to procure in time, a syllabus of the subjects proposed to be discussed, also the number and names of the delegates, and the place of meeting, and will be happy, if desired, to intimate in return those which this Government may suggest as worthy of consideration.

Requesting your Excellency to be so good to convey to his Lordship as early as possible this reply and my deep feeling of consideration,

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. J. JOUBERT,
Acting State President of the South African Republic.

By order,
(Signed) H. STIEMENS, *Acting State Secretary.*

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c &c. &c.

No. 17.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 11, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 30th July,* forwarding a copy of the reply received from the President of the Orange Free State to the Circular in which you transmitted to his Honour my despatch of 4th May,† proposing a Conference of Representatives of the South African Colonies and States.

I have noticed with much pleasure the courteous and cordial tone of this communication, and I need scarcely give him the assurance of an equally friendly disposition on the part of Her Majesty's Government. President Brand will doubtless observe that it has in effect been already answered by anticipation in my despatch of the 31st ultimo,‡ which will have fully explained to him my reasons for continuing to hope that his State may be represented at a Conference of the South African Government, and also for thinking that such intercommunication may tend to the settlement of the questions which it has not been possible to bring to arbitration.

You will be pleased to communicate to President Brand a copy of this despatch in addition to that of the 31st ultimo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON,

No. 18.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 14, 1875.

I HAVE received your despatch of 30th July,§ forwarding two letters from the Lieutenant-Governor of Griqua-Land West, in reply to the Circular in which you communicated to him my despatch of 4th May last.†

As the constitutional changes which have been found necessary in Griqua-Land West have led to the termination of Mr. Southey's official connection with the province, I am no longer in a position to avail myself of his services in relation to the proposed Conference of Representatives of the Colonies and States of South Africa.

I have to request you to convey this intimation to Mr. Southey, with my acknow-

* No. 13. † No. 1. ‡ No. 12. § No. 14.

ledgments for the readiness with which he has offered his services to the Crown in this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 19.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 16, 1875.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 5th ultimo,* forwarding a copy of the reply from the Acting President of the South African Republic to the circular in which you communicated to his Honour my despatch of 4th May last.†

Her Majesty's Government observe with satisfaction the courteous and conciliatory tone of Mr. Joubert's communication.

You will be pleased to communicate to the Acting President of the South African Republic a copy of this despatch, in order that he may be informed that it has been duly received.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 20.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 1.)

My Lord, *Kimberley, August* 19, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to transmit further resolutions passed at public meetings in the Cape Colony in favour of the Conference proposed in your Lordship's despatch of 4th May last.†

2. I infer from the newspapers that similar documents may in some cases have been sent direct to your Lordship, although I arranged before leaving Cape Town that, whenever requested, they should be sent on without delay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 20.

Resolutions passed by a large and influential Public Meeting, held in Somerset East, on Monday, July 19, 1875.

THAT this meeting views with great satisfaction the attention devoted by the Imperial Government to Colonial affairs, as shown in Lord Carnarvon's despatch.

This meeting is of opinion that a Conference such as Lord Carnarvon proposes is most desirable—believing that it will lead to a speedy and amicable adjustment of the differences now unhappily existing; to the adoption of a uniform and better native policy; and pave the way to that much desired object—Confederation of the several Colonies and States in South Africa.

That this meeting desires to express its entire disapproval of the Minute of the Cabinet on the despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of the course pursued by the majority of the House of Assembly in rejecting hastily and discourteously so important a document.

"That this meeting desires to convey its acknowledgments to Mr. Froude for the deep interest he has taken in South Africa, and hereby tenders him a hearty welcome."

That the Chairman, on behalf of this meeting, forward copies of these Resolutions to Lord Carnarvon, Mr. Froude, the Colonial Secretary, the Presidents of the Free State and South African Republic, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Griqua-Land West and Natal.

---

* No. 16. † No. 1.

Inclosure 2 in No. 20.

Minutes of a Public Meeting held in the Town Hall of Dordrecht, on Monday evening, the 2nd August, 1875, convened by order of the Chairman and members of the municipality of Dordrecht, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the inhabitants of Dordrecht on the subject of Lord Carnarvon's despatch on Conference of the Representatives of the several Colonies and States in South Africa.

Mr. Horatio Hutchons *in the chair.*

Proposed by Mr. S. F. Fleischer, secended by Mr. W. C. Hutchons:

That, it is the opinion of this meeting that such a Conference as that suggested by Lord Carnarvon in his despatch of the 4th of May, 1875, is very desirable in the interests of the Colonies and States of South Africa; that the present is a suitable time for holding such Conference; that Lord Carnarvon is entitled to the thanks of the people of South Africa for the action taken by him, and that this meeting pledges its hearty co-operation by all Constitutional means in its power to further the object in view.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. J. L. Bradfield, seconded by Mr. J. E. Brown:

That this meeting tenders its cordial welcome to Mr. Froude, as the special Representative of the Home Government, and its hearty thanks for the warm interest taken by him in the welfare of South Africa, especially on the question of Federation.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. C. J. Taylor, seconded by Mr. C. Mitchell:

That this Meeting condemns the hurried and injudicious action taken by the Colonial Ministry in reference to Lord Carnarvon's despatch—action discourteous alike to the Imperial Government and electors generally; and that this meeting is further of opinion that an appeal to the country should be made on the question of Federation.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. J. B. Shearer, seconded by Mr. J. V. O'Brien:

That this Meeting wishes to express its disapprobation of the manner in which Mr. Merriman, senior Member for the division of Wodehouse, recorded his vote on the Carnarvon despatch, and its unfeigned surprise that he should have supported the discourteous and uncalled-for motion of Mr. Sprigg.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. G. Dugmore, seconded by Mr. W. H. Wilhelm:

That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to Lord Carnarvon, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, his Excellency the Governor, and James Anthony Froude, Esq.

Carried.

(Signed) H. HUTCHONS, *Chairman.*

No. 21.

J. A. de Wet, Esq., to Colonial Office.—(Received October 5.)

My Lord, *Somerset East, Cape of Good Hope, August 21, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a printed copy of certain resolutions adopted at a public meeting of the inhabitants of this town and district (over which I had the honour to preside), in reference to your Lordship's despatch to his Excellency the Governor of this Colony, respecting a Conference of Delegates of the Colonies and States in South Africa, to discuss the subject of the native policy and Confederation.

I forwarded a copy of the resolutions to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, and requested him to transmit the same to your Lordship, but having received no reply from him, it leads me to the conclusion that he is unwilling to comply with my request. I

therefore crave permission to address your Lordship personally, lest I fail to carry out the wishes of the meeting as indicated in the last resolution.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. A. DE WET.

Inclosure in No. 21.

Resolutions passed by a large and influential Public Meeting, held in Somerset East, on Monday, July 19, 1875.

[See Inclosure 1 in No. 20.]

No. 22.

M. Gustave Henri Chabard to Colonial Office.—(Received October 5.)

My Lord, *Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, September* 1, 1875.

IN taking the liberty of addressing your Lordship, allow me to urge as an excuse the fact that the acting Mayor of this town, who was charged to send the inclosed resolution to your Lordship, through the Town Clerk, has neglected his duty, for reasons most obvious, he being of the same political creed as Mr. Sprigg.

I have, therefore, deemed it my duty, as the promoter of the meeting in question, to forward the same to your Lordship, and in doing so, my Lord, I am sure I am but expressing the universal sentiments of the Eastern Province people when I say that we owe a very great debt of gratitude to your Lordship for the kind and considerate attention your Lordship has paid to South African affairs, raising the Colony from a state of obscurity to the prominent position it must now, through your Lordship's able management, occupy in the eyes of the world, and believe me, my Lord, that we, of this town, will prove our gratitude to you by paying every mark of respect and attention we can to your Lordship's representative on the Conference question, Mr. J. A. Froude.

I have, &c
(Signed) GUSTAVE HENRI CHABARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 22.

Resolution adopted by a Public Meeting held in the Town Hall, Port Elizabeth, on the 9th August, 1875.

"THAT this meeting, having taken into careful consideration the despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies proposing a Conference to settle, amongst other matters, the preliminaries of a Confederation of the various European Settlements of South Africa into self-governing States under a Federal Dominion, and observing that such proposal of Lord Carnarvon has received a large support in Cape Town, immediately on the arrival of A. J. Froude, Esq., as Her Majesty's Royal Commissioner for the purpose, and has since then been approved by the unanimous consent of the Eastern Province constituencies expressed at various public meetings, desires to record its deep regret that the Ministry of the Colony should have met Lord Carnarvon's proposal with opposition; and hereby respectfully represents to his Excellency the Governor its conviction that the only constitutional course open, where the advisers of the Crown, backed by a majority in the House of Assembly, are in opposition to the expressed will of the constituencies, is to dissolve the House of Assembly, and thus give the constituencies an opportunity of returning Members who shall represent the views of the country on this important question."

Inclosure 2 in No. 22.

RUMOURED DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—Under this heading Mr. G. H. Chabard writes as follows to the "Eastern Province Herald":—"Sir,—In a sub-leader to the 'South African Dominion,' the writer, whoever he may be, has evidently some object in view in writing that article, although he must well know, not only from the result of the last

meeting, but from wide-spread expression of public opinion in this place, that a dissolution of Parliament is the only true way to arrive at the real feelings of the colonists generally. I have more than once said I have the highest opinion of Mr. Molteno. I sat in Parliament with him for two sessions, and can consciously say he is a true colonist and patriot. He has, however, made, or perhaps his Cabinet and some higher authority have made for him, some grave and serious blunders, and he, of course, as Premier, must pay the penalty. Now, notwithstanding my great regard for Mr. Molteno, I think he will only be consulting dignity by at once dissolving Parliament. The result of a dissolution is certain. Mr. Molteno cannot possibly retain office, and must soon make room for his rival, John Paterson. The latter, we at all events in Port Elizabeth, are bound to support, and no exertion or trouble should be considered too much to place him in that position. He has, perhaps, done more than any man for Port Elizabeth. That is not, however, the sole feeling that should guide us, In securing the elevation of Paterson, we prove more than we can say—that we appreciate the conduct of the Earl of Carnarvon."

No. 23.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received October* 5.)

My Lord, *Kimberley, September* 2, 1875.

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject, I have now the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copy of a further despatch from his Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley, stating that the Government of Natal is prepared at any moment to enter into the Conference of Representatives of the States and Colonies of South Africa, as proposed in your Lordship's despatch of 4th May.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 23.

Sir, *Government House, Natal, August* 6, 1875.

I YESTERDAY laid your Excellency's despatch of the 25th June before my Executive Council, and I have now the honour to inform your Excellency that the Government of Natal is prepared at any moment to enter into the Conference of Representatives of the States and Colonies of South Africa, as proposed in Lord Carnarvon's despatch of 4th May.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General, Administrator.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 24.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 14, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 2nd ultimo,† forwarding one which you had received from Sir G. Wolseley, stating that the Government of Natal is prepared at any moment to enter into a Conference of the Representatives of the Colonies and States of South Africa.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

---

* No. 1. † No. 23.

No. 25.

W. A. Harries, Esq., to Colonial Office.—(Received October 20.)

My Lord, *Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, September 14, 1875.*

PURSUANT to instructions, I have the honour to inclose copies of certain resolutions, four in number, passed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of this important town, held in the Town Hall, on Thursday last, the 9th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WALFD. A. HARRIES.

Inclosure in No. 25.

Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Port Elizabeth, in the Eastern Province of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, held in the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 9th September, 1875.

Resolution 1.—THAT this meeting, having learned by the despatch, of Lord Carnarvon, and from other authorized sources, that Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies has issued instructions for the summoning of a Conference, to be convened within the present year, and to sit in Maritzburg, Natal (should the Cape Colony not be represented at the Conference), to discuss, among other things, the question of the Confederation of the several Colonies and States of South Africa, but in which Conference His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, as by communication addressed by him to Mr. President Brand, contemplates that the Cape Colony is to abstain from entering appearance by any representatives on its behalf, strongly protests against a line of policy on the part of the Colonial Government, by which the people of this Colony are to be so excluded from representation at a Conference, which may be so deeply affect the future well-being of South Africa.

Resolution 2.—That this meeting, being desirous that the Cape Colony should be represented at such Conference, in accordance with the spirit of the Imperial despatch, respectfully but most earnestly calls upon his Excellency Governor Barkly to exercise, without further loss of time, the powers and authorities vested in him, under the provisions of the Constitution Ordinance, for the summoning, at any time, either of the present Parliament or of a new Parliament, as may seem to him most expedient for the purpose of ensuring that the people of this Colony shall, through representatives authorized to speak and vote in their name, be heard in this matter; and this meeting resolves that copy of this resolutiou be at once forwarded, by the chairman of this meeting, to his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, with respectful request for an early reply.

Resolution 3.—That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Lord Carnarvon, and to Mr. Froude, with the urgent prayer that the Conference may be deferred until the people of the Cape Colony, through a Parliament authorized to speak and vote in their name, on the question of the Confederation Conference, can be summoned and heard on this all important matter.

Resolution 4.—That copies of these resolutions be likewise forwarded to the different Municipalities and Divisional Councils throughout the Colony, requesting their co-operation in urging upon his Excellency the desirability of summoning either the present or a new Parliament at the earliest possible date.

(Signed) H. W. PEARSON, *Acting Mayor, Chairman of the Meeting.*

No. 26.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, October 22, 1875.*

I HAVE received with much satisfaction, and indeed I may say with great personal gratification, the accounts which, principally through the reports of the Colonial press, have reached me, evincing the deep interest which is felt throughout the Colony in my proposals for a Conference between the Governments of South Africa, more especially as affecting the great question of Confederation. The remarkable expression of feeling which

has thus been elicited may be considered to have by this time sufficiently attained its object, and it may now be convenient to bring to its legitimate conclusion an agitation which cannot with advantage be indefinitely prolonged.

I approve, therefore, of the course taken by you under the advice of your Ministers in summoning Parliament to hold without delay a special session, for the purpose of considering the subject which principally occupies the attention of the country, and which cannot elsewhere be so adequately and authoritatively discussed.

On the probable decision of the Parliament, as affecting local parties, I do not desire to speculate; and it is, I am confident, unnecessary for me to say that I have no personal feeling in such a matter. Whatever may be, in this respect, the result, I cannot suppose that Parliament will fail to be in accord with the opinion of the country.

If, however, from any cause, there should appear to be a divergence between the decision of Parliament and the wishes of the community on a question of so great public importance, you will not need to be reminded by me that the true constitutional course (whenever it can properly be taken) will be to dissolve the Parliament, and to remit the question to the final and supreme appeal of the constituencies of the Colony.

But, whatever may follow upon the debates in Parliament, there is another proceeding which has suggested itself to me.

It appears to me not improbable that the great amount of discussion which has been given throughout the Colony to the question of Confederation may be held to have fulfilled most of the purposes of that preliminary Conference which I had originally suggested; and it may be thought, as I myself am becoming disposed to think, that the time has arrived when Her Majesty's Government should more specifically explain the general principles upon which they are of opinion that the native policy of the future should be based, and the terms and conditions upon which they conceive that a Confederation might be effectively organized.

If it should be considered that the time for such explanations has come, it will deserve much consideration whether a full and satisfactory understanding may not best be attained by a meeting in this country of those persons who are especially able to lay before Her Majesty's Government the views and requirements of the different communities of South Africa.

I shall probably address you further on this point at an early date, but I may now add that, whether or no such a meeting as I have just indicated should take place, it is not improbable that I may find it desirable to request either you or Mr. Froude, or possibly both, to proceed to this country and confer with me on many points as to which it is impossible to arrive at a complete understanding by correspondence.

I request you to lay this despatch before Parliament, or otherwise to give it full publicity as soon as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 27.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 15, 1875.

SINCE writing my despatch of the 22nd October,* in the concluding portion of which I intimated to you that I should before long address you further with reference to the possible expediency of holding in this country a meeting of those persons who might be best qualified to represent the views of the South African Colonies and States on the subject of Confederation, I have given much consideration to this point; and, although I am, of course, unaware of the decision which may be (or, indeed, perhaps has been by this time) arrived at by the Cape Legislature with respect to my proposals, I think there can be no disadvantage, while there may be some convenience, in my at once communicating to you the further conclusions which I have, as at present advised, been led to form on the subject.

2. I may again repeat, although it is, I hope, unnecesary for me to do so, that what I write with respect to the holding of a Conference is in the nature of a suggestion to which I would invite the attention of the Cape Government and Parliament, as well

* No. 26.

as of the other Colonies and States; and, in arriving at a decision on the grave questions which would come under consideration, the extent to which the interests of each community must be left to the Government which is responsible to it, will have to be carefully borne in mind.

Whatever, then, may be the decision of the Cape Parliament; whether on the one hand they may decide that the Cape Colony shall take part in a conference, or whether they may determine to stand aloof from any such meeting, it will, at least, be clear that when the Legislature has pronounced its opinion, a distinct stage in the proceedings will have been completed, and that it will be expedient to consider carefully and deliberately what should be the next step.

3. My present opinion, subject, of course, to those local contingencies which, at this distance from the Colony, I cannot anticipate, and which may unexpectedly occur to affect it, is that, for several weighty reasons, the first meeting of delegates from those communities which desire to be represented would be more advantageously held in this country than in any part of South Africa.

These are, as I observed in my previous despatch, subjects on which the views of Her Majesty's Government must be pronounced, and questions which must be answered, before any Government or Legislature in South Africa can be fairly asked to adopt a definite scheme of Confederation. These explanations it would be almost impossible to give or obtain satisfactorily through the medium of despatches, even if we possessed the great advantage, which is unfortunately wanting, of telegraphic communication with the Cape; and it would be equally impossible for Her Majesty's Government to invest any person or persons with either plenary powers or adequate instructions on which he or they could safely act without further reference to this country.

4. If, however, the representatives were to meet here, it would be possible for me from time to time to communicate in person, either with them collectively, or with any one of them who might desire information on some point specially affecting the interests or circumstances of his Government. The advantage of this was found to be very great when the details of the Canadian Confederation were being settled; and looking to the peculiar conditions under which a similar undertaking is now being approached, I think it will not be questioned that much doubt and misunderstanding will be cleared away if it is made possible to dispose speedily and summarily of many points as soon as they arise.

5. I learn that the President of the Orange Free State—perhaps not unnaturally from his point of view—continues to feel doubtful how far his Government can take part in a meeting the presence at which of a Representative of Griqua-Land West would appear to him to prejudge some part at all events of the questions connected with that Province as to which it is desired to come to an agreement with him. This is, perhaps, another of those subjects which would cease to present a practical difficulty if the Conference were assembled in this country. Looking to the excellent advice which they could still command, though in a less formal manner, and looking also to the essentially provisional position and character of the Administration which Her Majesty has been pleased within the last few weeks to substitute in Griqua-Land West for its former Government, Her Majesty's Government could, if it were thought desirable, dispense with the presence of any special Representative from the Province, and could themselves decide how far the questions at issue with the Free State should come before the Conference or should be dealt with by direct communication with Mr. Brand, who, I hope, would himself undertake a duty which no one else could so adequately discharge.

6. If, then, it should prove to be in accordance with the wishes of those principally concerned that the Conference should at a convenient time be held in London, and if the Cape takes part in it, it will be for your Government, who will have fully ascertained the feelings of their Parliament, to select the two persons whom, having regard to the extent and the variety of interests involved, it would, I still presume, be the desire of the Colony to send as their representatives. The representation of Her Majesty's Government and of Natal is a matter on which I need not of course here enter.

7. I will only say, in conclusion, that I am decidedly of opinion that the first Conference will be able to do no more than deliberate and report to the Governments and Legislatures represented at it. There need be no apprehension that any Colony or State which takes part in it can be finally bound either by the conclusions at which the majority may arrive, or even by the acts or votes of its representative. But I am not without hope that such a basis of general agreement would be arrived at as to satisfy the several Legislatures that it is both safe and desirable to confederate on terms not very

dissimilar from those adopted by the Provinces which now constitute the great Dominion of Canada.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 28.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 15, 1875.

I REQUEST that you will give immediate publicity to my despatch of this day's date, relating to the expediency of holding a Conference in this country on the question of Confederation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 29.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November 22.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, October* 20, 1875.

YOUR Lordship's second despatch on the subject of the Conference reached me at the Diamond Fields towards the end of August.

2. I lost no time in communicating it to my Ministers in Cape Town, with a suggestion that it would not be too late to rectify the omission pointed out in the third paragraph, of any statement in explanation of the considerations which induced them to give so unfavourable a reception to your Lordship's proposals, whilst the opportunity might at the same time be taken to afford some distinct indication of the course which they were prepared to pursue now that the question had been re-submitted in fuller detail.

3. With regard to the first point I beg leave to observe, by way of apology for myself, that the practice alluded to was not established in the Australian Colonies when I left them; in fact it could not have been, so far as I was concerned, inasmuch as I do not recollect, during the seven years I had the honour of being Her Majesty's Representative in Victoria, a single instance in which the slightest difference of opinion occurred between the Imperial and Colonial Governments. No doubt it would prove, in such an event, a convenience, although there would be a risk sometimes of the views of a Colonial Ministry being expressed in stronger language on the spur of the moment, than would be the case if they were conveyed through the medium of the Governor officially, or by private correspondence.

4. I have now the honour to submit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a Ministerial Memorandum which was, in consequence of my reference above-mentioned, sent to me, under cover of a short Minute, for transmission to your Lordship.

5. This should have been effected more promptly, notwithstanding my absence from the seat of Government, but for the complaint preferred in the concluding portion against the course adopted by the Imperial Delegate, which it appeared to me ought not, in justice to Mr. Froude, to go forward until he had had an opportunity of perusal and of defence.

6. I therefore wrote to Mr. Molteno, intimating that, in pursuance of your Lordship's desire that all documents of importance bearing on the Conference should be communicated to Mr. Froude, I intended to forward a copy of the Memorandum in question to that gentleman. Having, at the same time, informed Mr. Froude of this intention, he applied to Mr. Molteno for a copy, but was met by a distinct refusal to allow any unauthorized person to become privy to a communication made by Ministers to the Governor for the information of the Secretary of State.

7. On my return to Cape Town, I endeavoured to obviate this objection, and to pursuade my advisers to consent, at least, to my making known in confidence the general tenor of their Minute to Mr. Froude, but they continued to decline in any way to recognize that gentleman; referring to the English Constitutional authorities in support of the position they had assumed, and, as precedents to the contrary were wanting, I deemed it imprudent

in the interests of the Imperial Government, to provoke a Ministerial crisis on a side issue of this sort, by insisting on acting in opposition to their advice. I understood Mr. Froude to concur in this opinion, and to think it better that matters should remain as they are until the entire question of the Conference can be reconsidered by the Cape Parliament, which, as your Lordship is aware, has been summoned to meet on the 10th proximo—six months earlier than its ordinary session, for this especial purpose.

8. I regret very much that there is little prospect, for the reasons assigned in their Memorandum, of the present Ministry departing from the views recorded in their former Minute on your Lordship's despatch of the 4th May.* No effort has been wanting on my part to satisfy them that the interests of the Cape Colony could in no respect be prejudiced by the presence of its Representatives at any Conference that may be determined on, and I am even yet not without hope that, if they find many of their usual supporters inclined to vote for such a course, they will join in recommending its adoption.

9. Unfortunately, the question has, during the last few months, assumed a party, not to say personal, character; and I am bound, as representing the Crown in a Colony possessing responsible Government, to observe in public the strictest neutrality on all matters connected with it. The feeling of the country, however, has been so loudly expressed in most districts in favour of the proposals for a Conference, and the yearning of the colonists of Dutch descent for reunion with their kinsfolk beyond the Orange River has been so powerfully excited by the discussion, that I cannot but think that, if reciprocal sentiments exist in the Republics, such a Conference will ere long be held, and the Confederation of South African States and Colonies under the British flag, for which your Lordship is so earnestly labouring, be accomplished, despite all the obstacles which, at the present moment, threaten to impede so important and desirable a consummation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 29.

Minute on Despatch dated July 15, 1875, *from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and on the Minute of his Excellency the Governor, dated August* 19.

MINISTERS having again carefully considered the whole of the questions raised in this despatch and in the former one, dated 4th May last, are still of opinion that the interests of the Colony would not be promoted by pressing forward at the present time such a Conference as the Right Honourable the Secretary of State proposes.

In this opinion they were confirmed by a Resolution of the Legislature of the Colony.

Ministers were not aware of the existence of any such usage as that mentioned by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the third paragraph of his despatch of July 15; but have the honour, in compliance with the wish expressed in that paragraph, to submit, for the consideration of his Lordship, a Memorandum containing some of the more important reasons which induced them to adopt the view which they then took, and which they continue to take, of the proposals submitted in that despatch.

(Signed) J. C. MOLTENO.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
September 14, 1875.

Inclosure 2 in No. 29.

Memorandum to accompany Minute of Ministers, dated September 14, 1875.

1. IN submitting, for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, some of the principal reasons which influenced Ministers in framing the Minute dated 7th June, 1875, on his Lordship's despatch dated 4th of May, 1875, and which at the present time cause them to adhere to the same opinions as are expressed therein, it will be necessary to enter in some detail into the reasons put forward in that despatch for holding the proposed Conference.

2. Before doing so it will be well, however, to remark on the nature of that Conference as described in the despatch.

3. It is stated in paragraph 9 that it is to be assembled "for the discussion of

* No. 1.

native policy, and of such other questions as it may be agreed to bring before it;" and again, in paragraph 16, "that it would be unadvisable to exclude any question of common interest."

4. Ministers are of opinion that a Conference of this nature, without any definite programme of the matters to be discussed, would create great confusion, by opening up subjects which some of the parties would be wholly unprepared to discuss, upon which they would have received no instructions, and to which no sufficient consideration could be given. Such a Conference would, moreover, revive internal differences, now happily being forgotten, and would, they fear, involve this Colony in the territorial disputes with neighbouring States now unsettled.

5. Ministers are further of opinion that before agreeing to a Conference of the nature proposed, it would be of paramount importance that the subjects to be discussed should be carefully defined and made known to the Legislature, in order that instructions might be given to the Delegates for their guidance in the policy to be pursued on the several subjects under discussion.

6. The despatch puts forward four principal reasons for holding a Conference,—the native policy, the sale of arms and ammunition, the extradition of criminals, and a confederate union.

7. With regard to the native policy, it is stated (paragraph 4) that there is a real and serious inconvenience in the continued maintenance in close proximity of widely different systems of native treatment. On this subject, Ministers would submit for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, that, looking to the extremely varied condition of the native races in South Africa, not only as to their origin, their temperament, and their material advancement, but also as to the circumstances in which they are placed, a uniform native policy would be neither practicable nor convenient.

8. In the Cape Colony itself, which is the South African State which has to deal with the greatest number of natives, it has been found impossible to lay down any such fixed system. The Government of the natives has always been, and still continues to be, a matter of compromise, constantly varying to meet the special requirements of each case. The good sense and forbearance of the Legislature recognizing this fact, has been content to exercise a general supervision, and to leave the details of native policy in the hands of the Government. In practice, it has been found inexpedient to establish a uniform policy for a number of tribes loosely classed as natives, the exterior circumstances of which are extremely dissimilar, and who themselves vary from year to year with the advance of civilization, and there are good grounds for believing that such a plan if attempted, would be equally detrimental to the natives themselves and their European surroundings.

9. It is stated again that a danger exists of a widespread combination of natives, incited and fostered by an observation of the disunion of the European communities: Ministers would remark that such a probability is utterly unheard of in South Africa, and, in their opinion, does not exist. In no former native outbreak have the natives ever united under one head, even though branches of one tribe; but in every instance the white settlers have found allies among the coloured races; and at the present time there is no reason to believe that similar relations do not exist. While Ministers regard the present elements of disunion among the native tribes as one of the most valuable means of Colonial defence, and as one to which the peaceful condition of the Colony is mainly owing, they would submit that, if anything could tend to make the separation of the races for hostile purposes, and the possible union of the natives as complete as alleged in the despatch, it would be the adoption of a uniform system of native policy as therein suggested.

10. It is asserted that large sums are spent by the various States on police and defence. The Cape Colony, it is true, maintains, at a considerable expense, an armed police, but it is the only State in South Africa which does so to any extent. The unhappily disturbed state of Natal will no doubt render something of the kind necessary in that quarter; but Ministers do not feel justified in taking any steps which might tend to place a heavier burden on the people of the Cape Colony by undertaking the defence of other communities, though, as on former occasions, the Colony, it is trusted, will be always ready to do its share towards maintaining the peace of South Africa, and, if necessary, to assist neighbouring States.

11. With regard to arms and ammunition, no doubt it is desirable that they should, as far as possible, be prevented from reaching what are commonly called the natives, and the laws of this Colony are framed, and are carried out with that view, and it is

believed that this is also the case with Natal, the Orange Free State, and the South African Republic. If it is not so with Griqua-Land West, an amendment of the law there is very easy. No conference seems necessary on this point. It must be remembered also that there is a class of coloured people in this Colony which does not exist in the other Colonies and States, and from whom arms and ammunition could not in justice be withheld, and even a common agreement would not prevent these things from reaching the natives from places beyond the limits of the proposed Confederated States.

12. As to the arrest and surrender of criminals, a full and satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at with the various South African States, excepting, indeed, the Orange Free State, where a slight misconception, now it is hoped on the point of settlement, has somewhat retarded the final agreement.

13. The question of a union of the several States in a Confederation is introduced in paragraph 16 only as a possible subject of discussion, but in the agitation which has followed the publication of the despatch, this has been put forward as the principal object of the Conference.

If it had been intended to be so, Ministers submit that it would have contributed greatly to an understanding of the subject, if it had been definitely stated whether a Confederation or a federal union was contemplated, and they are bound to state that the agitation founded on the somewhat vague terms of the despatch has resulted in the revival in certain quarters of an attempt to divide this Colony, which, in their opinion, would be injurious to its credit, and most prejudicial to the successful management of the natives.

14. It seems clear also that the two independent Republics are not yet prepared to join in any union under the British Crown, and it is somewhat remarkable that they, while maintaining a perfectly friendly intercourse, and with all interests in common, have never sought a closer bond of union between themselves.

15. Ministers would also respectfully draw the attention of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the present circumstances of the Colony, in which responsible Government has only lately been established, and which has just entered on the construction of large and important public works involving heavy obligations, which render, in their opinion, the present a very inopportune time for violent political changes.

16. The first paragraph of the despatch states that the absence of any defined and consistent policy has placed the several communities of South Africa at great and serious disadvantages.

Ministers submit that owing to the very varying conditions of those communities alluded to in paragraph 2, it would, at the present time, be impracticable and inexpedient to lay down one fixed and definite policy which should govern all; experience in South Africa demonstrates that as the outlying communities become more settled, their policy tends to assimilate to that of the older Settlements; and Ministers are of opinion that any hasty attempt to set up a hard and fast rule for all would retard rather than advance their progress towards that union which is so much to be desired.

17. Ministers do not also feel warranted in pledging the Cape Colony to a course which would make it in the smallest degree responsible for the future management of Natal, where a new policy is now being inaugurated, which requires the greatest possible care and a very considerable amount of extraneous aid to carry it to a successful issue.

18. It is urged that the Conference is to be only deliberative. Ministers cannot, however, but feel that, by taking part in it, this Colony would, to a certain extent, be pledged, or at least placed, in an awkward and invidious position by any recommendation of a majority of the delegates with which it might not altogether agree; and they are convinced, moreover, that little or no practical good will arise from any Conference at the present time, while, on the other hand, questions would in all probability be mooted which had better not be touched upon until they are ripe for, and the time is at hand for, their settlement, and which will unsettle people's minds, create great confusion, and cause agitation most detrimental to the best interests of this Colony.

19. Ministers, in bringing the foregoing matters to the notice of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, beg to express their thanks for the warm interest shown by Her Majesty's Government in the affairs of South Africa, and to assure him that feeling as they do the greatest loyalty and affection for Her Majesty, and having the utmost desire whenever they can possibly do so, consistently with the high trust reposed in them, to acquiesce in any proposals coming from Her Majesty's Government, nothing but the

gravest sense of the possible difficulties and detriment likely to arise to this Colony has actuated them in adopting the course they have.

20. Ministers, in conclusion, feel it incumbent upon them to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State the inconvenient and, they venture to think, unprecedented course adopted by an Imperial Delegate or Commissioner (Mr. Froude) in agitating and fomenting an agitation in the Colony against its Ministers and Legislature, upon an important question affecting its interests; a course, they submit, unknown in a Colony possessing free representative institutions, and likely to form a most inconvenient precedent.

They are and have been willing to give every consideration and publicity to any communication coming from his Lordship, or any properly accredited authority; but they are placed at a great disadvantage in having statements made under the sanction and with the weight of his Lordship's name at public meetings and the like.

(Signed) J. C. MOLTENO.

P.S.—In connection with the last paragraph of this Memorandum, Ministers annex copy of a speech (just come to hand) delivered by Mr. Froude on the 9th instant, at a public meeting at Port Elizabeth.

J. C. M.

Inclosure 3 in No. 29.

Speech delivered by Mr. Froude at a Public Meeting held at Port Elizabeth on the 9th September, 1875.

[Extract from "Port Elizabeth Telegraph" of September 10, 1875.]

MR. J. A. FROUDE, M.A., then came forward, and met with a very hearty reception. The crowded assemblage rose in a body, and there was a spontaneous outburst of cheers. When these had subsided, he said, agreeable and welcome as it was to him to be present at that great meeting, it was not without some hesitancy that he had come to the conclusion that it would be right in him to attend it. When he landed at Cape Town he was informed almost immediately that it would be improper for him to take part in any public meeting at all, or in any way to express his opinions, except through the Responsible Ministers. Little as he liked it at first, on consideration he thought that under general circumstances it was very proper. It would be very wrong if emissaries were allowed to come from England and express views antagonistic to those entertained by the Ministry. It might lead to very unpleasant results. He had endeavoured to the best of his ability to conform to Mr. Molteno's wishes. He felt it necessary, however, to speak once, because he could not allow the perverse misrepresentations with which Earl Carnarvon's despatch had been disfigured to go uncontradicted. Afterwards in travelling through parts of the Colony the people were good enough on many occasions to receive him heartily and present him with addresses. He endeavoured most scrupulously not to embarrass the Ministry. When he visited this place a few weeks ago he believed, in their kindness, they had intended honouring him; but he declined for the reasons he had stated. He also refused to go to Grahamstown and other places, and sometimes invented reasons, because he did not wish to throw upon the Ministry the odium of keeping him silent. It might be said, Why now adopt a different course? He could only offer as his excuse, that very exceptional circumstances induced him now to come forward, but he was anxious not to connect himself with any party, but to go with the whole people. He regarded the people of the Colony as being really in favour of the Conference. He was pleased to be able to express himself before such a large and influential gathering. The proceedings that evening had been deeply interesting to him, and gave him much satisfaction. He was, perhaps, breaking through the forms of professional etiquette, but if he were doing wrong the people of the Colony were fellow-offenders with him. (Laughter and cheers.) He had received many evidences of the popularity of this movemnt and had received resolutions passed by eighteen or twenty different communities in favour of Federation. If he were wrong he would ask Mr. Paterson to carry through Parliament an Act of indemnity for him. (Laughter and cheers.) He really thought, however, that Mr. Molteno did not wish to keep this restraint upon him any more. He could assure them that Lord Carnarvon, in recommending a confederation of the South African States, and in suggesting the holding of the Conference, was actuated

by a sincere wish to render a service to all concerned. Constant difficulties were cropping up, which are very difficult to understand in England, and which could be very much better dealt with here, were there a union of different States under one general Government. In a certain sense there had been antagonism between the Free State Government and the Colonial Government, and the Dutch population generally sympathized with their brethren in the Free State. Then there were differences with the Transvaal Republic—disputes in Griqua-Land West—complaints about the treatment of natives in Natal. It occurred to Lord Carnarvon that if a conference could be held, and these differences satisfactorily arranged, what a blessing it would be to all concerned. If he could only extend to South Africa the system of Confederation, which had been so brilliantly successful in Canada, then all these difficulties would disappear, and these mutual recriminations would cease. The success which had attended Confederation in Canada under his Lordship's direction and guidance made him most anxious to carry out a similar policy here. The provinces of Canada a few years ago were but a few petty, half bankrupt States, apparently incapable of progress. A real statesman had grouped them together and a great nation has sprung up from them, and is advancing in progress by leaps and bounds, astonishing even their energetic neighbours in the United States. It is now the third greatest dependency in the world; the credit of Canada stands second to no country. Those provinces lately looked down upon now form a united nation which promises, ere long, to take its place among the great Powers of the world. There is nothing in the nature of things to prevent the same results in South Africa. It possesses a finer climate, a better soil, races as energetic and vigorous. What is there to prevent South Africa growing to any extent it pleased? (cheers). He would point out some of the advantages which would ensue from Confederation. These were not the days for small States. Small States make small men; the parish makes vestrymen; the town makes aldermen; the county small politicians; but it is the country which makes statesmen, and the greater the country the greater the statesmen. Not only were the statesmen of great countries great, but the minds and ideas of the individuals expanded; their self-respect increased; they became wiser and better men (cheers). Look at the Germans. Had they not grown taller since Sadowa (laughter). In an enlarging and prosperous State everything goes ahead and improves. Trade extends; shipping increases; railways improve the communication and increase the prosperity; everything goes forward with increasing velocity. The battle is to the strong, and the race is to the swift. It has been the history of all Colonies that when young and weak the Mother Country has interfered and must interfere, although often misled with false information, which provokes irritation. As they grow stronger and larger, they are able to take upon themselves, and manage their own affairs with little or no interference. The Imperial Government wishes to confine itself to the protection of the coast, leaving all internal affairs to be managed by the Colonists themselves. It was a well-ascertained fact that as colonists increased in importance and became self-governing, their loyalty to the Home Government, instead of diminishing, increased. Were the several States of South Africa united, each of the integral parts would have the management of its own local affairs. Local wants and requirements would be fully met, but all questions of importance would be regulated by the Supreme Government. To illustrate his idea of Confederation, he referred to the grand old oak tree with its mighty trunk, its spreading branches, its graceful leaves varying in form, but united organically in one harmonious whole. He did not wish to suggest whether the Colony should form two provinces or one in the proposed Confederation. The Ministry wished it treated as a whole, yet at one time a division into three provinces had been advised. They talked of a division into seven circles (laughter). He really thought seven were too many and one too few, but this was a matter he did not wish to enter upon. There were circumstances in this Colony which did not exist in Canada. There there were no independent States to be considered, and however much it was to be regretted that England should have granted the neighbouring States their independence, still, having done so, no English Ministry would ever attempt to force or induce those States to join any Confederation under the British flag. Their independence would be respected, and if they entered the union, it would be entirely their own seeking, without the least attempt at pressure. The greatest difficulty which Lord Carnarvon has to deal with in regard to South Africa is the native question. How are the natives to be governed? What is to be done with the vast coloured population which exists in the Colony, in Natal, in the Free State, and all along the borders, numbering nearly two millions of people, and as we have put a stop to their wars it is quite impossible to say to what extent they may increase. Of course he did not refer to this because he felt any danger to the white colonists. They should not think of danger, but

something must be done for them—justice must be rendered them. He did not speak of justice in the ordinary sense. They must try to make them worthy of freedom, by instilling into them industrious habits, and a purer system of morality. Real freedom exists, not in a man being free from restraints; it is found in the man who knows how to control himself, and devotes the life which God has given him to the benefit of himself and his fellow creatures. He had been told that the present system of treating the natives was perfectly good, and should not be interfered with; that the natives were improving and progressing, that the Basutos were buying ploughs, and that the missionaries were converting them to something called Christianity. That was all very well; but, notwithstanding this perfect system, they would agree with him that there was one weak point in their treatment of the natives. The canteen is a constant and inseparable accompaniment. Truth and honesty belonged to the Kafir in his original state, but it is generally admitted that lying and stealing become more prevalent when brought under this excellent system. Drunkenness and vice have gone hand in hand in all that has been done for this people. He was greatly astonished at the way in which the recommendations in Earl Carnarvon's first despatch had been received. There certainly could not be any harm in holding that Conference. The minute attached to the document by the Ministry was ill-advised and not courteous to Earl Carnarvon. Still, he made allowance for the Ministry, and believed it was done hastily, and that since they had heard the expressions of opinion from the colonists, they regretted their undue haste. Various reasons have been given for the action taken by the Ministry. Some said they objected to the Conference because they feared the credit of the Colony would be shaken. How that reason could hold, he could not imagine, as the larger the State the better the security. Some had said that to carry out Confederation would be to destroy English influence, and probably to drive the English out of the Colony. He did not think there was much fear of that—the English and Scotch were not so easily driven out of any country (laughter). He would say that the Queen of England knew no difference in this Colony between Dutch and English, German and French. She knows also that she has no more loyal subjects in the British Empire than in South Africa. As regards the present position of the Conference, the Cape Colony is at present out of court, so far as the Ministry and the Parliament can speak for it. It was a hasty resolution, pushed through the House in twenty-four hours, but he was bound to respect it. The remaining States have not refused; therefore it was his (Mr. Froude's) business to proceed to hold a Conference of those States who elect to be represented to take place at Maritzburg, Natal. He was permitted, however, to exercise a little discretion, and he should prefer to see this Colony, which was the most important of the places interested, taking a leading part in the Conference. He should suspend the Conference for a few weeks, until he could ascertain what were really the wishes of the people of this Colony. He certainly considered that Mr. Molteno had acted from the very best motives, was thoroughly honest and sincere, and did what he thought the best to promote the advancement of the Colony. He believed he regretted the action he had taken in respect to the minute, and from the bottom of his heart regretted that decision. [Mr. W. Jones: "I hope that he will have the honesty to say so." Laughter.] In concluding, he said it was from the Parliament alone that he could accept authority to include the Colony as a party to the Confederation. He next spoke in complimentary terms of the manner in which the resolutions proposed that evening had been supported by the various speakers, and thanked them for so warmly supporting Earl Cornarvon's proposals. He felt, also, deeply thankful to the Grahamstown people for having placed themselves side by side with Port Elizabeth in this movement. He hoped that the movement commenced that evening would extend through the Colony, and, reaching the Governor and the Ministry, would influence them in giving it their support. He was most desirous of knowing once for all whether the Cape Colony is to maintain her place as the leading State in South Africa, or go back and remain a limited and a petty Colony. So far as Port Elizabeth was concerned, he had her answer in the expression of opinion given that evening. Mr. Froude resumed his seat amidst long continued cheering.

No. 30

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November 22.)

My Lord, *Cape Town, October 20, 1875.*

IN despatch of the 5th of August,* acknowledging mine, whereby the transmission to the Governments of the two Dutch Republics of copies of the despatch of the 4th of May was announced, your Lordship expresses yourself as wholly at a loss to understand how I am led to doubt that that despatch should be communicated to the other Governments concerned, whatever might be the decision of the Cape Government respecting it.

2. With the utmost possible deference to your Lordship's opinion, I feel it due to myself to explain that my reason for hesitating to take this step until I had consulted Mr. Froude arose from the fact that, being quite unaware of the tenor of the communications which had passed between that gentleman and the Presidents of the respective Republics, I could not help being apprehensive of eliciting an unfavourable reply, especially from the Orange Free State, as though willing to avail themselves of the many advantages which a closer connection with this Colony presents, its Government might not, I feared, be so ready to entertain the proposal for a Conference if the Cape stood aloof.

3. I was happy to perceive, from the favourable change which took place in the tone of the Free State press after Mr. Froude's arrival, that no harm resulted from the delay, which, after all, was of very brief duration; the decision of both Houses of Parliament to abstain from taking part in the Conference not having been arrived at till the 16th of June, whilst the draft of my letter to President Brand was placed in Mr. Froude's hands on the 25th of that month, and transmitted on the 29th; so that only two, or at most three bi-weekly posts were lost.

4. Trusting that these explanations will at least satisfy your Lordship that I was anxious to do my best for the success of the Imperial policy, however I may for the moment have failed to interpret the directions conveyed to me.

I have &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

No. 31.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November 22.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, October 23, 1875.*

AT the request of Mr. Eustace, the Chairman of a public meeting recently convened in Cape Town "for the purpose of giving an expression of opinion upon the Conference question," I have the honour to transmit for your Lordship's information copies of the resolutions adopted thereat.

2. I likewise inclose copies of the only three Cape Town newspapers which report, in English, the speeches delivered on the occasion. It would seem from a comparison of the accounts they give of the proceedings, that both sides were well represented; but it is not denied that the majority was in favour of the course perused by the Ministry, which was supported in the strongest manner by Messrs. Fairbridge, Soloman, and Stigant, members for the city. The fourth member, Mr. Bam, is absent from the Colony.

3. On the other hand I continue to receive addresses from country towns, both in the eastern and western districts, thanking me for re-assembling Parliament, and expressing the hope that it will reverse its decision of last Session.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

---

* No. 9.

Inclosure 1 in No. 31.

Sir, *Cape Town, October* 24, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for transmission to his Excelleney the Governor, copies of resolutions adopted by the public meeting held on Tuesday, October 19th, 1875.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN J. EUSTACE,

Chairman of the Meeting.

The Hon. J. C. Molteno, Esq.,
Secretary to Government.

Inclosure 2 in No. 31.

Resoultions adopted at a Public Meeting, held at Cape Town, October 19, 1875.

1. THIS meeting, fully appreciating the interest taken by the Imperial Government in South African affairs, is of opinion, that for this Colony to take part in a Conference as directed by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, would at the present time be impolitic and productive of no beneficial results.

2. That should the receipt of fuller information induce the Legislature so far to modify its previous decision, as to consent to take part in a conference on South African affairs, this meeting is of opinion that such consent should be conditional upon the constitution of the Conference; and that the subjects to be discussed thereat, be clearly defined and agreed to by the Colonial Legislature; and further that no resolution adopted by the Conference shall be binding upon any State or Colony till ratified by its Legislature or Government.

3. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Signed) JOHN S. M. BROWN,
Secretary to Committee.

No. 32.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 24, 1875.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 20th of October,* inclosing a Memorandum prepared by your Ministers, in which they state their reasons for disagreeing with the views expressed in my despatches of the 4th May and 15th July on the subject of a Conference.†

I request that you will inform your Ministers that I am obliged to them for this statement of their views; and that although I may not be able to concur in all that it contains, I have no desire at present to enter into any further discussion of the matters in question, and that I feel sure that my abstention from doing so will not be misunderstood.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

---

* No. 29. † Nos. 1 and 4.

No. 33.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 24, 1875.

I HAVE received with satisfaction your despatch of the 20th of October,* furnishing an explanation of the apparent delay in communicating copies of my despatch of the 4th of May to the Governments of the two Dutch Republics, to which I adverted in my despatch of the 5th of August.†

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON

No. 34.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 25, 1875.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 23rd ultimo,‡ forwarding copies of the resolutions adopted at a public meeting recently convened in Cape Town, "for the purpose of giving an expression of opinion upon the Conference question," together with copies of newspapers containing reports of the speeches delivered on the occasion.

Into any examination of these I do not, of course, enter; but with regard to the resolutions which have been transmitted I must express my regret that, notwithstanding my full and published explanations, it has still been thought right by some persons to allege that I have "directed" the Cape Colony to take part in a Conference.

I have, moreover (although it should have been unnecessary to repeat so obvious a principle), already stated in the clearest terms that I can command, that no resolution arrived at by a Conference will bind any Colony or State represented, without the express concurrence of its Legislature.

Trusting that the debates in the Cape Parliament may by this time have served to remove these and other misconceptions, I shall await the report of them before entering further into any detailed discussion of the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARNON.

No. 35.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 27, 1875.

IN view of the possible assembling of a Conference in this country upon South African affairs, I think it would be well if the Conference should have before it the materials for forming a judgment upon the merits of the legislation of the various South African States in regard to the natives. I have, therefore, to request that you will furnish me with translations of the laws of the South African Republic and Orange Free State specially affecting the rights and status of natives. I should also be glad of copies of similar laws in force in the Cape Colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

---

* No. 30. † No. 9. ‡ No. 31.

No. 36.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received December .)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, November* 10, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's informntion, copy of the speech with which, on the advice of my Ministers, I this day opened a special Session of the Cape Parliament.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 36.

The Cape of Good Hope "Government Gazette" Extraordinary of Wednesday, November 10, 1875.

Government House, November 10, 1875.

THIS day his Excellency the Governor opened the third Session of the fifth Parliament of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly being assembled in the State Room at Government House, and his Excellency was pleased to deliver the following Speech:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

1. Since the prorogation, by which your ordinary Session for the year was brought to a close, I have received a second despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the Conference of Representatives of the several South African Colonies and States suggested by Her Majesty's Government. This despatch was as soon as possible published for general information, and will be formally laid before you, together with a Minute from my responsible Advisers, and a Memorandum framed by them in compliance with a desire expressed by the Earl of Carnarvon, setting forth the principal reasons which influenced them in the course they have pursued. They felt at the same time that the excitement created throughout the country during the last few months by the agitation of questions of the gravest consequence, incidentally raised by the proposals for a Conference, was of a nature seriously to embarrass the Government at a time when the Colony is involved in undertakings which must tax its resources very heavily, and on the successful accomplishment of which its future prospects and prosperity materially depend. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, I am confident that you will concur in considering that it was the wisest and most constitutional course to call together the Representatives of the people with as little delay as possible.

2. Complications, which at one time threatened serious difficulties, have arisen amongst certain of the Chiefs and Tribes in the country beyond the Kei. The measures adopted by the Government, and the ability and firmness of its officers, have happily averted the danger, and there is every prospect that the result will tend to the peacefulness and stability of that portion of South Africa. It is satisfactory to find that the natives concerned have shown a most gratifying dependence on, and confidence in, the justice and policy of the Colonial Government.

3. The question of the Ocean Postal Service between this country and Europe having been referred by Her Majesty's Government to this Colony for arrangement and decision, the papers connected therewith will be laid before you.

4. You will be asked to sanction an alteration in one of the lines included in the railway scheme authorized by Act No. 19 of 1874, the effect of which will be to increase considerably the convenience of the public, and to cause a very large saving in the expenditure for that service.

5. The public works throughout the Colony are progressing satisfactorily, and the prosperity of trade and agriculture continues.

6. In consequence of the very unsatisfactory state in which the books of the Treasury, and more particularly the accounts of the funds temporarily deposited therein, were found to have been kept for a long time past, as well as of statements made by one of the officers of that department, my Advisers requested me about six months ago to appoint a Commission for the purpose of a full investigation. This Commission has made a Report, which will be laid before you. I regret that it discloses a very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

7. I am fully aware that in calling you together at this unusual season I am asking

you to make no ordinary sacrifice, and to incur no small inconvenience. I rely, however, with confidence upon your sense of duty, and upon the readiness which you have always shown to subordinate your private interests to the good of the Colony, and I trust that your deliberations and discussions may be guided by wisdom and moderation, and that they may tend to the promotion of the welfare and good government of this Colony and of South Africa.

No. 37.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, December 7, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 10th November,* transmitting copies of the speech with which you on that day opened a special Session of the Cape Parliament.

I have also received a copy of a notice of motion given by Mr. Molteno, to the terms and language of which, I fear, I shall be compelled to take exception; until, however, I receive the report of the debate upon it I shall reserve all expression of opinion.

I continue to await with interest the action of your Legislature upon a question which the course of events has confirmed me in believing to be of the highest importance to the Cape as well as to the other Colonies and States of South Africa; and I may add that I at present see no reason to alter the opinion which I have expressed in recent despatches, namely, that, whatever may be the results of these proceedings in Parliament, it is likely to be convenient for me to give and receive information and explanations on many points, by means of personal communication in this country with some of the leading representatives of opinion in South Africa.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 38.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received December 10.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, November 16, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to communicate to your Lordship, in accordance with the desire expressed therein, an Address presented to me by the Legialative Council of this Colony, declaring the speech, with which I, as advised, opened the Session on the previous day, "unsatisfactory" in so far as it failed to convey any recommendation to the Legislature to agree to the Conference suggested by Her Majesty's Government, and recording the opinion of the Council that such Conference is desirable, and that this Colony ought to be represented thereat.

2. It will be seen from the copy of the Minutes inclosed that this Address was adopted by nine votes to six. I likewise forward, for your Lordship's information, the Cape Town newspapers of the following day, which contain reports of the speeches delivered on the occasion.

3. In the House of Assembly, a debate commenced last Friday (12th instant), on a resolution moved by the Honourable Mr. Molteno, to the effect that the interests of the Colony would not be promoted by such Conferenee, to which an amendment has been proposed by Mr. P. Watermeyer, that your Lordship's invitation ought to be accepted and delegates appointed to represent the Colony.

4. The discussion will probably last for some days longer, and the result of the division cannot be predicted with any confidence.

5. It is generally supposed, however, that Ministers will be in a majority, especially as they consented yesterday to the addition of a rider pledging the House to co-operate, if desired, with the Imperial Government in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction over the territory known as Griqua-Land West.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

---

* No. 37.

Inclosure 1 in No. 38.

Legislative Council, November 12, 1875.

To his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Address of the Legislative Council, in pursuance of a Resolution adopted on the 11th instant.

May it please your Excellency—

I BEG leave to present to your Excellency the following Resolution:—

"That the speech delivered yesterday by his Excellency the Governor, in so far as it has failed to convey any recommendation to the Legislature to agree to the Conference suggested by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies in his despatch No. 39, is unsatisfactory, and that this Council is of opinion that such Conference is desirable, and that it is of the utmost importance to this Colony that it should be represented at such Conference, and that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor, by respectful address, with a request that he will communicate the same to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, Earl Carnarvon."

(Signed) J. H. DE VILLIERS, *President.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 38.

Cape of Good Hope.—Legislative Council.

[Thursday, November 11, 1875, 2 P.M.]

Present:

The President, *in the Chair.*

Mr. Barry.	Mr. Marquard.
„ Murison.	„ Godlonton.
Dr. Christie.	„ Wood.
„ White (Treasurer-General).	„ Te Water.
Mr. Neethling.	„ Cawood.
„ De Smidt.	„ Geard.
„ Cloete.	„ Miller.

Prayers read.

Minutes of former Meeting read.

1. Mr. Godlonton presented the Petition of 99 inhabitants of Queen's Town, praying that delegates on the part of the Colony may be appointed for the purpose of considering such matters as may, in the opinion of the Council, be fitly brought under review, and more particularly for the purpose of devising and reporting such Articles of Federation as may, when agreed to, be adopted as the Constitution of a South African Dominion.

On the motion of Mr. Godlonton, seconded by Mr. Cawood:

The Petition was read and received.

2. Mr. Te Water presents the Petition of 77 inhabitants of Graaff-Reinet, praying that such measures may be adopted as will ensure the representation of this Colony at the proposed Conference, in accordance with the spirit of the said despatch, and by delegates known to sympathize with the objects for which that Conference is to be convened.

On the motion of Mr. Te Water, seconded by Mr. Marquard:

The Petition was read and received.

4. Mr. Wood moves, pursuant to notice:—

"That the Speech of his Excellency the Governor be now taken into consideration."

Mr. Marquard seconds.

After discussion,

Motion put and agreed to.

Mr. Godlonton moves:—

"That the Speech delivered yesterday by his Excellency the Governor, in so far as it

has failed to convey any recommendation to the Legislature to agree to the Conference suggested by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies in his despatch No. 39, is unsatisfactory, and that this Council is of opinion that such Conference is desirable, and that it is of the utmost importance to this Colony that it should be represented at such Conference, and that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor, by respectful address, with a request that he will communicate the same to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, Earl Carnarvon."

Mr. Wood seconds.

Discussion ensues.

Mr. Murison moves, as an Amendment:—

"That the Speech of his Excellency the Governor be referred to a Select Committee, and that the Committee be instructed to bring up its Report as soon as possible."

Mr. Neethling seconds.

Discussion ensues.

During discussion,

Mr. Geard moves, under Rule 30:—

"That the Council do now divide on the Amendment."

Mr. Cawood seconds.

The President states that by Rule 31 the members are to vote without discussion upon the question for Division.

Motion for Division put and Division called for:—

Contents, 9.	*Non-Contents*, 6.
Mr. Barry.	Mr. Murison.
Dr. Christie.	Dr. White.
Mr. Marquard.	Mr. Neethling.
,, Godlonton.	,, De Smidt.
,, Wood.	,, Cloete.
,, Te Water.	,, Hofmeyr.
,, Cawood.	
,, Geard.	
,, Miller.	

Whereupon Motion carried.

The President puts the Amendment, and Division called for:

Contents, 6.	*Non-Contents*, 9.
Mr. Murison.	Mr. Barry.
Dr. White.	Dr. Christie.
Mr. Neethling.	Mr. Marquard.
,, De Smidt.	,, Godlonton.
,, Cloete.	,, Wood.
,, Hofmeyr.	,, Te Water.
	,, Cawood.
	,, Geard.
	,, Miller.

Whereupon Amendment negatived.

Original Motion put, and Division called for:—

Contents, 9.	*Non-Contents*, 6.
Mr. Barry.	Mr. Murison.
Dr. Christie.	Dr. White.
Mr. Marquard.	Mr. Neethling.
,, Godlonton.	,, De Smidt.
,, Wood.	,, Cloete.
,, Te Water.	,, Hofmeyr.
,, Cawood.	
,, Geard.	
,, Miller.	

Whereupon Motion agreed to.

Mr. De Smidt gives notice that he intends to record his protest.

Inclosure 3 in No. 38.

Order of the Day.

DEBATE on the Colonial Secretary's Motion to be resumed.

Mr. Speaker stated that, when the Debate was adjourned on Friday last, the motion under consideration was :—"That, in the opinion of this House, the agitation which has been created and encouraged in this Colony in the name of the Imperial Government, in opposition to the Colonial Government, on the subject of a Conference of representatives of the several Colonies and States in South Africa, as proposed by Lord Carnarvon, is unconstitutional, and such as to make the successful working of self-government in this Colony impossible; and this House, having considered the despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 15th July last, is still of opinion that the interests of the Colony would not be promoted by presssing forward, at the present time, such a Conference as the Secretary of State proposes."

Debate resumed.

Mr. P. Watermeyer moved, seconded by Mr. Leisching:

That the House, having attentively considered the despatches of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reference to a proposed Conference for the purpose of discussing subjects of interest to the several States and Colonies of South Africa, is of opinion that this Colony ought at once to accept the invitation therein held out to it, and that delegates should be appointed to represent it at such Conference: Provided, however, that none of the conclusions arrived at by such Conference shall affect the interests of, or be binding upon, the various States and Colonies of South Africa, without having first received the sanction of their respective Legislatures.

Mr. Walter moved as a further amendment, seconded by Mr. Boyes:

That the following words stand part of the main question :—"But the House is further of opinion that the Government and Parliament should, if it be desired by the Imperial Government, give it their counsel and assistance in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to the territory known as Griqua-Land West."

Debate continued.

The Attorney-General moved, seconded by Mr. J. Z. Human:

That the debate be adjourned until to-morrow.

Agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. P. Watermeyer, seconded by Mr. Aling:

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock P.M.

(Signed) D. TENNANT, *Speaker.*

No. 39.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received December 20.)

My Lord, *Cape Town, November* 17, 1875.

IN forwarding the accompanying copy of resolutions in favour of the proposed Conference passed at a meeting held in Fort Beaufort, at the end of September, I have to express my regret at the delay which has occurred in so doing.

2. I made arrangements, as your Lordship is aware, on my departure from the Diamond Fields, for the prompt transmission to Downing Street of all addresses and resolutions on the subject, that might arrive during my absence, and, amongst others, an address from Fort Beaufort, entrusted to my charge, was actually forwarded at the end of August.

3. The present resolutions were, however, sent to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, accompanied both by a note to himself and a letter addressed to your Lordship by the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Quin, late Member for the district; and although handed to me by Mr. Molteno, shortly after my return to Cape Town, with a packet of addresses from other places, thanking me for having convened Parliament, Mr. Quin's letter (herewith inclosed) unfortunately escaped my notice, and I imagined that the resolutions were a duplicate of those formerly sent, and that they had been, in terms of the 5th, long since transmitted direct to your Lordship and Mr. Froude.

4. With reference to the fourth of the resolutions, which protests against the guidance of the Conference being left under any circumstances to myself or the Ministry, in consequence of the dissatisfaction felt by the two Dutch Republics at my action in reference to land disputes, and of the antagonistic position taken up to the Conference by myself and the Ministry, I would merely observe that whilst admitting that the first may furnish a valid objection to my presiding, the second, so far as regards myself, has no other foundation than a misconception by the petitioners of the constitutional position of a Governor in colonies where responsible Government has been introduced.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 39.

My Lord, *Fort Beaufort, September* 29, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you certain resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Fort Beaufort on Tuesday the 21st instant, to consider the despatch, addressed by your Lordship to his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and to give expression to public sentiment thereon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JNO. QUIN, *Chairman of Meeting.*

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 39.

Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting held at Fort Beaufort, on the 21*st September*, 1875.

1. THAT this meeting having learned by the despatch of Lord Carnarvon, and from other anthorized sources, that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies has issued instructions for the summoning of a Conference, to be convened within the present year, and to sit in Maritzburg, Natal (should the Cape Colony not be represented at the Conference), to discuss among other things the question of the Confederation of the several Colonies and States of South Africa, but in which Conference Sir H. Barkly, Governor of this Colony, as by communication addressed by him to Mr. President Brand, contemplates that the Cape Colony is to abstain from entering appearance by any representative on its behalf, strongly protests against a line of policy, by which the Colony is to be excluded from a representation at a Conference, which may so deeply affect the future well-being of South Africa.

2. That this meeting entirely agrees with the views expressed in Lord Carnarvon's second despatch on Federation, in reference to his Lordship's views intimated in the former despatch, as to the expediency, and under all the circumstances of the case, the right of affording separate representation to the Eastern Province in any conference to be held, in reference to the statesmanlike and beneficent proposal to federate the various States and Provinces of South Africa, under a common Legislature for common purposes, securing the full rights and advantages of local self-government on all questions to Confederate States.

3. That this meeting, learns with satisfaction that an extraordinary Session of Parliament has been called for the 10th of November next, in deference to the almost unanimously expressed wish of the people of this Colony, in order that the subject of the Conference may be re-considered; and is of opinion that an emphatic expression of opinion by the several constituencies is now of more importance than ever, for the purpose of inducing those Representatives of the people who recorded their votes in favour of the resolution, endorsing the Ministerial Minute to rescind their vote upon that question, and so bring themselves into accord with the earnest wishes and most important interests of the people, by enabling the two Provinces of this Colony to be represented at the Conference which is to take place on South African affairs.

4. That this meeting, believing that the cordial co-operation of the two Dutch Republics in the object of the Conference would not be secured if such Conference were presided over, or in any way directed by his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, in consequence of the irritation and dissatisfaction that have arisen with his Excellency's action in reference to the land disputes with those neighbouring States; and seeing, moreover, that his

Excellency and the Ministry have taken up a position antagonistic to the said Conference, desires to express its want of confidence in Sir Henry Barkly and the present Cabinet in the matter of the Conference, and to protest emphatically against its conduct and guidance being committed to their charge, under any circumstances or conditions whatever.

5. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded by the chairman to Lord Carnarvon and to Mr. Froude.

I certify the above copy to be correct,
(Signed) JNO. QUIN, *Chairman of Meeting.*

No. 40.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received December* 20.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, November* 19, 1875.

IMMEDIATELY after my return to Cape Town, I transmitted to President Brand, in accordance with the instructions therein given, copies of your Lordship's despatches of the 31st August and 16th September,* under cover of a communication of which I beg to annex a copy.

2. I have just received his Honour's acknowledgment of that communication, together with the inclosed sealed packet containing his reply, which, in compliance with his request, I forward to your Lordship.

3. I regret, however, to find that the President's determination with regard to the Conference in no way satisfies the condition upon which alone your Lordship expressed yourself willing that his Honour should be admitted to more direct communication with Her Majesty's Government than that heretofore carried on through the High Commissioner.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 40.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Town, October* 18, 1875.

WITH reference to the letter addressed by your Honour on the 16th June last to the Earl of Derby, renewing a request that a delegate or delegates from the Orange Free State may be formally received by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I am instructed by the Earl of Carnarvon, to whose Department, as Secretary of State for the Colonies it was, in accordance with the usual practice, transferred, to forward for your information copy of a despatch on which the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the best mode of effecting an amicable, speedy, and effectual settlement of the questions so long in dispute with respect to the exercise of British jurisdiction within the Province of Griqua-Land West are clearly explained.

2. I have also, in obedience to the Earl of Carnarvon's commands, to communicate copy of a further despatch written in acknowledgment of that in which I transmitted the reply received from your Honour to the invitation given to the Orange Free State to take part in the proposed Conference of South African Governments.

3. I shall be glad to be in a position to report to his Lordship that that State will be duly represented on the occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY,
Governor of Griqua-Land West and High Commissioner.

His Honour President Brand.

Inclosure 2 in No. 40.

Sir, *Bloemfontein, November* 11, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 18th ultimo, inclosing copy of a despatch dated 31st August last, as conveying the reply of

* Nos. 12 and 19.

Her Majesty's Government to my letter addressed to the Earl of Derby, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the 16th June last, also copy of a despatch of the 11th September last from the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, with reference to my reply of the 14th July last, to your Excellency's letter of the 25th June last, transmitting copy of his Lordship's despatch of the 4th May last.

I have the hononur to inclose my reply to the above despatches, with the request that your Excellency will have the goodness to transmit it to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sincerely desirous of cordially co-operating with Her Majesty's Government and the Governments of the adjacent colonies in whatever may tend to promote the most friendly feeling between them and this Republic, and conduce to the general welfare of South Africa, I extremely regret that the question about the disputed territory where the Diamond Fields are situated still remains unsettled; and, although I have no authority or instructions from the Volksraad with reference to the proposed Conference, I shall be prepared, upon our Government receiving an official invitation to take part in a Conference restricted to the discussion of an uniform native law, and the sale of arms and ammunition, with Representatives from the Cape Colony, Natal, and the South African Republic, to accept that invitation; but my duty will not permit me to advise the Volksraad that the question of disputed territory, from which our Government withdrew under our protest of the 4th December, 1871, when forcible possession was taken thereof under your Excellency's Proclamation of the 27th October, 1871, shall be submitted to the proposed Conference, and a Representative from the very territory which was in the "de facto" and "de jure" possession of our Government when we withdrew under our above-mentioned protest. This is a question of right and justice, and after the negotiations to settle it by arbitration have failed, I cannot see any other alternative for the amicable settlement thereof than by friendly negotiations between Representatives of Her Majesty's and our Government specially appointed for that purpose.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 40.

My Lord, *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, November* 11, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt through His Excellency Her Majesty's High Commissioner, Sir Henry Barkly, of a copy of your Lordship's despatch to His Excellency, dated the 31st August last, as the reply of Her Majesty's Government to a letter addressed by me to the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, on the 16th June last.

I have also the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a despatch addressed by your Lordship to His Excellency the High Commissioner, on the 11th September last, with reference to my reply to the High Commissioner's letter relative to your Lordship's despatch of the 4th May last.

I fully appreciate the kind sentiments expressed in your Lordship's despatches, and I am willing to concede that in all ordinary circumstances Her Majesty's High Commissioner may be the most convenient channel of communication between Her Majesty's Government and this Republic, but the history both before and after our protest of the 4th December, 1871, of the controversy, which unfortunately still exists between Her Majesty's and our Government, with reference to the title and proprietorship of the lands proclaimed by his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, on the 27th October, 1871, clearly shows that after all our efforts during the last four years to bring that question to an amicable settlement having proved futile, the accomplishment of the friendly adjustment of our differences in an amicable spirit will be greatly facilitated by direct communication with Her Majesty's Government; and it is because I most sincerely wish to prevent any misunderstanding in the future, and to promote the most cordial amity and good will, that our Government pursued the course they did in addressing Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This was done by our Government in 1868, when our Delegates were received by the Earl of Derby at the Foreign Office, and referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on account of convenience and expedition, and as the Colonial Office was the depository of the records relating to South African Affairs. They had an audience with His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, who gave the

instructions to His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, which led to the negotiation by which the Basuto question was settled in 1869.

Without in any way waiving the privilege of following the course pursued in our correspondence through the Department of Foreign Affairs with the several nations who have recognized the Orange Free State, I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to address your Lordship who has evinced such a sincere and deep interest in the affairs of South Africa, and given expression to such truly noble sentiments with regard to the South African Republic and the Orange Free State as have been recorded in the debate of the House of Lords, in order to endeavour to bring about the speedy settlement of the question which, unfortunately, still exists, and, by removing all cause of disagreement, to strengthen the cordial good feeling which our Government is so desirous of maintaining with Her Majesty's Government.

As it appears from your Lordship's despatch of the 31st of August, that your Lordship is not prepared to take any further steps in connection with the proposed arbitration, I shall only observe that one of the objects which our Government had in view when they deputed Mr. Hamelberg, and afterwards Messrs. Hamelberg and Van de Bye, was to show that the terms of arbitration had been agreed upon between Her Majesty's High Commissioner and myself, and been ratified by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Kimberly, in his Lordship's despatch to Her Majesty's High Commissioner of the 20th of August, 1872, published in the Parliamentary Blue Book, of 1873, page 88. This is proved by the correspondence, and by my letter of the 24th of February last. The terms of arbitration had been agreed upon, but the Draft Deed of Submission transmitted to our Government was not in accordance with that agreement and contained stipulations and conditions without precedent in any deed of submission.

As there now seems to be no prospect of our unfortunate differences being settled by arbitration, I am inclined to think with your Lordship that the question at issue might advantageously form the subject of negotiation. And should Her Majesty's Government be disposed to appoint a Plenipotentiary for that purpose, I shall upon receiving such intimation from your Lordship call the Volksraad together and advise them to grant me the necessary powers, and I fully agree with your Lordship that in order that such negotiation should accomplish the desired object it will be necessary that the Plenipotentiaries on both sides should be animated with a spirit of conciliation and the sincere desire of bringing the matter in dispute to a speedy, just, and effectual settlement, honourable to both parties.

I regret that my duty will not permit me to advise the Volksraad to consent that the question of the disputed territory, from which our Government withdrew under our protest of the 4th December, 1875, shall be submitted to a Conference with Representatives of the Cape Colony, Natal, the South African Republic, and of the Territory in our "de facto" and "de jure" possession when it was proclaimed by his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, on the 27th October, 1875, under the name of Griqua-Land West, and from which our Government withdrew under our protest of the 4th December, 1871. This is a question of right and justice, and can I believe only be settled by arbitration or friendly negotiation. But to submit it to a Conference as proposed would obviously place the Orange Free State at great disadvantage and weaken our rights, which remain guarded by our protest.

Under the circumstances I shall be ready and willing, upon our Government receiving an official invitation to that effect, to advise the Volksraad to take part in a Conference with Representatives from the Cape Colony, Natal, and the South African Republic, upon the native question, and the trade in arms and ammunition,—the subject-matter to be brought before such Conefrence being clearly specified. But I regret exceedingly that as long as the question of the disputed territory remains unsettled, I cannot consistently with my duty advise the Volksraad to take part in a Conference with a Representative from that very Territory from which we withdraw under our protest, to which we still adhere.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND,
President of the Orange Free State.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 41.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received December* 20.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, November* 24, 1875.

UPON receiving, on the 17th instant, your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd ultimo,* I immediately communicated it to my Ministers, with a view to its being laid before Parliament as directed in the concluding paragraph.

2. The House of Assembly was still engaged in the discussion of the Resolutions and Amendments respecting the Conference question, of which copies were transmitted for the information of Her Majesty's Government by last mail, but Mr. Solomon, when the reading of the despatch had been concluded, suggested an adjournment till the following day, with a view to afford an opportunity for deliberate consideration of its contents, and this motion was readily acquiesced in by all parties.

3. It did not at first appear, when the House reassembled, what the effect would be, as the Debate was resumed on its previous footing, but after a speech in which he expressed dissent from any proposal for summoning Delegates to England, Mr. Laing, the member who last Session moved the Amendment in opposition to Mr. Sprigg's Resolutions against the Conference, gave notice of his intention to propose such alterations in Mr. Watermeyer's Amendment, as would insure any propositions on which Imperial Legislation could be based "being first discussed and formulated in a Colonial Conference."

4. A day afterwards, when the House again met, Mr. Solomon put on the paper a further Amendment, which was at once accepted by Mr. Molteno, in substitution for the original Resolution, and which runs as follows:—"As it appears from the despatch dated 22nd October, 1875, that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has withdrawn his proposal for a Conference of Representatives of the several Colonies and States of South Africa, this House in of opinion that it is not now called upon to record its continued objection to the holding, at the present time, of such a Conference, or its condemnation of the unconstitutional agitation carried on in this Colony in connection with this question."

5. The discussion under these altered conditions continued till late yesterday night, when, after having lasted eight days, decisive divisions were taken. The Colonial Secretary's motion having been first got rid of, that of Mr. P. Watermeyer, in favour of appointing Delegates to represent the Colony at the Conference, was next negatived by 35 to 22 votes, and Mr. Solomon's Amendment, which then became the main question, adopted by 36 to 22.

6. The further Amendment proposed by Mr. Walter, to the effect that this Government "Should, if it be desired by the Imperial Government, give it their counsel and assistance in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction in the territory known as Griqua-Land West," was, with some slight verbal modification, afterwards carried by the same majority of 14, and incorporated with the substantive motion.

7. Trusting that your Lordship will consider a Session by no means fruitless which has produced this last mentioned result,

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 41.

Cape of Good Hope.—Votes and Proceedings of the House of Assembly.

[Tuesday, November 23, 1875, 2 o'clock P.M.]

Order of the Day.

Debate on the Colonial Secretary's Motion to be resumed.

Mr. Speaker stated that, when the Debate was adjourned yesterday, the Motion under

* No. 26.

consideration was :—That, in the opinion of this House, the agitation which has been created and encouraged in this Colony in the name of the Imperial Government, in opposition to the Colonial Government, on the subject of a Conference of Representatives of the several Colonies and States in South Africa, as proposed by Lord Carnarvon, is unconstitutional, and such as to make the successful working of self-government in this Colony impossible; and this house, having considered the despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 15th July last, is still of opinion that the interests of this Colony would not be promoted by pressing forward, at the present time, such a Conference as the Secretary of State proposes.

To which there was an Amendment moved by Mr. P. Watermeyer:

That the House, having attentively considered the despatches of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reference to a proposed Conference for the purpose of discussing subjects of interest to the several States and Colonies of South Africa, is of opinion that this Colony ought at once to accept the invitation therein held out to it, and that delegates should be appointed to represent it at such Conference: Provided, however, that none of the conclusions arrived at by such Conference shall effect the interests of, or be binding upon, the various States and Colonies of South Africa, without first having received the sanction of their respective Legislatures.

Also a further Amendment, moved by Mr. Walter:

That the following words stand part of the main question:—"But the House is further of opinion that the Government and Parliament should, if it be desired by the Imperial Government, give it their counsel and assistance in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to the territory known as Griqua-Land West."

Also a further Amendment, moved by Mr. Laing:

That in the first Amendment proposed by Mr. P. Watermeyer, in line 2, after the word "Colonies," the words "dated the 4th May and 15th July last," be inserted; and that the proviso to the Amendment be omitted, and in lieu thereof the following substituted:—"And this House is further of opinion that, holding, as it so strongly does, the view that any propositions on which Imperial Legislation affecting this Colony might be based, should first be discussed and formulated in a Colonial Conference, and not in any Conference convened in England, and further, after being so formulated, should next be submitted to and approved by the respective South African Legislatures, before being accepted by the Imperial Government as containing conclusions of any binding force whatever on any of the said Legislatures or Governments, especially in respect of so important a question as Confederation, which has not yet been sufficiently submitted to the country for its consideration,—the House cannot give even an implied assent to any of the suggestions in paragraphs 4 and 5 of despatch No. 3, dated 22nd October, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, where such order of proceeding might be in any way reversed."

And a further Amendment, moved by Mr. Solomon:

As it appears from the despatch dated the 22nd October, 1875, that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has withdrawn his proposal for a Conference of Representatives of the several Colonies and States of South Africa, this House is of opinion that it is not now called upon to record its continued objection to the holding, at the present time, of such a Conference, or its condemnation of the unconstitutional agitation carried on in this Colony in connection with the question.

Debate resumed.
Business suspended at six o'clock, P.M.
Business resumed. 8 o'clock P.M.
After debate.

Before the Question was put, Mr. Neethling applied for leave to remain in his seat during the Division, on account of infirmity, which was agreed to.

Mr. Speaker then put the Question: That all the words of the Colonial Secretary's Motion, after the word "That," stand part of the Question, which passed in the negative.

Mr. Speaker next put the Question: That the words of the Amendment moved by Mr. P. Watermeyer, now the main Question, stand part of the Question.

Upon which the House divided:

Ayes, 22:—

Messrs. Ayliff,	Messrs. Hopley,
Barry, Thomas Daniel,	Laing,
Barry, Charles Van Reenan	Liesching,
Blaine,	Maasdorp,
Brabant,	Paterson,
Bradfield,	Ross-Johnson,
Cole,	Sauer,
De Wet,	Tait,
Gush,	Watson,
Hockley,	And Wright;

Dowling and Watermeyer (Philip, J. A.), Tellers.

Noes, 35:—

Messrs. Adams,	Messrs. Marais,
Aling,	Merriman,
Bergh,	Molteno,
Botha,	Moodie,
Boyes,	Moore,
Brink,	Myburgh,
Fairbridge,	Neethling,
Frost,	Probart,
Gibson,	Proctor,
Gird,	Scanlen,
Guest,	Shawe,
Hume,	Solomon,
Human, Johan Zacharias	Sprigg,
Human, Johannes Urbanus	Stigant,
Jacobs,	Walter,
Kleyn,	And Watermeyer, Carl P.;
Manuel,	

Pritchard and Vincent, Tellers.

The Amendment proposed by Mr. P. Watermeyer accordingly negatived.

Mr. Speaker then put the Question: That all the words of the Amendment moved by Mr. Solomon, now the main Question, stand part of the Question.

Upon which the House divided:

Ayes, 36:—

Messrs. Adams	Messrs. Manuel,
Aling,	Marais,
Bergh,	Merriman,
Botha,	Molteno,
Boyes,	Moodie,
Brink,	Moore,
Fairbridge,	Myburgh,
Frost,	Neethling,
Gibson,	Probart,
Gird,	Proctor,
Guest,	Scanlen,
Hume,	Shawe,
Human, Johan Zacharias	Solomon
Human, Johannes Urbanus	Sprigg,
Jacobs,	Stigant,
King,	Walter,
Kleyn,	And Watermeyer, Carl P.;

Pritchard and Vincent, Tellers.

Noes, 22:—

Messrs. Ayliff,	Messrs. Hopley,
Barry, Thomas Daniel	Laing,
Barry, Charles Van Reenen	Liesching,
Blaine,	Maasdrop,
Brabant,	Paterson,
Bradfield,	Ross-Johnson,
Cole,	Sauer,
De Wet,	Tait,
Gush,	Watson,
Hockley,	And Wright;

Dowling and Watermeyer (Philip J. A.), Tellers.

The Amendment proposed by Mr. Solomon accordingly adopted.

Mr. Speaker put the further question: "That the words of the Amendment moved by Mr. Walter stand part of the Motion."

Mr. Solomon moved, as an Amendment, seconded by Mr. Sprigg:—

"That the words 'The House is further of' be omitted, and the words 'The House desires, however, to express its' substituted."

This Amendment put and agreed to.

The Amendment proposed by Mr. Walter, as thus amended, was then put, and the House divided:—

Ayes, 36.

Messrs. Adams,	Messrs. Marais,
Aling,	Merriman,
Bergh,	Molteno,
Botha,	Moore,
Boyes,	Myburgh,
Brink,	Neethling,
Frost,	Pritchard,
Gibson,	Probart,
Gird,	Proctor,
Guest,	Scanlen,
Hume,	Shawe,
Human (Johan Zacharias),	Solomon,
Human (Johannes Urbanus),	Sprigg,
Jacobs,	Stigant,
King,	Vintcent,
Kleyn,	Walter,
Manuel,	Watermeyer (Carl P.),

Messrs Fairbridge and Moodie, Tellers.

Noes, 22.

Messrs. Ayliff,	Messrs. Hockley,
Barry (Thomas Daniel),	Hopley,
Barry (Charles van Reenen),	Laing,
Blaine,	Liesching,
Brabant,	Maasdorp,
Bradfield,	Paterson,
Cole,	Ross-Johnson,
De Wet,	Sauer,
Dowling,	Tait,
Gush,	Watson,

Messrs. Watermeyer (Philip J. A.) and Wright, Tellers.

The Amendment accordingly adopted.

The substantive Motion, as thus amended, was then put and agreed to, as follows:—

"As it appears from the despatch dated the 22nd October, 1875, that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has withdrawn his proposal for a Conference of Representatives of the several Colonies and States of South Africa, this House is of opinion that it is not now called upon to record its continued objection to the holding, at

the present time, of such a Conference, or its condemnation of the unconstitutional agitation carried on in this Colony in connection with this question. This House, however, desires to express its opinion that the Government and Parliament should, if it be desired by the Imperial Government, give it their counsel and assistance in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to the territory known as Griqua-Land West."

On the Motion of Mr. P. Watermeyer, seconded by Mr. Tait:
The House adjourned at 10 o'clock P.M.

No. 42.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received December 20.)

My Lord, *Cape Town, November 24, 1875.*

IN my despatch of this date,* I have communicated the result of the discussions in the Assembly on the Conference question. Though not so adverse as at one time anticipated, inasmuch as Mr. Solomon's amendment commits the House to no opinion whatever, the decision stands in striking contrast to the tenor of the great bulk of the petitions presented on the subject, as well as to the address which I transmitted by last mail from the Legislative Council.

2. The majority of fourteen in an Assembly consisting of only sixty-six members must be regarded as decisive; nor is there any reason to suppose that if the seven members, counting the Speaker, absent on the occasion, of whom three are in England and four detained by sickness in this country, had recorded their votes, it would have been diminished.

3. So far as the present Parliament is concerned, therefore, there is reason to apprehend that the question of the representation of this Colony at a Conference is not likely to be favourably entertained, and all that remains to be considered is whether its dissolution is constitutionally practicable.

4. I am reminded on this head in your Lordship's despatch of 22nd October,† that "if, from any cause, there should happen to be a divergence between the decision of Parliament and the wishes of the community on a question of such great public importance, the true constitutional course will be (whenever it can be properly taken) to dissolve Parliament and remit the question to the final and supreme appeal of the constituencies of the Colony."

5. Now, *primâ facie*, it certainly appears that such a divergence as is thus contemplated by your Lordship does exist, not merely between the Assembly and the constituencies, but between the Assembly and the Council, which in this Colony is equally an elective body.

6. It is open, however, to doubt whether the preponderance of opinion among the electors in favour of a Conference is so great as the meetings held in various parts of the Colony, and the resolutions passed at them, would seem to indicate. Petitions from more than two-thirds of the electoral divisions have indeed been presented to the Assembly in favour of the Colony being represented at the Conference which was expected shortly to take place, but the aggregate number of signatures attached to them, as shown by the Parliamentary abstract, is below 5,000, many of which, of course, are those of non-electors, whereas there are 35,000 registered electors on the rolls.

7. Under such circumstances, the result of a general election must evidently be looked upon as uncertain, and dependent mainly on the yet latent political feelings which might be evoked at any particular crisis. These feelings would, judging from past experience, be readily fanned into flame by so high handed an exercise of the prerogative as any attempt to turn out a Ministry supported by a large and increasing majority for the purpose of dissolving Parliament on a question of Imperial policy would be held to constitute, and the result might prove disastrous.

8. With respect to the divergence of opinion evinced between the two Houses of Parliament on the subject of the Conference, even if it were not somewhat doubtful whether it would have been so marked had the decision in the Upper House been less hurriedly arrived at, I think it will be found that in the Colonies under responsible Government, though serious collisions have sometimes grown out of such differences on domestic matters, they are not, as a rule, regarded as of much importance, and never lead to the resignation of a Ministry.

* No. 41. † No. 26.

9. It must be borne in mind, too, that it would hardly do in such a case to dissolve one House and not the other, and that in this latter event, the Legislative Council, instead of being returned as heretofore by two constituencies embracing, respectively, all the eastern and western electorates, would, for the first time, be elected under the Seven Circles Bill, which was expressly designed to bring it into harmony with the Lower House.

10. From such considerations as these, even were I influenced by no others, I should have had little hesitation in assuming that your Lordship would recognize this as not being one of those occasions on which the course of appealing to the constituencies could be properly taken.

11. It has been a source of satisfaction to me, however, to be informed by Mr. Froude that, since the receipt of your Lordship's last despatch, he has come to the conclusion (on wholly independent grounds) "that such an appeal at the present moment would, in all probability, raise a false issue, the result of which might be the indefinite postponement of any Conference."

12. I deem it more prudent, therefore, to await fresh instructions from your Lordship before taking further action of any kind.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

No. 43.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 23, 1875.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 24th November.* Under the altered circumstances involved in the vote of the House of Assembly on the 23rd November, as reported to me in your despatch of the 24th of that month,† I am disposed to think that a dissolution of Parliament is not necessary at the present moment to bring the Legislature and the constituencies into accord, and, if unnecessary, then undesirable.

There being, of course, no sufficient ground on which Mr. Molteno would recommend to you such a step, you will be pleased to understand that with regard to any observations on this subject in my despatch of October 22‡ you are relieved from the necessity of considering them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 44.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received January 1, 1876.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, November* 26, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, copy of the Speech with which I this day closed the special Session of the Parliament of this Colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 44.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

AS I learn that the business brought forward has been disposed of, I hasten to release you from attendance in Parliament.

I thank you for the prolonged and careful consideration which you have given to the questions connected with the proposed Conference of Representatives of the several Colonies and States of South Africa.

* No. 41. † No. 42. ‡ No. 26.

The Address of the Legislative Council on this subject has, as requested, been transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I note, on the other hand, that the House of Assembly subsequently, after the arrival of the further despatch of 22nd October, from the Earl of Carnarvon, came to the conclusion that it was absolved thereby from the necessity of now taking any action in the matter, except in so far as to intimate that this Government is prepared to co-operate with the Imperial Government in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction over Griqua-Land West.

I cannot doubt that this intimation will tend to the maintenance of the good feeling which has always existed between the Colonial Government and that of the Orange Free State, and I hope that, while an object of the deepest interest to the people of both countries is thus secured, the Territory of Griqua-Land West may at the same time be placed on a footing conducive to the permanent welfare and good government of its inhabitants.

I am glad to learn that advantage has been taken of this special Session to empower the Government to contract for the continuance of the Ocean Postal Service on the footing it recommended, as well as to approve of the suggested deviation in the line connecting Grahamstown with the Port Elizabeth and Cradock Railway.

It only remains for me to declare in her Majesty's name that this Parliament is prorogued till Wednesday, the 26th day of January next.

And it is hereby prorogued accordingly.

No. 45.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received January* 1, 1876.)

My Lord, *Government House, Maritzburg, Natal, November* 26, 1875.

AT the commencement of the present Session I caused to be laid before the Legislative Council of this Colony a copy of your Lordship's despatch, of the 4th May last,* addressed to Sir H. Barkly, the Governor of the Cape Colony, which contained the proposal of Her Majesty's Government for the holding of a Conference of Delegates from the several Colonies and States of South Africa.

2. I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of an Address which I have received from the Legislative Council covering four Resolutions adopted by the Council on the 23rd of this month, regarding the proposed Conference.

3. Your Lordship will perceive from these Resolutions that the Legislature of this Colony highly appreciates the interest taken by Her Majesty's Government in South African affairs, and expresses the hope that a Conference, such as the one proposed by Her Majesty's Government, may be held, entertaining the conviction that it is calculated to lead to results materially beneficial to the Colonies and States invited to it.

4. In the fourth Resolution a desire is expressed on the part of the Council that, in the event of a Conference being held, one or two of its members should be appointed to act and advise with the gentlemen recommended by your Lordship to be the Representative of this Colony at the Conference. I do not understand the Council to propose by this any departure from the proportionate, or, indeed, from the numerical representation of the Colonies and States, as indicated in your Lordship's despatch. Should the Conference meet upon that basis of representation, Mr. Shepstone, who was designated by your Lordship, would attend it as the Delegate from this Colony; and what I understand the Council to wish, in this case, is that one or two of its members should accompany him to the seat of the Conference for the purpose of assisting and advising him in all questions affecting this Colony that may be brought before the Conference. I believe that such an arrangement would be of advantage to the Colony and to the objects of the Conference, and of great help to Mr. Shepstone in representing the wishes and maintaining the interests of this Colony in all the various questions that may come before the Conference; and, should there be no difficulty in the way, I shall be prepared, subject to your Lordship's sanction, to give affect to this proposal.

5. It is, however, just possible that in settling the preliminaries of the Conference it may be found convenient to increase the numerical representation of the several States and Colonies, without at all disturbing their proportionate representation; and in this case, and in the event of this Colony sending two or more Delegates to the Conference instead of one, as at present proposed, I am of opinion that the additional representation of the

* No. 1.

Colony would be properly and advantageously secured by the appointment of one or two Members of the Council, nominated for that purpose by the Council.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BULWER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 45.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, Knight Commander of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Lieutenant-Governor in and over the Colony of Natal, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Supreme Chief over the Native Population.

May it please your Excellency,—

THE Legislative Council beg respectfully to transmit for your Excellency's information a copy of certain Resolutions on the subject of the proposed Conference of the States and Colonies of South Africa, and to request that your Excellency will give them a favourable consideration.

By Resolution of the Legislative Council, this 23rd day of November, 1875.

(Signed) WALTER MACFARLANE, *Speaker.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 45.

Resolutions adopted by the Legislative Council, Natal, on November 23, 1875, *in reference to the proposed Conference of the States and Colonies of South Africa.*

That this House, in thanking his Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, for forwarding for its perusal and consideration the despatches of Lord Carnarvon, of May 4 and July 15, relating to the proposed Conference between the different Colonies and States of South Africa; as also the letter of Sir H. Barkly, of June 25, inclosing the despatches of May 4, desires:—

1. To record its thanks to Her Majesty's Government for the kindly interest in South African affairs, evinced by the above despatches.

2. To express its conviction that a Conference resulting therefrom is especially calculated to bring into practical existence that free and friendly interchange of opinion and mutual aid that is essential to the quiet and prosperity of South Africa as a whole. That such a Conference will conduce to a future and closer union between the Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, the South African Republic, the Province of Griqua-Land West, and this Colony; a union that may be of material benefit to each, of disadvantage to none.

3. To express a hope that our elder and sister Colony will yet regard with greater favour the prospect of a more friendly intercourse and closer union with Colonies and States, whose interests are by nature and circumstances inseparable from her own, and which are peopled by a race, not only of common origin, but of kindred blood; and that delegates from the Cape, the Orange Free State, the South African Republic, Griqua-Land West, and Natal may meet in friendly conference.

This House, lastly, resolves that it would be highly advantageous that, at any Conference to be held of the several States and Colonies before mentioned, one or two Delegates, nominated by this House, and from this House, and approved of by his Excellency, should attend to act and advise with the honourable gentleman recommended by the Secretary of State as the Representative of Natal; and it respectfully prays his Excellency strongly to urge this as opportunity occurs.

A true copy.

(Signed) W. W. MORCOM,

Clerk, Legislative Council.

No. 46.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 1, 1876.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th of November,* forwarding copies of Resolutions in favour of a Conference adopted by a public meeting held at Fort Beaufort on the 21st of September.

* No. 39.

I take this opportunity of acquainting you that I have duly received and carefully perused the several addresses and resolutions noted below, and I have to request that the persons who respectively transmitted them may be so informed:—

Resolutions adopted at a meeting held at Queenstown, on the 13th of July. Forwarded by Mr. David Barrable.

Resolutions adopted at a meeting held at Somerset East, 19th of July. Forwarded by Mr. J. A. de Wet, Somerset East.

Resolutions adopted at a meeting held at Dortrecht, 2nd of August. Both forwarded in despatch of the 19th of August.*

Resolutions adopted at a meeting held at Port Elizabeth, on the 9th of August. Forwarded by Mr. G. H. Chabard.

Resolutions adopted at a public meeting held at Port Elizabeth, 9th of September, 1875. Forwarded by Mr. W. A. Harries.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 47.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received January 1, 1876.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, December 3, 1875.*

HAVING, in accordance with the directions therein contained, communicated to the Acting President of the South African Republic a copy of your Lordship's despatch of the 16th September,† I have received from his Honour an acknowledgment, as inclosed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 47.

Sir, *Government Office, Pretoria, November 19, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch, dated 21st October, 1875, covering copy of a despatch of the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, dated the 16th of September last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. J. JOUBERT, *Acting President.*

By order,
(Signed) SWART, *State Secretary.*

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 48.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received January 1, 1876.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, December 4, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to submit copy of a Minute just received from my responsible Advisers giving cover to a Resolution passed by the House of Assembly on the 23rd ultimo, as already reported, and requesting me to intimate to your Lordship that, in conformity with the latter portion of that Resolution, they are prepared, should Her Majesty's Government desire it, to give their council aud assistance in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to the territory known as Griqua-Land West.

2. I did not fail to remind Mr. Molteno that in despatch of the 4th August‡ your Lordship had reiterated the views expressed last year as to the moral obligations attaching to the Cape Parliament in connection with the annexation of the Territory in question, and that it was needless, therefore, to await any formal invitation for co-operation from Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Molteno, in reply, remarked that, if your Lordship's views had been communicated to Parliament they would certainly not have been acquiesced in, and referred me to the terms of the Resolution as the sole basis on which the Ministry could act.

* No. 20. † No. 19. ‡ Not printed.

3. It only remains for me, therefore, to submit the Minute as it stands, leaving it to Her Majesty's Government to determine in what manner it will meet overtures, which, however tardy and cautious, are, I feel convinced, made with an earnest desire to assis in bringing about an amicable settlement of the disputes with the Orange Free State, and of assuming, if it be so arranged, any responsibilities that the future Government of Griqua-Land West may entail.

4. It will probably not escape your Lordship's observation that, although running in the name of the Cape Parliament, the Resolution now forwarded comes from the Assembly alone.

5. It was in the first instance considered, I understand, that those who were in favour of holding a Conference, and notably the majority of the Legislative Council, must necessarily be favourable to one of the main objects of that Conference as explained by your Lordship—the discussion, namely, of the affairs of Griqua-Land West. When it was found, however, that the Leader of the anti-Ministerialists in the Lower House opposed this Resolution just as strongly as the original Amendment, it occurred, no doubt, to the Ministerial Party that it would be more prudent, instead of risking an adverse vote in the Upper House, to rest content with the original assumption that, having already concurred in the major, it was logically committed to the minor, proposition.

6. Be this as it may, there seems little reason to apprehend that, on a dispassionate review of the question, any section of this community will be likely to object to the action now taken by the Ministry.

7. Awaiting your Lordship's instructions in the matter, I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 48.

Minute.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, December 3, 1875.

IN transmitting to the Governor, for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the inclosed Resolution of the Honourable the House of Assembly, adopted on the 23rd November, 1875, on the subject of the proposed Conference of Representatives of the several Colonies and States of South Africa, Ministers beg to request that his Excellency will be pleased to intimate to Lord Carnarvon that, should Her Majesty's Government desire it, they are prepared to give their counsel and assistance in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to the Territory known as Griqua-Land West.

(Signed) J. C. MOLTENO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 48.

Resolution.

House of Assembly, November 23, 1875.

As it appears from the despatch dated the 22nd October, 1875, that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has withdrawn his proposal for a Conference of Representatives of the several Colonies and States of South Africa, this House is of opinion that it is not now called upon to record its continued objection to the holding, at the present time, of such a Conference, or its condemnation of the unconstitutional agitation carried on in the Colony in connection with this question. This House, however, desires to express its opinion that the Government and Parliament should, if it be desired by the Imperial Government, give it their counsel and assistance in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to the territory known as Griqua-Land West.

No. 49.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

Sir, *Colonial Office, January* 6, 1876.

WITH reference to the letter from the Foreign Office of the 31st of July last,* inclosing an original letter addressed to the Earl of Derby, by the President of the Orange Free State, and to the answer from this Office of the 31st August,† inclosing for Lord Derby's

* No. 7. † Not printed.

concurrence a copy of the despatch which was proposed to be addressed to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, on the subject of Mr. Brand's letter, I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, for the information of Lord Derby, a copy of a despatch from Sir Henry Barkly,* forwarding a correspondence which had passed between him and President Brand relating to Lord Carnarvon's despatch.

I am also to annex a copy of the despatch† which Lord Carnarvon proposes with Lord Derby's concurrence to address to Sir Henry Barkly in answer, and to state that his Lordship will be glad to know as early as possible whether Lord Derby concurs in it.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 50.

J. A. Froude, Esq., to the Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, *London, January* 10, 1876.

BEING commanded by your Lordship to furnish a Report of the late events at the Cape of Good Hope, so far as I have been myself connected with those events, I premise, in order to make my story intelligible, with a sketch of the history and condition of the two independent Republics beyond the Orange and Vaal Rivers. The territories now constituted into those States were occupied in and after the year 1836 by bands of emigrant farmers, who, impatient of many acts of injustice which they conceived themselves to have suffered at the hands of the British Government, determined to abandon the Colony.

British subjects were held to be unable to throw off their allegiance by removing into a hitherto unoccupied district. The emigrants had been attacked by the savage tribes of the interior; many of their families had been surprised and massacred; they had retaliated, and, for the preservation of peace, the British Government found it necessary to assert and partially to enforce its authority, as far as the farmers had established themselves. The boundaries of the territory beyond the Vaal River were not defined, but in the year 1848 Sir Harry Smith proclaimed Her Majesty's sovereignty over the Province known as the Orange River territory, defining it as bounded by that river, the Vaal River, and the Drachenberg mountains, and detailing the names of the principal native Chiefs residing within those limits, who were then subjected, along with the settlers, to British rule. The possessions thus acquired to the Crown were more expensive than they appeared to be worth. The country was described by the English who first visited it as "a howling wilderness," capable only of maintaining a thin scattered pastoral population. The flocks and herds were subject to constant depredation from the natives; the result was a series of bloody collisions, and order could only be maintained by a large military force, for which it was impossible that the farmers could pay, and the cost of which fell on the Imperial Government.

Weary of the expense which an advance into the interior of Africa was entailing upon her, and not unwilling to place between the British Colony and the native tribes a barrier of Europeans upon whom, and not upon herself, might fall the responsibility of those sharp measures of repression which might be necessary, but which she preferred to leave to others, Great Britain determined to make the Orange River the northern boundary of her African possessions, and to leave the Dutch sheep-farmers, and the few English who had followed and joined them, across that river, to constitute themselves into independent States. In taking this step it must be admitted that Great Britain was considering merely her own interests. The farmers had not asked for their independence. They protested against being deserted. They declared their inability to provide a Government for two extensive Provinces. Their remonstrances were not effectual. In the year 1852, at the Sand River Convention, the Transvaal territory, now the South African Republic, was made an Independent State. In the year 1854, at the Orange River Convention, Sir George Clarke, the Acting Commissioner, transferred "the Government of the Orange River territory" (the territory previously defined by Sir H. Smith's Proclamation) to representatives appointed by the farmers to receive it. Before consenting to undertake this charge the inhabitants made certain stipulations. "They foresaw that, in the settlement of native questions, they would be involved in controversies and difficulties with the British Government unless they had some guarantee against the interference of that Government in such questions." They required a guarantee "that all Treaties existing with the natives should be cancelled, and that the British Government should not interfere between the

* No. 40. † No. 58.

natives and the other inhabitants of the country." The conditions were thought reasonable, and were accepted. In the Sand River Convention Her Majesty's Commissioners disclaimed all alliances whatever with any of the coloured tribes north of the Vaal. Sir George Clarke, in the 2nd Article of the Convention of the Orange River, declared that Her Majesty's Government had no Treaty with any native Chief beyond that river, with the one exception of Adam Kok, of Philippolis (whom the Free State Government afterwards bought out), and had no intention of forming any such Treaties in the future. These stipulations were entered into in good faith, and were honourably acted on. Mr. Labouchere, writing in 1857 to the Governor of the Cape, directed him to observe strictly the letter and spirit of the Treaties with the two States, and to forbear from interfering in the affairs of the native tribes, "except so far as might be clearly indispensable for the protection of Her Majesty's subjects." In 1853 Andreas Waterboer, described by Sir George Cathcart as a small Chief resident beyond the Vaal River, with whom the British Government had a Treaty of old-standing, happened to die. His son Nicholas, the occasion of so much subsequent controversy, applied to Sir George Cathcart to have the Treaty renewed. Sir George Cathcart declined expressly on the ground that, to renew the Treaty would violate the Convention entered into with the Transvaal emigrants. (Cape of Good Hope Correspondence, No. 27, p. 135.)

The Republics thus launched into existence agreeably disappointed public expectation. They had bound themselves, on their part, not to reintroduce slavery ostensible or disguised. They were watched with extreme suspicion, and circumstantial accounts reached Europe of the barbarities and cruelties practised there. It is not to be denied that the Executive Government in States so constituted was in its early stages weak; it could not possibly have been otherwise. It is not denied that farmers, in exposed districts, unprotected by police, whose cattle were systematically stolen, defended their property and punished the aggressors. It is not denied also that lawless adventurers from the Colony, or fugitives from justice, drifted into the Republic in considerable numbers, and carried on transactions in remote districts, which were much to be condemned and regretted. But, whenever the circumstances of such cases were particularly enquired into, it was found, from the first in the Orange Free State, and for the last six years certainly in the Transvaal, that the Government exerted its utmost powers, and, when its difficulties are considered, with very great success, to prevent or punish all acts of real injustice against the natives. A notable instance of this occurred in the year 1855. Particulars, apparently minute and exact, of the massacre of some natives in the Orange Free State, and the carrying off into slavery of their women and children, were forwarded to Sir George Grey, then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. The Government at Bloemfontein was alleged to have been a consenting party. Sir George Grey, after a careful enquiry, reported that the story was true, but that the perpetrators were not inhabitants of the Free State, but British subjects, and that the President and Council had behaved admirably. "The inhabitants of the Free State," Sir George Grey wrote to Lord Russell, "have formed a Government which would do credit to any country. The condition of that State is one which is not only very satisfactory, but which reflects the greatest credit on the energy, prudence, and steadfastness of the people."

Enveloped as the two Republics were by warlike and savage tribes, who had never as yet come in contact with civilization, except as an enemy, it was impossible for them to establish at once the lenient and indulgent system, which could be tried without danger in the older and more thickly inhabited Colony. But the labour laws, and the vagrant laws, of the Orange Free State are not more severe than the laws which were in force in England and Scotland at the beginning of the present century. When stolen cattle were traced to native kraals, and there were collisions, and men were killed, it happened at times that the farmers, instead of leaving the children, who had been made orphans, to die, carried them off, and brought them up as servants in their own households. The same practice had prevailed under British rule in that country before the Convention. It was liable to abuse, and, no doubt, was at times abused, but in itself it was humanely intended, and never under any other aspect was countenanced by the Republican Governments. In the Transvaal, owing to the more mixed and ruder character of the population, a looser system continued for several years after the establishment of independence, and was checked at a comparatively recent period. But even against the Transvaal no transaction has ever been alleged approaching in violence and severity to the measures adopted by a British Government in Natal, on the occasion of the so-called rebellion of Langalibalele. In neither of the two Republics are coloured men allowed to exercise the franchise, or to possess arms,

without a license, or to acquire real property. But the evasion of the property law is already connived at, and the formal disqualification will soon be removed; the arms restriction is a prudent precaution which might be wisely imitated throughout South Africa. The natives, except when criminals or convicts, are as free to contract for their labour as in any other country. A native servant who misconducts himself may be flogged, but he can be flogged only by order of a magistrate, and with gradations and limits of punishment fixed by the law. The system enforced is strict, but not unkind or cruel. It may be said with confidence that when the English Government gave over the country into the farmers' hands they anticipated and recognized the necessity of a more peremptory mode of native treatment than was permitted in the Colony, and the actual administration is not only not more severe than was expected, but very much less so.

The abandonment of the two territories was generally disapproved in the Colony. The regret was not diminished when it was seen with what care and success an orderly state of society had been created there, and with what economy it was administered. Instead of the howling wilderness which the country had appeared to Sir George Clarke, the Orange Free State was found admirably suited for sheep and cattle farming; the soil, especially in the Transvaal, to be of great fertility, and abounding in coal, copper, iron, and gold. Population increased by immigration chiefly from among the Dutch in the Western Province, where at present there is scarcely a person who has not a son or a brother settled, or a sister or a daughter married, in one or other of the Republics. Closer intercourse had brought about a general desire for reunion. The British authorities had themselves recognized the mistake of the forced separation, and would have gladly undone their work; and, notwithstanding the unfair treatment which the Orange Free State considered that it had received from the British Government at the close of the Basuto war in 1868, the irritation was cooling down; and, if no further cause of distrust had arisen, it is probable, if not certain, that a majority of the inhabitants of the Orange Free State and of the Transvaal would before this time have petitioned of themselves to be allowed to return under the British flag. At this juncture, diamonds were suddenly discovered to exist in extraordinary quantities along the bed of the Vaal River, and in and near a spot on the left bank of the Vaal, a few miles distant from it, in a district over which the Orange Free State Government had exercised a *de facto* jurisdiction from the date of its establishment. The right of that Government had been disputed by the Griqua Chief, Nicholas Waterboer, whose residence was at Griqua Town, on the right of the Vaal River, but who claimed a strip of territory also on the left bank, defined in an old Treaty which had fixed the boundaries between Andreas Waterboer and another Griqua Chief, Adam Kok, as the country lying to the west of a line drawn from Ramah, on the Orange River, to a place called David's Graf, at the confluence of the Modder and Riet Rivers, and from thence to the summit of Platberg, a mountain on the edge of the Vaal River. Sir Harry Smith's Proclamation in 1848 had laid down the Vaal River itself as the boundary of the Orange River territory, the government of which was transferred to the Dutch in 1854. If Waterboer owned land to the left of the river, that part of his property was within the British dominion, and the authority over it might have been held by the Dutch to have passed over to themselves. The Treaty of transfer had left unexplained, perhaps purposely, whether the native Chiefs who had before been British subjects had become the subjects of the Europeans to whom the government of the territory was specifically transferred. The native Chiefs conceived that they had reverted to their original position. The Republics on their part, never attempted to enforce sovereign rights over them. Some were bought out, others remain to this day independent. The British Government, perhaps, wished to leave the natives and the Europeans to settle their disputes among themselves; as certainly, however, the British Government did solemnly bind itself not to interfere in these disputes in favour of the native Chiefs.

The claims of Waterboer to the lands on the left bank of the Vaal had been preferred before the British Sovereignty was withdrawn. Major Warden, the British Resident at Bloemfontain, had issued titles to farms behind the line from Ramah through Davidsgraf to Platberg. Waterboer, accompanied by a missionary, repaired to Bloemfontein to remonstrate. Major Warden, according to the story both of the missionary and of Waterboer, expressed regret for a mistake which he explained as having risen from want of information.

Inquiry, however, does not seem to have satisfied Major Warden of the legitimacy of Waterboer's claims, for he continued to issue titles in that portion of the Sovereignty as long as he remained in the country. The dispute was revived on the establishment

of the Republic. The Dutch authorities allowed more importance to Waterboer's claims than Major Warden had done. They recognized his right, as being really well-founded, to a tract of valuable land, known as Albania, situated at the angle above the confluence of the Orange and Vaal Rivers, behind the line from Ramah to Davidsgraf. The land behind the extension of the same line from Davidsgraf to Platberg, the unknown depository of such unbounded wealth, appeared then an uninviting and sterile plain. Farms of 10,000 acres could be bought there for 20*l.* or 25*l.* The pretensions of Waterboer, to a district which he considered too poor to be worth contending for, had been little heard of. The Free State Government purchased it from the Chief of another tribe of the Griquas, who asserted that he had a right to dispose of it, and though the legitimacy of the sale was challenged by Waterboer, when it was made known to him, it may be held as certain that the rights so acquired by the Free State, and of which it had been in undisturbed possession for fifteen years, would never again have been called in question, except for the extraordinary discovery that this bare and uninviting region was the richest in the world. Waterboer at once revived his claims, and appealed for protection to the British Government.

The mines were opened under the Free States Magistrates. It is not disputed that law and order were as well maintained then as at any subsequent time and at a tenth of the cost. The Free State Government at once declared that the annexation was not in accordance with the obligations of the Convention of 1854. They were threatened, through Waterboer's agent, Mr. Arnot, with the loss of their independence if they ventured to resist. A perusal of a letter addressed by Mr. Arnot to Mr. Hohne, the State Secretary at Bloemfontein, in November 1870, will show the spirit in which the correspondence was carried on. The British Government is not to be held responsible for the unauthorized expressions of a gentleman who was in no sense employed by the Crown. Mr. Arnot tells Mr. Hohne that he was directed by Waterboer to transmit a copy of his letter to the High Commissioner "as representing your Sovereign the Queen of England," and to express the Chief's surprise that a community, like yours of the Free State, unabsolved from your allegiance to the British Crown, and therefore virtually still British subjects, merely on sufferance allowed to rule yourselves, should in so gross a manner risk (unless you wished, and as we all here think it a matter much to be desired) that the freedom of self-government should be withdrawn from you in going dead against the unmistakeably decided behest of the High Commissioner, whose authority as representing Her Majesty, the Chief looks upon as the sole paramount power in South Africa, and the Chief is of opinion that you would do well to coincide in that doctrine, the opinion here in Griqua-Land being that until the Free State understands better the meaning of the Convention, the very essence of your political existence, it would remain a sorry blunder to allow the Free State as a community to remain any longer a cast-off of the British Realm. (David Arnot to Mr. Hohne, No. 7, 1870. Cape of Good Hope Correspondence, No. 27, p. 121.)

A precedent for the adoption of Waterboer's cause was found in the protection which had been extended to the Basutos at the close of the late war, an act which, if it was really a breach of Treaty on the part of Great Britain, would be no justification of subsequent wrong; but which, whether fair to the Free State or not, was, it is argued by the advocates of the Free State, materially different in every important point from assuming the Government of the Diamond Fields. The Free State had never been in occupation of Basutoland. The British Government was under special obligations to Moshesh, the Basuto Chief, for various past services. The adoption of the Basutos as British subjects was a *bonâ fide* generous interference to save a large and promising tribe from the last consequences of the war which they had provoked. It was condoned, if at first resented, by the Free State.

At the Aliwal Convention, which followed on the close of the war in 1869, the Treaty of 1854 was solemnly renewed, and the Free State naturally argued that the British Government was thereby disentitled to use the breach of it as an example which might be repeated. An attempt was made indeed to represent the interference in behalf of Waterboer as a similar act of benevolent protection, and the Griquas as an interesting race, by whose agency General Hay, then Governor at the Cape, was persuaded that "Africa might eventually in great part be civilized" (General Hay to the Earl of Kimberley, November 19, 1871).

The Griquas, a cross-bred people, the least important of the wretched tribes who occupy that part of the continent, were becoming so insignificant that the larger section of them, under Adam Kok, had already disappeared out of the country, and been transferred to a location on the border of Natal. So little real anxiety

is there to protect Waterboer's rights that the territory claimed in his name has been broken up into 1,500 farms of 7,000 acres each, 150 of which have been allotted to the Chief and his tribe, and the rest are to be sold for the benefit of the British Government in the Colony of Griqua-Land West.

The sudden influx into the diamondiferous territory of a rough and disorganized population furnished a real reason for the introduction of a more vigorous authority than the Free State might, perhaps, have been able to establish. If the pretext of necessity had been boldly avowed, it would have been to some extent recognized in the Free State, and would, at all events have created far less irritation than the pleas of justification which were put forward. The Free State was charged with having itself broken the Convention by slave dealing. The Free State demanded proof, and the accusation was withdrawn. (Bloemfontein Blue Book, No. 1, p. 86.) The claim was made to stand on the rights of Waterboer, who, as soon as he was taken under protection, made over the whole district to Great Britain. Lord Kimberley, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, though hesitatingly and with avowed reluctance, consented to the annexation, on a condition, however, repeatedly and stringently expressed to the Governor of the Cape, that the British Government "would not be a party to the annexation of any territory which the Cape Colony would be unable to govern and defend by its own unaided resources;" or, as Lord Kimberley finally expressed it, unless "the Cape Parliament would formally bind itself to undertake the responsibility of governing the territory which was to be united to it, together with the entire maintenance of any force which might be necessary for the preservation of order." (Sir F. Rogers to Mr. Hammond, January 3, 1871; the Earl of Kimberley to Sir Henry Barkly, January 24 and May 18, 1871. Cape of Good Hope Correspondence.)

The Cape Parliament complied with Lord Kimberley's stipulation, and passed a resolution taking on itself the responsibility of the annexation. The Free State Government offered no resistance, but withdrew its magistrates under protest, and published an appeal to the world against a proceeding which it not unnaturally regarded as an act of arbitrary spoliation.

The annexation was no sooner completed than the impolicy of it, in the absence of a sound system of Government, became obvious. Diamonds were found in enormous quantities; prices rose, money poured in, and trade and revenue doubled and trebled, but no advantage accrued either to the Colony or to the British Crown, which would not have been attained equally well if the Free State had been left in possession. The Dutch throughout South Africa, who have long memories, and have not yet forgotten the conquest, resented the injury to their countrymen, as the last and worst of a series of wrongs, which they conceived themselves to have received at the hands of Great Britain. The Free State itself, which had been inclining to re-incorporation with the Colony, became alienated, while it was perceived also that, if the Diamond Fields had been left to the Free State, the mere influx of so many thousand British subjects would have given to the British party the preponderating control of the State, and would have immediately reinstated the British flag at Bloemfontein with the consent of the Volksraad. The Cape Parliament at once repudiated the obligation which it had undertaken, and refused to meddle with the new acquisition till the Free State was satisfied. The simultaneous introduction of responsible government into the Colony, increased the gravity as well as the difficulty of the situation; for the Dutch and their friends commanded a majority in the Assembly, and no Minister could venture with a hope of success to invite either the Council or the Lower House to take a quarrel on itself, which daily grew less capable of solution. The President of the Orange Free State demanded the arbitration of an independent foreign Power. Before the terms of the arbitration could be settled, it was found in Griqua-Land that the most precious part of the Province was still unsecured. The line claimed for Waterboer, from Ramah, on the Orange River, to David's Graf, at the confluence of the Modder and Riet Rivers, and thence to Platberg, on the Vaal River, might be found to miss, after all, the richest portion of the Diamond Fields.

Ramah, therefore, according to the representations of the Government at Bloemfontein, has been moved five miles up the Orange River. "David" was found to have been buried, not at the junction of the Modder and Riet, but ten miles above it. Platberg has been pushed forward from the old spot close to the river to the extremity of the range, of which it is a part. Thus, on the back of the first demand for arbitration, whether, in the face of the Convention, the British Government ought to have taken over Waterboer's country, a second had become necessary to define the boundaries between the British territory and the Free State. Minor quarrels were of

daily growth, for the farmers along the line did not know to what Government they belonged. In the Orange Free State, the laws forbidding the importation of arms for sale among the natives are strictly enforced. In Griqua-Land, to attract labour to the mines, natives are freely permitted to purchase arms. So eager are the natives to acquire guns, that they come thither for no other purpose, and hundreds of thousands of guns and rifles have, in three years, found their way into the interior through this channel. The Orange Free State resented the disregard of what had been considered hitherto an indispensable precaution. Gangs of natives returning to their homes with their guns through the Free State territory were disarmed. The easiest road from the Colony to the Diamond Fields, runs in places along the disputed boundary. Carts loaded with fire-arms were seized there by the Free State Magistrates. Restitution was demanded, and compensation, at four days' notice, with threats of hostility if it was refused. Sir Henry Barkly informed the President that, pending the arbitration, an attempt of the Free State to exercise jurisdiction within the lines laid down by the British surveyor would be treated as an act of aggression, and a collision would be inevitable.

Meanwhile, the Arbitration itself hung fire. The questions at issue were perfectly simple, but a Deed of Submission could not be agreed on; the High Commissioner, when an arrangement appeared to be approaching, making alterations or introducing conditions, to which the President could not agree. The High Commissioner was, doubtless, properly careful of the interests of Great Britain, but the result was the protraction of a situation, which at any moment might have resolved itself into war.

To the quarrel with the Free State was now added another, from the same cause, with the South African Republic. Waterboer's country having been absorbed, the Griqua-Land Government was ambitious of extending its boundaries to the north and east, into the territory occupied by the Batlapins and Baralongs. Rival claimants were in the field for the Chieftainship over these tribes. One placed himself under the protection of the President of the Republic, the other applied to the Governor of Griqua-Land to be taken with his people as a British subject. A fresh boundary question rose. An arbitration was proposed, and, in this instance, both parties agreed to it. But the award in favour of the British Government, was repudiated by the President and Volksraad of the Republic on the ground among others that one of the Arbitrators, contrary to his oath, had been proved to be an interested party. A person named Smith, a man of notoriously bad character, calling himself a British subject, had been imprisoned in the Republic. The High Commissioner demanded redress, and sent an ultimatum; and the relations of the British Government with both these two States were thus in a situation which might at any moment take the form of open hostility, and of the forcible restoration of British authority there.

The refusal of the President of the South African Republic to submit to the ultimatum of the High Commissioner had just been published when I visited South Africa at the close of 1874. I went from Natal to Pretoria; from Pretoria to the Diamond Fields; from the Diamond Fields to Bloemfontein. I returned afterwards through the Colony to Port Elizabeth, and thence to Cape Town. I had an opportunity of conversing with everyone who had been concerned in the transactions which I have been describing, and of learning the general state of opinion about them in each of the different States. The evidence on matters of fact was hopelessly conflicting. I could form no conclusion (it would have been presumptuous for a stranger to have attempted to do so) on the true site of Platberg or David's Graf, or the relative claims of contending pretenders to the Chieftainship of the Barolongs. I was told, that in the part which we had taken, we were deliberately reversing the policy of 1854, and indefinitely extending our responsibilities in the interior of the Continent; that in doing so, we were believed by every Dutchman in Africa to have broken faith; that the cause of the Free State was taken up as an injury to themselves by all the Dutch in the old Colony, and that if the Colony was to be a self-governed dependency, we were gratuitously and bitterly alienating a powerful part of the community, whom it was our special interest to conciliate. In the Eastern Province of the Colony which had at first advocated the annexation of Griqua-Land, I did not find a single person, not personally interested in the maintenance of the British Government at the Diamond Fields, who did not recognize that a mistake had been made, and did not deprecate the policy pursued. In the Western Provinces the annexation was not only regretted as a blunder, but was resented as a crime. If we were willing to retrace the step which we had taken, the problem was still perplexing. The Cape Parliament would give no assistance, and left the discredit to Great Britain, while assuring the Republics of their own sympathy

and affection. If the Diamond Fields were found on fuller inquiry to have been the property of the Orange Free State, 40,000 British subjects were now settled there, who could not be transferred against their will to another Government. The President adhered to his demand for arbitration. He, and his people, he said, required nothing but justice. Let some independent Foreign Power declare that his complaints were unfounded, and he would be perfectly satisfied. But if the Arbitrators or Arbitrator were to decide that the annexation had been unjust, the difficulty about the population would remain; and most moderate persons with whom I conversed, were of opinion that it was a case for compromise and mutual concession; and that the most expedient course would be for Great Britain to invite half-a-dozen experienced men from the Colony and the other States to review the situation, and advise her on what it would be best to do in the general interest of South Africa.

Mr. Molteno, who was kind enough to allow me several interviews with him at Cape Town, declined to enter directly on the subject with me, on the ground that it was not his province. But he gave me to understand distinctly that his general views were the same as those of the rest of the community. He regretted the annexation as impolitic. He was as emphatic as possible, however, in his resolution to have nothing to do with the matter. He refused to regard the vote of the Cape Parliament, taken in 1871, before the change in the form of Government, as binding upon himself, and he gave me no hope that he would invite the Parliament to take up the quarrel. Mr. Molteno was so peremptory, and so decided in his unwillingness to go into the subject in detail, that I did not press him, my conversation with him at this time being principally on another matter. When I returned to Cape Town from the interior I found the excitement at its height about Langalibalele and the disturbance in Natal. Opinion at the Cape had been in favour of the action taken by the Natal Government. The danger of a native insurrection was regarded as real and imminent. The slightest symptom of insubordination, I was told, required instant and stern repression. Langalibalele himself had been sent down from Natal. The Cape Government had taken charge of him, and had sent him as a State prisoner to Robbin Island. The news had just arrived that your Lordship had formed a milder estimate of Langalibalele's guilt; you had recommended that he should be removed from the convict station on the island, and that a residence should be provided for himself and his family in some part of the Cape Colony. Mr. Molteno had replied by a Minute, rejecting your Lordship's suggestion as an interference with the constitutional liberties which the Colony possessed under responsible Government. To myself he stated moderately and fairly that if the Colony was to be saddled with its own defence it must be allowed to control the native policy. Though his authority did not extend to Natal, he warned me that the connection between the natives in all parts of South Africa was so intimate that we could do nothing there by which the interests of the Colony would not be endangered if our action were unwise. He spoke so reasonably, that when he told me at last that, although against his judgment, he was prepared to submit his opinion to that of your Lordship, if your Lordship remained unconvinced, in order to prevent a collision between the Colony and the Imperial Government, he taught me to entertain a very high respect for his intelligence and statesmanlike good sense. At the risk of his popularity he introduced a Bill into the Legislature to carry out your Lordship's wishes, and Langalibalele now resides near Cape Town in greater comfort than he ever enjoyed before. I had myself in the meantime returned to England. I gave your Lordship an account of the impressions which I had formed. Your Lordship had arrived independently at the opinion that it would be unwise to press to extremities the quarrel with the two Republics. You were conscious also that, although in the treatment of Langalibalele you had been obliged to dissent from the general Colonial feeling, yet that Mr. Molteno was justified in maintaining that, after the establishment of responsible Government at the Cape, the Ministers there must have the general direction of the native policy in the Colony, and that in the introduction of any changes beyond the border of the Colony it would be fair and just to consult them. Your Lordship was of opinion, I believe, that it was desirable for the Imperial Government to interfere as little as possible between the native tribes and the European residents, on whom the practical government of the natives must necessarily fall. Your Lordship felt also that Mr. Molteno was specially entitled to consideration, because he had made some sacrifices and incurred some unpopularity in withdrawing his opposition to the relief and partial release of Langalibalele, which your Lordship had been obliged to recommend.

Thus your Lordship had before you two matters of great consequence which required to be immediately dealt with,—the dispute with the Republics arising out of

the annexation of Griqua-Land West, and the native management in Natal,—a review of which had become imperatively necessary. The Cape Parliament had repudiated its responsibilities with the first; with the second, it had no right to interfere; yet in neither case could anything be done without touching the interests of the Cape Colony. With regard to the Diamond Fields, your Lordship was entitled, had you thought good, to inform the Cape Parliament that the annexation had been conditionally sanctioned by it, and that the Cape Parliament must redeem its promise, or that the British Government must withdraw from the occupation of the Fields. If the Colony was unwilling to embroil itself with the Republic, still less reason was there for Great Britain to maintain a position from which it derived no particle of advantage, while it was making itself an object of general ill-will. Your Lordship desired to deal generously with the Cape Parliament, and preferred a less extreme course. You declined to press Mr. Molteno on a point which he was so reluctant to touch; while to show your appreciation of Mr. Molteno's conduct in the affair of Langalibalele, and to prevent a recurrence of a difference of opinion on the native management, you proposed to take the Colony into your counsel, and to ask for its advice, as a guide to yourself, in reorganizing the native administration in Natal.

With these intentions, and with the impression that your motive would be understood and appreciated, by the Colonial Government, your Lordship proposed that a small number of eminent persons from the several States of South Africa should meet together to review the native question, to consider the Griqua-Land question in its various bearings, and to report their conclusions to yourself. You did not ask for a formal Conference, composed of elected Delegates, the decisions of which might carry binding force. The responsibility of action was with yourself, which you had neither desire nor intention of parting with. You wished only for the assistance of a few distinguished individuals who would be best able to advise you. You mentioned Mr. Molteno and another prominent member of the Cape Legislature as acquainted with the feelings respectively of the Western and Eastern Provinces; leaving the Cape Government to nominate others, if they preferred to do so. You mentioned Mr. Shepstone, the Secretary for Native Affairs in Natal, and for Griqua-Land West, the Lieutenant-Governor, who had been specially responsible for the annexation, the able and experienced Mr. Southey. You expressed your hope that the Republics would choose representatives of their own, and assist you in an attempt to compose existing differences, to soothe animosities, and by drawing all the States into closer union together, to diminish the danger of a native insurrection, which had been alleged in defence of the severe measures adopted towards Langabalilele and his tribe. Had your Lordship been so pleased, you might have omitted the Cape Colony from the invitation, since the Colony alone of the five States had no direct concern in either of the subjects which would come under discussion. You considered, however, that the Colony ought not only to take a part, but ought to take the leading and foremost part; and, notwithstanding what has since occurred, I am of opinion that if your Lordship had omitted the Colony from your invitation, the resentment of the Cape Ministers and Parliament would have been no less violent than it has been, and would have rested on more substantial grounds. You addressed your despatch upon the subject to the Governor of the Cape, with the intention that it should be at once published, and be considered deliberately and for some time in every part of the country before any action was taken upon it. Your Lordship had done me the honour of mentioning myself as the person whom your Lordship had selected to represent the Imperial Government when the Conference should meet. My function was to be that of a listener only. I was to collect the opinions of others. I had none to express of my own. I followed the despatch at an interval of three weeks, and I landed at Cape Town on the 19th of June.

I was prepared for many difficulties. I was certainly not prepared for the news which met me on my arrival—that the despatch, which had been conceived at any rate with the most studied consideration for the Cape Colony, had been received by the Cape Ministers and Parliament as an invasion of their constitutional privileges. It had been laid on the table of the House of Assembly, accompanied by a Ministerial Minute severely condemning it, and had been published with the Minute attached to it. The Upper House had deprecated hasty action till time had been allowed for consideration, but the Lower House, not contented with the Minute, had passed a resolution of a yet more violent character. The Minute complained of the introduction of an important proposal from the Secretary of State without previous consultation with the responsible Ministers. The nomination of representatives was condemned as unsatisfactory, and as calculated to revive animosities between the Eastern and Western

Provinces; and the invitation itself as ill-timed. The initiative, the Ministers insisted belonged to the Colony, for which the Secretary of State ought to have waited. The resolution of the Lower House, moved by a private member, but supported by the Ministers, added that the Colony was the best judge of the time when it was for its own interests that such subjects as your Lordship desired to submit to a Conference should be brought forward for discussion; and virtually desired the Imperial Government to mind its own business. So extraordinary a misconception of your Lordship's meaning had not prevailed without opposition. Twenty-three members of the Assembly, out of a House of fifty-five, had adopted the more cautious views of the Council. The provincial press was expressing a general regret at the precipitate action of the Ministers, and calling out for fuller information. Several members of the Houses of the Legislature waited upon me, on the steamer entering the docks, to assure me of their conviction that the reception which had been given to the despatch was founded on some strange mistake, and to ask me to take an early opportunity of informing the Colony what your Lordship really meant. In the debate your Lordship had been accused freely of the most corrupt and dishonest motives. You were said to have desired insidiously to throw on the Colony the expense of defending Natal; you wished to force the Colony to assist you in oppressing the two Republics; you meant to introduce some new and wild native policy, which might bring on a Kafir war. I could tell them what the truth really was, and they demanded to know what I had to say.

I was so astonished at what I had heard, that I could at first come to no resolution what I ought to do. I could not conceive how Mr. Molteno could have been under a misapprehension, for I had written to him with the utmost fullness and confidence. The Ministers might claim the initiative under their constitution, in their own province of domestic legislation. But the subjects of your Lordship's despatch were Imperial and external, in which the Ministers of the Cape Colony had no more right to initiate a policy than in the relations of Great Britain with Canada or Australia. The Colony had been invited to give its advice. It was at liberty to decline; but the reasons alleged for the refusal appeared incomprehensible. I said that it was certainly necessary to let the Colony know the truth, and that I would avail myself of the first opening that presented itself to do so. At the moment, however, I could make no positive engagement. The Governor had sent his carriage for me, with a request that I would come to him immediately. He informed me briefly of what had taken place. Your Lordship's proposals, he said, were unpalatable. The Ministers and Parliament had declined to entertain them. The opposition, whose object was to embarrass Mr. Molteno's Cabinet, had taken up the despatch, and were using it for party purposes. They would probably make advances to myself, and he was bound to impress upon me that in a Colony under responsible Government, the Secretary of State could only communicate with the people constitutionally through the channel of the Ministers; that in consequence I must, under no circumstances, take a part in any public meeting assembled for a political purpose.

I listened with increasing surprise. A Colony with or without responsible Government has no external policy. The responsible Ministers of the Colony are the Constitutional Advisers of the Crown for the internal affairs of the Colony, and the Secretary of State has nothing to do with them; but the Secretary of State is the Adviser of the Crown, so far as the Colony is a part of the Empire, and stands in relation to other parts of the Empire, or to foreign Powers. If the Secretary of State finds it necessary to address the people and Parliament of the Colony on such subjects, he invites the assistance of the Responsible Ministers in the first instance out of courtesy and convenience. If he appears to be misunderstood or misrepresented by the Ministers, any independent British subject is free to state what he believes to be the truth. So, at least, I had always understood the theory of Responsible Government in the Colonies. I assured the Governor that the Ministers were under a complete misapprehension of your Lordship's meaning; that you were asking the Colony for nothing but advice; and that if they had led the people to suppose that you were violating their constitution, or had other purposes in your despatch which had not been avowed, so false and unjust an impression ought not to be allowed to remain. I complained of the haste with which the Ministers had acted. He said that they had done what they held to be their duty. He had wished to publish the despatch in the usual way, without the Minute of the Ministers being attached to it; but Mr. Molteno had told him that if he did so, he must himself resign, and he would not have been justified in accepting a resignation under such circumstances. In his capacity of High Commissioner, the Governor of the Cape has excep-

tional advantages; he is exempt from the control of his Responsible Advisers, and stands in a different and independent relation to each and all of the South African States. The despatch being general, and not addressed to the Cape Colony alone, it appeared to me that Sir Henry Barkly had it in his power, without violating constitutional etiquette in the smallest degree, to have set your proposition before the country in its true colours. He did not encourage me to hope that he would exert himself, either in this way or in any other way. He appeared, in spite of all that I could say, to remain of opinion that the despatch had met a reception for which the Colonial Office ought to have been prepared. He again insisted that if I accepted any invitation to speak in public, I should be committing a constitutional offence. I said the misconception was so gross, that it must be corrected in some way. He replied that he had done his duty in warning me. If I chose to disregard his intimation, I must do it on my own responsibility, but neither he nor Mr. Molteno would be present.

Although Mr. Molteno's conduct was inexplicable to me after the letter which I had written to him, yet your Lordship had so high a respect both for his intelligence and his character, that I was convinced that, in some way or another, he must be himself under an illusion. Your Lordship's motives were so transparent; you had been governed so entirely by a wish to consult the interests of the Colony, and to let yourself be especially guided, as I well knew, by the opinion of Mr. Molteno himself, that I was still persuaded that when he knew the truth, he would regret his precipitation; and that when undeceived himself, he would withdraw his Minute, and induce the Parliament to rescind its resolution. He might continue to decline to advise the Colony to take part in a Conference, but I could not believe that he would adhere to the grounds which he had alleged for his refusal. I waited on Mr. Molteno the following morning, and I regretted to find that I had been mistaken. I explained the objects of the despatch. He either did not believe me, or what I said did not remove his objection. He said that before your Lordship had invited a South African Conference, he ought to have been himself first consulted. I answered that the subjects with which the Conference was to concern itself did not fall within his province as Minister of the Colony. He was only invited to advise. Mr. Molteno did not admit the force of the reply. The Colony, he said, by taking part in the Conference, might be incurring unknown obligations. Everything was going on well with them. They wanted no change and no disturbance. Your Lordship, by nominating an eastern representative, was encouraging a feud between the Eastern and Western Provinces; shaking the credit of the Colony in the money-market; and countenancing the agitation in Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth for a separate Government. I told him that his fears were beside the mark; you had never dreamt of entangling the Colony in obligations, or had any sinister purpose whatsoever; you wanted nothing, but to learn from himself and others in the Colony how you could settle the dispute with the Free States, and rearrange the native administration in Natal in the manner which would give most general satisfaction.

As to the separation of the provinces, I was ignorant of the views entertained on that subject by the Imperial Government, but I was perfectly certain that no thought of encouraging it was in your mind when you nominated Mr. Paterson, for you had never alluded to the subject in your conversations with me. I regarded it myself as a question for the Colony to decide, with which the Imperial Government would be reluctant to interfere. Mr. Molteno said the movement for Confederation was premature; the country was not ripe for it. I replied that you had not pressed Confederation; you had alluded to it merely as a possible solution of other problems which might present itself during the discussion of them, but you had distinctly said that it was a matter for the several States to determine among themselves. I brought him back to your real purpose—the Griqua-Land question and the native question. Grave difficulties had arisen on both these subjects beyond the Colonial frontier, which required to be dealt with immediately. On many hundred farms the owners did not know to what Government they owed allegiance. We had a repudiated arbitration on one hand with the Transvaal Republic. The quarrel with the Orange Free State was every day becoming more embittered, and the irritation was spreading through the Colony. We had taken over Griqua-Land only when encouraged to take it by a vote of the Cape Parliament. We had no interest in it ourselves, and only desired to settle equitably the differences which had arisen out of the occupation of that country.

As to native management in Natal, I reminded him that he had himself told me that we could take no steps there which would not act upon the Colony. We had, therefore, proposed to consult the Colony out of pure courtesy and consideration for

himself. He said that we might do as we pleased in Natal. The Colony did not want to interfere with us, and we ought not to interfere with the Colony. As to Griqua-Land, he said it was no affair of his, and he would not meddle with it.

The conversation was evidently leading to no satisfactory conclusion. I told him I thought he had treated your despatch precipitately and discourteously. He said that he was sorry that such was my opinion, but he could not agree with me; and he gave me no hope that he would bring the subject again before Parliament, or take any further steps in connection with it, adhering steadily to his position, that the manner in which the Conference had been proposed was not constitutional, and that you ought first to have applied to himself. In conclusion, I said that although he adhered to his own resolution, it was unfair to your Lordship that the people of the Colony should be left with a false impression of your Lordship's objects in proposing a Conference. The Ministers might decide as they pleased on the propriety of the Colony taking part in it, but the people ought at least to know that you had no sinister purpose of sliding off upon the Colony Imperial responsibilities, and that you had not trespassed upon their political privileges. I had been invited to give a public explanation of this despatch, and I thought that it would be my duty to comply. Mr. Molteno replied to the same purpose as the Governor, that the responsible Minister was the proper person through whom communications could be made to the Colony. He said that if I had fresh information to give he would lay it before the Parliament; but I had no information to give beyond what he already possessed, and my explanation seemed to produce no effect upon him. He spoke, however, very kindly on this point when it was first mentioned, and less positively than the Governor had done, and added that he did not wish to lay any unnecessary restraint upon me. I was still unable to believe that the intrepretation of his opposition which Mr. Molteno had given me was the real account of it. The arguments which he had alleged seemed more like excuses to justify a course which had been adopted from another motive, than reasons which could have induced an experienced statesman to have given a reception so rude and uncalled for, to an overture which had been courteously intended. Unless he supposed that I was deliberately deceiving him, he could no longer pretend that your Lordship was either wishing to throw off upon the Cape Parliament your troubles with Griqua-Land or Natal, or to divide the Eastern and Western Provinces, or to force on Confederation against the wishes of the people. Nor did I conceive that he could continue to attach importance to his constitutional objection when I had satisfied him that the Conference was in no way designed to affect the internal affairs of the Colony.

On leaving him, I endeavoured to learn from others the true account of what had happened. It appeared that many causes had combined. Colonists are apt to suspect communications from the mother country, which come on them as a surprise. They do not credit a Colonial Minister with being disinterested, and the more fair his language, the more they assure themselves that a mystery lies behind it. The despatch had arrived at a critical moment. The excitement at the Langalibalele debate in the Assembly had scarcely subsided. Your Lordship's action in that matter had been denounced by some as dictatorial, and as infringing on Colonial liberties. Mr. Molteno himself had incurred the reproaches of the Opposition for his statesman-like and wise acquiescence in your Lordship's wishes, and had perhaps been not unwilling to use the first opportunity which offered itself to show his independence when it could properly be done. Accidental expressions in the despatch itself had offended local susceptibilities. The nomination of delegates had been resented, and the motive of it had been misunderstood. Mr. Molteno, the Premier of the whole Colony, was displeased to find himself placed on a level with Mr. Paterson, and named to represent but a part of it. Other gentlemen, who were not named, were displeased with the preference allowed to Mr. Paterson, and perhaps really saw in it, as they pretended, a design of reviving the separation question; while again the general and informal character, which your Lordship desired the Conference to bear, would lead with certainty to the bringing up a variety of sore subjects, with which the consciences of the Cape Town politicians were but too well acquainted; and the existence of which has been so clearly proved by the eagerness with which your Lordship's proposal has been taken up by the people. The revenue of the Cape Colony is at present a million and a half; half a million, at least, is derived from duties upon goods imported for the interior States of Griqua-Land and the Republics. The Cape Government has refused hitherto to allow any drawback on their goods, or come to any terms at all with the interior States. A Conference of Delegates would, in all likelihood, insist on a fairer partition. The idea of Confederation, to which your Lordship had alluded, has a powerful

hold on the imagination of the majority of South Africans. The Cape Town party felt instinctively that the cause of Confederation would be greatly promoted by the Conference; that if South Africa became a dominion, Cape Town itself might no longer remain the seat of government; and that they would lose the monopoly of power which they had previously enjoyed. Union with the Diamond Fields and Natal would increase the influence of the Eastern Province, give the eastern party in Parliament a majority of votes, and create a revolution in the relations of political parties.

These possibilities, which explain the popularity of the Conference in the provinces, explain, also, why it was distasteful at Cape Town. The Ministerialists assumed that the results which they so much feared from the Conference had been present in your Lordship's mind when you suggested it. They naturally considered that a step involving important consequences to themselves, ought not to have been taken without consultation with the Cape Government; that the initiative should have been left to themselves; or that, as Mr. Sprigg's motion put it, they were themselves the best judges when such subjects could be brought forward, without prejudice to their own interests. They had failed to perceive that the Conference, as proposed by your Lordship, had reference to none of these things, and that, if the discussion of them had arisen, if the interior States had insisted upon and obtained consideration in the matter of their customs, or if the Eastern Province obtained a larger share of power, in return for contributing three-fifths of the revenue, the initiative would have come from the Conference itself,—from the action of the South Africans themselves. The Imperial Government had no intention of pressing any one of these points upon them. A misgiving lest a legitimate inquiry into the means of solving a difficult Imperial problem should bring to light some other disorders or inequalities, which particular parties were interested in keeping out of sight, may be an adequate explanation of an anxiety to prevent such an inquiry from being held; but the probabilities of such contingencies, instead of being objections to the course proposed, are, in fact, but additional evidences of the desirableness and wisdom of it.

To cover alarms which could not be decently confessed, the Conference was represented to the world as an insidious attempt to throw on the Colony the responsibilities of Natal, or again, so reckless were the imputations on your Lordship's motives, as an attempt to force the Colony to assist the Imperial Government in coercing or oppressing the two Republics. "You have trampled on those poor States, Sir," said an indignant member of the Cape Parliament to me, "till the country cries shame upon you, and you come now to us to assist you in your tyranny; we will not do it Sir; we are astonished that you should dare to ask us."

It was difficult to sit silent in the presence of misrepresentations or misunderstandings so wild, especially when, from so many sides, there were signs of a truer and more generous appreciation of your Lordship's purpose, and when I was called on so emphatically to reply to them. If Mr. Molteno would have communicated to the Parliament or in any way made public what I had said to him, there would have been no occasion for me to open my lips. If the Governor, in his capacity of High Commissioner, could have seen his way to lend assistance, I should have been delighted to have escaped from my intricate position, and to have placed the conduct of so delicate a business in his able and practiced hands. But the Minister, while he objected to my communicating with the people, except through himself, showed no disposition to tell the people what I had to say, while the Governor felt himself unable to stir under what he conceived to be his constitutional obligations.

I was conscious that in acting on my own judgment, in opposition to the warning of the Governor, and to the wishes, if not the injunction, of Mr. Molteno, I should be incurring a grave responsibility. I recognized the extreme impropriety of flying in the face of the established Government of the Colony. As a matter of right, however, I could not admit the constitutional position which Mr. Molteno had taken up. Your Lordship's despatch, it could not be too often insisted on, had no reference to matters within Mr. Molteno's province as Minister of the Colony. If your Lordship had a right to address yourself to all the States of South Africa, the Ministers of one Colony could not legitimately prohibit the person whom your Lordship had sent to represent you at the Conference from explaining your meaning to the rest. Technically I held no commission which could act as a disqualification. Your Lordship had given me no formal instructions, and you had simply spoken of me in the despatch as intending to return to South Africa, and as having been deputed by you, while in the country, to attend the Conference in your behalf. So long as the Cape Colony refused to take a part in the Conference I held no official position

of any kind. If your Lordship had nominated a Colonist to represent the Imperial Government at the Conference, it was inconceivable that if the proposal was rejected the fact of your nomination would disqualify such a person from addressing his countrymen on a matter of Imperial interest, and I was unable to see that as a British subject I could be any more disqualified myself. The Ministerial papers were every day insisting on the most sinister interpretation of your Lordship's motives. The people were calling on me loudly for a contradiction, if a contradiction was possible.

The remaining States were no less anxious to know your Lordship's meaning than the people of the Colony, and I was made to feel that if I remained silent till a fresh despatch could arrive from your Lordship, impressions might be formed which it would be difficult afterwards to eradicate, and resolutions might be hastily arrived at which might be regretted afterwards, but might not be easily undone. I was thus in a position of extreme embarrassment. I was conscious, I believe, in the highest degree, of the impropriety of opposing the wishes of the constitutional authorities in the Colony. It was equally undesirable to allow an extravagant and unjust impression from gaining a hold of public opinion. For many days I could not decide what I should do. I saw Mr. Molteno repeatedly. I assured him that your Lordship had desired that the management of the Conference should be in his own hands. He might arrange the representation as he pleased. He might impose whatever limits he pleased on the subjects to be discussed, provided he did not exclude the consideration of the quarrel with the independent States. I repeated that in proposing the Conference your Lordship had conceived that you would be meeting his own wishes, and would expect me to conform to them in the arrangement of the details. Nothing that I could say produced the slightest effect. It was evident that he considered that he regarded the proposal having emanated from yourself as an infringement of his own right as first Minister of the Colony. Something might have been done, he said, if he had been consulted beforehand; but your Lordship had chosen to act without reference to himself, and his duty required him to persist in his refusal. I returned to the demand made upon myself to give a public explanation of the despatch. He had spoken of his duties. I said that I lay between two duties, I had a duty to the Government of the Colony, and I had a duty to your Lordship. I could not permit a misrepresentation of motives which I knew to be pure and disinterested to pass without challenge. I asked him to lay down the lines of what he considered to be my constitutional obligations while I remained in the Colony; was I to accept no invitations at all to public receptions? or, if I accepted invitations, were my lips to remain absolutely closed? He replied generously that he would not bind me so hardly; but he repeated that I had no right to oppose the Ministers of the Colony in the name of the Imperial Government, or to make any communication from your Lordship to the people except through the official channels.

I had no communication to make, for your despatch was already before the world, disfigured only by the misconstructions which had been placed upon it. I had not the slightest desire to connect myself with the leaders of the Opposition in Parliament. I had a very great respect for Mr. Molteno's abilities and character. I thought, indeed, that it would be a serious misfortune to the Colony should it lose his services. I had been invited to a public dinner in Cape Town. You had given me no direction how to act in a situation so entirely unanticipated. I decided at last, entirely on my own responsibility, to accept the invitation, provided that it had no party character, and that the Minister and the Governor should be invited also. I was aware that I was running a personal risk; but I knew also that, if I was doing wrong, I alone was to be blamed, and that in the interests of truth it could be of advantage to no one that a false impression should pass undisputed. I was still persuaded that the Ministers and Parliament had really acted under a mistaken conception of your Lordship's objects, and that their objection would disappear when the truth was plainly put before them.

At the dinner neither the Ministers nor the Governor were present; but the assemblage, in spite of their absence, had not the character which I deprecated. The promoters of it were Members of the Assembly and the Council, several of whom had been hitherto Mr. Molteno's strongest supporters. Half the gentlemen were Dutchmen from Cape Town and the neighbourhood; all, or almost all, belonged to the Western Province, by the votes of which Mr. Molteno had been maintained in office. I had a simple story to tell. I told it as plainly as I could. What I said was published in the provincial papers, and the effect undoubtedly was to increase the agitation which had already commenced in condemnation of the Ministers' action. The press throughout South

Africa became unanimous to an extent never known before; out of more than twenty newspapers, two Ministerial papers in Cape Town and one in the Eastern Provinces alone defended what had been done. Meetings were held in all the principal towns in the Colony, where the Members who had supported Mr. Molteno's Minute were censured, and addresses of thanks were voted to your Lordship. In a few weeks there was scarcely a town or district of consequence in which a genuine and hearty appreciation of your Lordship's intentions had not been publicly expressed, with a regret that those intentions should have been so signally misinterpreted by the Parliament.

The replies to your Lordship's invitation from the remaining States were no less gracious and cordial. Natal and Griqua-Land West declared at once their willingness to be represented at the Conference. The President of the Orange Free State, and the acting President of the South African Republic, professed themselves warmly grateful to your Lordship for the interest which you were displaying in South African affairs. They both indeed said respectfully, but firmly, that they could take no part in a discussion in which they might be invited to surrender their independence; but they did not allow the suspicion that some such purpose might lie behind your Lordship's invitation to lead them to reject your overtures with the peremptoriness of the Cape Government. And, after considering your Lordship's words deliberately, and satisfying themselves that you had no such insidious purpose against him, the acting President of the South African Republic declared himself willing to recommend his Volksraad to send a delegate. The President of the Orange Free State, with more reserve, and with an intimation which I am now better able to understand than when I first received it, said that he would not submit his differences with the British Government about the Diamond Fields to a body of South African politicians, and continued to demand either a foreign arbitration or direct negotiation with the British Government; yet he professed himself at the same time most willing to meet the British Government in a Conference for the consideration of the native question and other questions rising out of it as soon as the dispute about the Diamond Fields had been amicably arranged.

Invitations meanwhile were forwarded to myself from many parts of the Colony and in the adjoining States to visit and address them. I considered, however, that it would be alike unbecoming and unnecessary for me to take further part in the agitation. I continued to hope that Mr. Molteno himself, when he saw the wishes of the country, and saw also that your proposal which he had thought so dangerous was perfectly innocent and harmless, would see his way to modify his opposition. He was good enough to allow me to see him after the dinner. But I found him still as determined as before. He adhered tenaciously to his position that, under the Constitution, he ought to have been consulted before the Conference was proposed, and that, therefore, he could have nothing to do with it.

To other persons I was told that he alleged, as a further objection, that if your Lordship's policy terminated in a Confederation, it would restore the supremacy of the Dutch. I cannot tell how far that objection really weighed with him. To myself he never implied any serious fear on such a score, nor could I understand how it could be seriously entertained by him. So far as he explained himself to me, he never alleged any argument at all against a Conference for the purposes proposed by your Lordship, but only against a Conference for other purposes which you had never contemplated or desired. His mind nevertheless was made up to oppose your proposal in the shape in which it had been brought forward, nor would he indicate, though I often pressed him to do, any change which would render it more acceptable.

Under these circumstances, I determined to leave the Colony and proceed to Natal, where I anticipated that your Lordship would now wish the Delegates of the States which had given a more favourable answer to meet. I had time on my hands. I had not yet seen the Western Province of the Colony, and I had heard much both of its beauty and of the character of its inhabitants. It was proposed to me that, instead of going by sea to Natal, I should take the Western Province on my way; and, after passing through the principal towns, I should join the steamer at Mossel Bay. The Western Province of the Colony has been longer settled than any other part of South Africa. The population is principally Dutch, interspersed with Huguenots, who came to the Cape on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. There alone in the Colony are families who have lived for many generations on the same spot; there alone is any large breadth of land under the plough. There are the vineyards which produce the Cape wine, palatable and even excellent in the cellars of the growers, and only execrable when it has been adulterated for the foreign market. There are to be seen the most splendid orange orchards in the world. There, too, has sprung up recently

the new industry of ostrich farming, the profits of which almost rival the returns from the Diamond Fields themselves. The habits of the people are quiet and old-fashioned. The land is cultivated by the sons and grandsons of the old slaves, who remain from natural attachment on the soil where they were born.

In some houses servants are still to be seen who were slaves themselves, and have refused to leave their master's families. It may be added as a further characteristic that in the midst of so much solid industry, and solid prosperity of a slow traditionary kind, there are no local newspapers; the little appetite which exists for political information being supplied from Cape Town.

The farmers attend to their own business, and think little of the politics of the day. Outside their own concerns they care only for their own history and the interests of their own nationality. They have long memories. They can write the catalogue of the wrongs which they have suffered from Great Britain as fluently as an Irish patriot, and they tell their story with a passion which is not less deep because it is more constrained and subdued. They have not forgotten that it was by their fathers and not by the English that the country was first conquered from the savages and the wild beasts; and the cession made in exchange to Holland at the peace in 1815 was no compensation to them for the loss of their national existence.

Though they do not regret slavery, they resent the terms on which their property was taken from them—terms so hard and so ungenerous that many persons disdained to accept them, and let their slaves go free without receiving any indemnity at all. They had been the pioneers of the advancing Colony. They had borne the shock of the first collisions with the natives. Every family can tell of some or other of its members massacred, or of gallant achievements for the protection of their wives and children or their properties; and as a reward, they point to a despatch of Lord Glenelg, which laid on them the blame of every drop of blood which had been shed. Doubtless they, in many instances, had been to blame, as well as the natives. But the exaggerated censure was known to be undeserved. Their real faults are forgotten, and nothing remains but the memory of injustice. They relate with special pride how, worn out at last with calumny and indignity, five thousand of their noblest and bravest farmers loaded their waggons with all that belonged to them, threw up their farms, and taking with them their flocks and herds, rifles, and their family Bibles, travelled away, forty years ago, into the wilderness beyond the Orange River.

The adventures and exploits of these men form one of the most singular chapters in modern history, and deserved a clearer record than has as yet been given of them. The character of one of their leaders, especially of Peter Retief, who was murdered in Natal by Dingaan, was really grand and even epic. By these men the countries now forming the independent Republics were settled and occupied; and Natal, after Dingaan's treachery, was conquered and taken possession of also.

The establishment of the Dutch in these countries was not at its outset at the cost of the natives, from whom they had previously obtained territories by purchase or grant. The natives broke faith with them, stole their cattle, set upon their camps, and murdered their women and little ones. The immigrants, though enormously outnumbered, defended themselves with extraordinary courage.

They maintained their position, punished the savages for their treachery, and compelled them to respect their Treaties. Their conduct received scanty justice from British opinion. Powerful races never come in contact with barbarous races without events occurring which must be both regretted and condemned. These Dutch farmers were no exception to the universal rule; but if their conduct is compared with that of ourselves or any other people under similar trials, they will not be found to have deserved exceptional censure. No consideration or allowance, however, was ever made for them. The wildest charges of unnecessary cruelty found ready belief; they were pursued and reclaimed as rebellious British subjects; Natal was taken from them; the country which they had occupied was made British territory, only, however, to be abandoned when the retention of it was found to be inconvenient; and the farmers, who had never meant rebellion, and had submitted to the establishment of British rule over them, found themselves cast adrift again, in the face of their own protest.

Weak in numbers as they were, and surrounded by powerful and exasperated native tribes, they succeeded, contrary to all expectation, in founding two well-organized States, where law is as well observed as in any part of South Africa. They had been invested with the government of the territory which Great Britain had abandoned, and with it, according to the terms of the Treaty, the sovereignty over the native tribes within their defined frontiers. They had not pressed the rights which had been thus conferred on them. They had treated with the native Chiefs as if they had been their equals.

By cattle thefts and other injuries the Orange Free State was driven ten years ago into a war with the Basutos. At a sacrifice of life almost unparalleled in proportion to their numbers, the Dutch were at last successful. They had won the victory, and were on the point of establishing their authority over the part of Basutoland to the north of the Orange River which, according to the terms of Sir Harry Smith's Proclamation, properly belonged to them, when the Governor of the Cape stepped in, declared the Basutos British subjects in the face of the Convention, and deprived the Free States of half what it had gained. That much resentment should have been called out by British interference on this occasion was inevitable.

Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor, however, was as conciliatory as the circumstances allowed him to be in the manner in which his duty was carried out. The Free State obtained a substantial advantage in being secured from all danger on the Basuto frontier. The Convention of 1854 was renewed, and the faithful observance of it was promised for the future. The irritation was dying away, and a better feeling was growing up towards Great Britain, both in the Free State and in the South African Republic, than hitherto existed, when the annexation of the Diamond Fields reopened the wound. Once more every Dutchman in South Africa was taught to regard the British as incapable of dealing justly with a people whom they had never cared to understand or conciliate. The old settlers of the Western Province made the cause of their kindred their own. The two Republics were their special glory, their crowning achievment, the surviving and thriving remnant of their once paramount South African Dominion, and anticipations began to be formed, encouraged by the establishment of responsible Government in the Colony, that the time was not far off when, being the majority of the population, they would have the country again for their own, and the British flag would disappear.

I tell this story as they tell it themselves, and as it has been told at every Dutch fire-side in South Africa. The feeling which I have described has been growing rapidly during the last four years, and was especially strong in the Western Province which I was invited to visit. It was intimated to me that the Corporations of the different towns desired to give me a public reception. I made it a condition of going into the Western Province at all that they should do nothing of the kind. The Conference having been rejected, the peculiarity of my position made me particularly desirous to escape notoriety.

The promise which I required was made to me, but it was not observed; perhaps it could not be observed. The feelings of the people had been excited by your Lordship's speech in the House of Lords, and by the passages in the despatch which referred to Griqua-Land, and they could not be repressed. Remote settlers who had never before appeared to take an interest in politics were stirred into violent exertion. Deputations waited upon me wherever I went with words of welcome; groups of farmers, with their clergyman at their head, waited at cross roads to speak to me, and hear me speak to them. I was followed into the towns by strings of carts and carriages half-a-mile long. The same scenes repeated themselves at Stellenbosch and the Paarl, at Malmesbury and Wellington, at Worcester, at Swellendam, at Riversdale and Mossel Bay.

I was entertained at dinners, and I was compelled to speak. Everywhere I inquired the cause of so much excitement; everywhere I received the same answer, that for the first time since 1806, an English Minister had shown a disposition to do justice to the Dutch. When I observed the numbers of these people, the energy with which they were cultivating the country, and the evident signs that their relative power in the community was not diminishing, but increasing, I could not but think your Lordship's recollection of them had not come too soon, and that after we had made over to its inhabitants the management of one of the greatest of our dependencies, it would have been the height of imprudence to have persisted in a policy which would have alienated so important a portion of them.

Leaving the Western Province at Mossel Bay, I proceeded towards Natal, stopping for a few days on the way at Port Elizabeth, the commercial capital of the east. Port Elizabeth was also anxious to take advantage of my visit to make a public demonstration in support of your Lordship's policy. I was again obliged to insist that nothing of the kind should be done, and more distinctly than before. In the west the agitation had not been directed against the Ministry. The chief persons in the province were Mr. Molteno's supporters, and though they wished to impress on him their sense that he had made a mistake, they had no wish to drive him from office. The excitement in the east, though no less strong, was in its character and its motives entirely different. The Eastern Province is as English as the Western is Dutch. It

had once a separate Government of its own, and has never acquiesced in its incorporation into the rest of the Colony. Port Elizabeth, the Liverpool of South Africa, possesses two-thirds of the trade, which in four years has trebled the Colonial revenue. It believes that it is unfairly treated in the uses to which that revenue is applied. It objects to a seat of Government so remote as Cape Town, and to sending its members to take part in an Assembly the majority of which is powerfully under local influences, and where in critical questions the eastern Representatives find themselves invariably outvoted or overpowered. They petitioned three years ago for the restoration of their local administration. In reply, the late Secretary of State for the Colonies recommended them to wait till they had seen whether under responsible Government matters would not be managed more satisfactorily for them. They are none the less dissatisfied after four years' trial of responsible Government. They no longer indeed profess to desire separation from the Colony, but they desire the formation of a South African Dominion under which the Eastern Province, like the other States, will acquire powers of local self-government, and the administration of a part at least of their own finances.

The prospect of a realization of their hopes which was held out by your Lordship's despatch had caught hold of the popular imagination. Occupied as they were with their own affairs, they had been indifferent hitherto to the wrongs of the Dutch. They were ready now to assist in remedying them if the Dutch would support confederation; but their attitude, unlike that of the Dutch, was essentially anti-ministerial. Though I had told Mr. Molteno that I was ignorant of your Lordship's views with respect to the Eastern Provinces, I was certain that you had not intended, in the language of your despatch, to encourage the Separatist party. Any demonstration which might be made at Port Elizabeth was likely to assume a Separatist character, which I had no right to countenance, while confederation itself I regarded as impossible of realization until the disputes with the Orange Free State about the Diamond Fields had been first disposed of. The impression at Port Elizabeth was that the quarrel could be composed, in and through confederation. I was unable to agree in that opinion. The Dutch States conceived themselves to have received an injury, and I did not believe that the question of Confederation would be so much as entertained by them until their complaints had been first examined into.

An agitation for confederation in the Eastern Provinces at the present moment could not, in fact, be distinguished from an agitation for separation; at least I was assured that it would be so understood by Mr. Molteno. In your despatch your Lordship had invited the Colony to give their advice on Imperial and extra-Colonial subjects only, and I was transgressing no constitutional privilege so long as I confined myself to these. Separation was an intra-Colonial question, on which it would have been most improper for me to express an opinion.

On these grounds I refused, on this occasion, to take any public part in Port Elizabeth. The misrepresentations set abroad from Cape Town had not been without effect there, and a committee of merchants met me privately, and cross-questioned me as to your Lordship's object. I said that you wished to review the native policy beyond the Colonial frontier in order to prevent the recurrence of a Langalibalele scandal, and that you desired the assistance of the Colony in finding a solution of the difficulty at the Diamond Fields.

"That is very well," said a gentleman present to me, "but it is not of much consequence to us. What are we to have? Are we to manage our own affairs?" I replied that "I had no information to give on that point. It was a matter for them to settle among themselves;" and when he went on to say that it was useless for them to expect a majority in the Cape Parliament, I answered that they could scarcely expect the Secretary of State to override the Parliament, more especially after the establishment of Responsible Government.

The effect of this meeting was, I think, in some degree, to cool the interest which, up to this time, Port Elizabeth had taken in your Lordship's policy. I felt myself bound, however, in the absence of instructions, to avoid lending encouragement to expectations which I had no reason to suppose that you would be inclined to satisfy. The same inability to meet the wishes of the Eastern party made me decline on the same occasion a pressing invitation to Grahamstown. At Grahamstown the Separatist feeling is even stronger than at Port Elizabeth; and I preferred to risk the loss of the support of those two powerful towns which had been the first to protest against the treatment which your Lordship's despatch had received, rather than do anything which could appear to sanction Mr. Molteno's suspicions.

After a short stay at Port Elizabeth, I went on to Natal, where I was welcomed

with more than kindness by Sir Garnet Wolseley. Of Sir Garnet it is unnecessary for me to speak. In Natal, as elsewhere, his work speaks for him, and any expression of the admiration which I felt for him would be gratuitous impertinence. In the people there was the same eagerness for Confederation which I had found in the Eastern Province of the Colony. They had surrendered a portion of their powers of self-government, and this they might, perhaps, expect to recover as part of a federalized South African Dominion. The Europeans in Natal are but 18,000. The natives within the Province number 350,000. Cetewayo, the Zulu King, lives on their north-eastern border, with 40,000 well-armed warriors, whom at any moment he might lead across the river which divides the two countries. Under such circumstances, the Colonists cannot fail to look with eagerness to a change which would make their situation less precarious. The number of natives is growing with extreme rapidity. From all quarters they are supplying themselves with guns and powder—for what purpose, if not for mischief, it is difficult to see. A Confederation, if it extended no further than a mutual obligation of Natal, the Orange Free State, and the South African Republic to stand by one another in the event of an insurrection, coupled with some united effort for the education and elevation of the natives, would add greatly to the improbability of an insurrection being attempted. No one supposes that a rebellion is now deliberately meditated. If it comes, it will come suddenly from some accidental cause, and encouraged by the divisions and the weakness of the Europeans. But so long as those divisions exist, there is always a possibility that it may be tried, and the uneasy suspicion which results out of such a state of things is the most likely of all passions to provoke a catastrophe. If for nothing else, a Conference between the South African States is necessary to provide some consistent check on the supply of arms and ammunition to the native tribes.

The Western Province of the Cape Colony may be indifferent, for it is beyond reach of harm. The Eastern Province and Natal cannot afford to look on so complacently. The Kafir tribes, since they have been prevented from making war on one another, have multiplied as it was natural that they must. They are now stronger in point of numbers than when they taught us to respect them twenty years ago, as an exceptionally intelligent and dangerous. Contact with civilization has partially altered their habits, but without materially improving their character. Some bad customs have been abolished, but other forms of vice have been introduced through the canteens, while education and increased knowledge make them better able to combine. That among such a people—far outnumbering the whites as they do—there should be an universal passion for obtaining arms, is more easily intelligible than the readiness of the white traders to supply them. From the Diamond Fields I have been told, on good authority, that as many as 200,000 guns have found their way into the native locations in four years. In the Cape Colony there are prohibitory laws, which the Ministers, in their Minute upon your Lordship's second despatch, declare to be well executed. Such a statement could scarcely have been intended to be taken seriously. At the moment at which I was leaving Cape Town for England I received the information from the Mayor of Grahamstown that large gangs of natives, who had been at work on the railway, and whose time was expired, were marching back into Caffraria—each man with his gun on his shoulder and his bag of ammunition at his side. The Cape merchants—themselves at a safe distance—refuse to lose the opportunity of a profitable trade, and shelter themselves behind a pretence that the natives are less dangerous when armed with guns than with assegais, an opinion in which soldiers, who will have to deal practically with them if the danger becomes real, are not inclined to agree.

The question is of great importance to the British Government; for beyond doubt if ever there be another Kafir war, the burden of it will fall on the British army. The police force in the Colony (and should it become general and extend to the interior, the Burgher force of the two Republics) would be unable at present to cope with the enormous masses which the native Chiefs could put in motion. The indiscriminate supply of arms to the natives was one of the subjects which your Lordship desired to submit to the proposed Conference, and the best informed frontier men in South Africa know well that the consideration of it ought not to be postponed.

The Orange Free State officers are checking the trade to the extent of their ability. Only a few weeks since two waggon-loads of rifles and powder were seized near Bloemfontein on their way from the Colony to the native kraals. But a single State cannot contend successfully against the cynical disregard of obligations in other quarters. Sir Garnet Wolseley has expressed an opinion that the general possession of guns by the natives is most dangerous. But even if Natal and the two Republics and Griqua-Land

West co-operate, they cannot protect themselves successfully so long as the Cape merchants are allowed to defy their own laws.

The welfare of all South Africa requires that this most important question should be weighed immediately in all its aspects by disinterested and competent persons; and if the danger is really as great as Sir Garnet Wolseley believes it to be, the responsible executive of the Colony must be called upon to put its laws into force.

To Natal co-operation and alliance with the adjoining States is a matter of life and death. This small and exposed Province has been sustained hitherto by an English force, for which the Imperial Government has to pay, and which now requires to be increased. Should the Colony persist in its refusal to undertake responsibilities beyond its own frontier, an alliance for mutual defence is still possible between Natal, Griqua-Land, and the independent Republics. The four States united, with Durban and Delagoa Bay for harbours, would form a powerful community which in a few years would be self-supporting. And either the Cape Parliament would have to come to terms with them for some more equitable apportionment of the Customs duties, which the Colony now appropriates to itself, or they would divert their trade to their own ports and thus raise a revenue which would be sufficient to maintain a force for themselves.

These thoughts were forcing themselves upon me during my stay in Natal; when your Lordship's despatch of the 15th of July arrived there, with instructions that if the Cape Colony adhered to its resolution to stand apart, a Conference should be held at Maritzburg, under the Presidency of Sir Henry Bulwer, between representatives of the remaining Colonies and States. It was on account of difficulties which had arisen in them alone that the Conference had been designed, the Cape being only secondarily interested, except in regard to the more remote question of Confederation. The Cape Government had been invited to advise rather out of courtesy than for any special assistance which it was immediately expected to lend. The points which pressed for consideration could be discussed in some respects to greater advantage among the parties directly concerned.

Two difficulties, however, stood in the way of immediate action.

1st. The President of the Orange Free State, though most gracious and cordial in his language, though professing himself perfectly willing to advise his Volksraad to send delegates to a Conference either at Maritzburg or in the Colony, yet continued to insist that his differences with the British Government about Griqua-Land West must first be settled. He was not exacting, he said. If Her Majesty's Government would consent to negotiate immediately with him, the dispute could be disposed of in half an hour, and when it was once honourably at an end, he assured me, and I believe truly, that Great Britain would have no warmer friends in South Africa than the inhabitants of the Republics.

But the confidence which he was ready to place in Great Britain he was unable to extend to a Conference of South Africans, and he positively declined to submit his case to the arbitration of a body of representatives from the different States.

Secondly. The arrival of your Lordship's second despatch had revived the agitation in the Colony. You had repudiated the Constitutional objections of the Cape Ministry; you had courteously renewed your invitation; while you had shown also that the refusal of the Colony to participate would not prevent a Conference from being held elsewhere, independent of it. Public meetings were at once called to insist that the Colony should not be unrepresented. The press, with the exception of the Cape Town papers, was singularly unanimous. Letters and addresses were forwarded to myself. In a community composed of the most various elements the general opinion was united to a degree never before experienced. It was coupled at the same time with warm expressions of loyalty to Great Britain; the feeling of the people pronouncing itself the more emphatically from a fear that the action of the Ministers might have led to an unfavourable judgment upon them at home. In justice to the Colony it was therefore necessary to wait till the Ministers had reconsidered their resolution and had determined whether they would persist in their first refusal, or whether they would comply with the wishes of the people, which were now not to be mistaken.

My first intention was to return to Cape Town and make a fresh appeal to Mr. Molteno. Your Lordship is aware that I desired nothing less than to set myself in opposition to Mr. Molteno; that I regarded him as eminently qualified for the high position which he occupies; and that, so far from wishing to be instrumental in promoting a change of Ministry, I deprecated such a change as likely to be a serious misfortune. If Mr. Molteno, therefore, had held out the slighest hope to me that he would be prepared to make the most trifling concession, I should not have hesitated in

again addressing myself to him. In his last conversation with me, however, he had been so peremptory, that he had left me no excuse for again approaching him uninvited. With others, as I well knew, he had been equally decided in his language; and I thought it better to wait till I had learnt his intention through a separate channel. Sir Garnet Wolseley's term of office having expired at the end of August, I returned with him as far as Port Elizabeth. I myself remained there; Sir Garnet proceeded to Cape Town on his way home. A few days later, I learnt from an authority, on which I could perfectly rely, that Mr. Molteno was, as I had expected, immovable.

There was little room, indeed, for hope that it would be otherwise; since, during the recess, he had introduced Mr. Merriman into his Ministry—a gentleman who had been hitherto his most violent opponent, but had distinguished himself by the vehemence with which he had denounced your Lordship's first despatch.

The question was now between the Ministers and the people, and the agitation became extremely serious. Meetings were called at the various towns to petition the Governor to recall Parliament. As I had anticipated, endeavours had been made during my absence to revive the sinister interpretation which had been attached to your Lordship's proposals. The western people had been again told that the Imperial Government wanted only to rid itself of Natal; the eastern people that you wished to shift on the Colony the difficulty with the Republics. My silence on my first visit to Port Elizabeth had, in some degree, countenanced the suspicions which had been set abroad. I was again invited to come forward and tell the people what the Conference was really to do.

Your Lordship had insisted so emphatically that you had infringed no constitutional right of the Cape Colony in your original proposal—the real objects of the Conference were so clearly Imperial and extra-Colonial, and therefore beyond the province of the Cape Ministry—that I felt confident that I might comply without violating any constitutional principle.

The question, however, was now less simple than in the form in which it presented itself to me at Cape Town. The meeting called at Port Elizabeth was not ostensibly hostile to the Ministry, but a change of Ministry was one of the objects which the advocates of the Conference now proposed to themselves. I had given Mr. Molteno a a general promise that I would abstain from taking part in proceedings directly in opposition to him. To this promise I had hitherto scrupulously adhered, and should have persisted in adhering, had not Mr. Molteno himself, by his own conduct, released me (as I considered) from the obligation to observe it any longer.

As I have before stated, the subject on which political opinion in the Eastern towns is most sensitive is the separation of the Provinces. I had read, when in Natal, in a Grahamstown paper, a speech of Mr. Sprigg, the Member for East London, in which he told his constituents that it was useless for the East to agitate for a separate Government since I had assured Mr. Molteno that the Imperial Government would never consent to it. Mr. Sprigg said that he had been so much surprised, that he had twice asked Mr. Molteno if he was certain that I had used those words. Mr. Molteno persisted that I had. It was incredible to me that Mr. Molteno could have really sanctioned so extraordinary a statement, after I had repeatedly declared to him that I was wholly ignorant of the views of the Imperial Government upon the subject. But Mr. Sprigg's assertion remained for several weeks before the world, and Mr. Molteno had not contradicted him. Had I remained silent under such an imputation, the Eastern Province would have felt that its hopes were being trifled with, and would have believed the interpretation of your Lordship's meaning which the Cape Papers were pertinaciously putting before it. I wrote to the paper in which I saw the report of the speech, denying the words imputed to me, but without making any reference to Mr. Molteno, as Mr. Sprigg's supposed authority. But as my own denial would be insufficient without Mr. Molteno's support, I wrote also to him, requesting him to correct a misrepresentation which so seriously affected my good faith. The excitement was so violent that every day's delay was most injurious. Mr. Molteno sent me no immediate answer, and although he subsequently, in his speech in Parliament at Cape Town, frankly and completely exonerated me from having used the words which Mr. Sprigg imputed to me, he held out no hope at the time when he found leisure at last to reply to my letter, that he would do me the public justice which I required. It appeared to me intolerable that I should be told at once that I had no right to say anything of your Lordship's intentions to the people, except through himself, and, at the same time, that I should be credited on his authority with a positive assertion on the most sensitive point of internal Colonial politics, which I had never made and could not have made. I thought that I had a right, in such a position, to regard my promise to

him as no longer binding, to stand forward in my own justification and to require the people of the Colony to believe nothing which I was represented to have said, except what fell from me in public. With this view I attended the meeting at Port Elizabeth. The few words which I uttered on that occasion have been formally complained of by the Cape Ministers as a violation of the Constitution.

It is for your Lordship to decide whether I did wrong in being present at all. If it was permissible for me to be present and to say anything, I am unable to see in what passage of my speech I passed beyond the defence of your Lordship's policy, or trespassed on the special province of the Colonial Government. I was of course aware that I might inconvenience the Ministers. It was only with the greatest reluctance that I departed from the rule which I had imposed upon myself; but, so long as I adhered to the lines of your Lordship's despatch, and avoided intra-colonial politics, the rule which I was transgressing was rather a rule of prudence and courtesy than of constitutional privilege; and I said, and I really believed that, after Mr. Sprigg's misrepresentation, Mr. Molteno himself could hardly wish to hold me any longer bound by it. In what I did I was acting entirely on my own responsibility. If I was in fault, I shall regret to have so ill-deserved the confidence which your Lordship had generously placed in me. I can plead only my want of experience, and the peculiar circumstances in which I was placed, in mitigation of the censure which may be passed upon me.

The Ministers now determined to recall the Parliament, and an extra session was announced in the Gazette for the 10th of November. Meetings were called in both Provinces to arrange petitions, and to call on the representatives to support the wishes of the constituencies. I was invited to attend at some of these meetings, but I invariably refused. The meeting at Port Elizabeth was the only one of this kind at which I appeared during my stay in the Colony.

A personal invitation from Grahamstown to a dinner to be given to myself I felt at liberty to accept. I had refused twice, and under the altered circumstances, I considered that a third refusal might appear discourteous. The warmth with which I was received was intended, I am well aware, as no real tribute to myself, but as a demonstration on the part of that most English of South African towns, of their loyal affection for their Sovereign, and of a desire to co-operate in promoting an object from which Her Majesty had announced that she anticipated a happy result. I had again the misfortune to displease the Cape Ministry. The few words of thanks which I addressed to the Mayor for the assistance which Grahamstown was rendering to your Lordship's policy, were dilated upon in Parliament as a special invasion of Colonial privilege. The Ministers appeared to hold that your Lordship was not entitled to have a policy at all in South Africa, and that the conduct of all questions, Imperial as well as domestic, belonged exclusively to themselves. I made use of one expression hastily which it would have been better if I had refrained from. I said that the reply of the Ministers to your Lordship's first despatch, coupled with Mr. Sprigg's resolution on the same subject, would have been construed into an intention of open quarrel, if it had been returned by a Foreign Power to a courteous invitation to a Conference. Language so curt and rude could have borne no other meaning. My words were strictly true, but they created needless irritation, and I regret them.

I remained two days only at Grahamstown, and again returned to Port Elizabeth. The weakness of solid arguments against the Conference was never more apparent than now, when the objections against the Conference itself were changed into denunciation of the advocacy of it by an Imperial agent. The Colony was invited to resist the infraction of the principle of self-government by a person appearing to be a representative of the Secretary of State. The agitation, I can only insist, was no creation of mine. It was caused by the opposition of the Ministry to a proposal which was approved by the people. It began before my arrival. It would have been continued without me, and in spite of me, but it was aiming at discordant objects, some of which I knew to be at the time impracticable; some of which I believed your Lordship would disapprove; others, of an intra-Colonial character, with which I was certain that you would not interfere. My own endeavours had been to confine the movement within limits, and to keep the minds of men to the immediate and legitimate purpose which your Lordship had in view.

A scene followed at Uitenhage which satisfied me that whether I had acted rightly or wrongly in the course which I had hitherto pursued, I must now stand aside, and leave the Colony to take its own course. A public luncheon was given there on the occasion of the opening of the railway from Port Elizabeth. Mr. Merriman, the Commissioner of Public Works, was to be present; and 400 persons, myself among the number, were invited to meet him. I went with the understanding that politics were

to be avoided, and with an intimation on my own part that I, at least, if called upon to speak, should say nothing on any controverted subject. It appeared, however, that Mr. Merriman had determined to use the opportunity to denounce the agitation of which I was said to be the author. In replying to the toast of the Ministers, he said that the excitement in the country interfered with its prosperity, and prevented the Ministers from doing their duty. He did not question the right of the people to agitate, if they were themselves dissatisfied; but this, he affirmed, was "an Imperial agitation, an agitation from abroad." It had been lately said by a defender of the action of the Ministers, that England had as little right to advise the Cape Colony as Russia had to advise England; and a meaning of this kind was supposed to be implied in the word "abroad." Almost every gentleman present started to his feet to remonstrate. Mr. Merriman was proceeding in the same strain. The Chairman stood on the table and entreated silence, but the audience would not hear another word, and Mr. Merriman was obliged to leave the room. He said afterwards that he had been misunderstood, but he never explained his words, or in what sense he had been misunderstood. It appeared to myself that both he and the rest of the Ministry regarded the connexion with Great Britain as no closer than that which once existed between Great Britain and Hanover—a connection in and through the Crown alone, and that they were themselves the sole advisers of the Sovereign in all the concerns of the Colony, domestic and external alike.

If this be the constitutional position of a Colony under Responsible Government, some persons will be of opinion that the Imperial troops ought to be withdrawn, the High Commissionership to be abolished, and the naval station at Simon's Bay divided from the Cape Colony and placed exclusively under Imperial jurisdiction, and that the longer a distinct understanding on these matters is postponed the more grave and dangerous the situation may become. If the Cape Colony is not an integral part of the British Empire, and subject in its Imperial relations to the control of the British Cabinet, the Cape Ministers may have a foreign policy of their own, and in the event of Great Britain being engaged in a protracted war, there is nothing to prevent them from declaring the neutrality of the Colony and its ports. When language bearing this construction was openly used by a member of the Cape Ministry, the agitation had passed into a sphere where it was impossible for me to follow it. The Mayors of King William's Town, of Queenstown, and several other places pressed me to visit them before Parliament met. I answered that I must wait for more quiet times; I dared not make myself the occasion of further reproach to the Imperial Government. I once more recalled the attention of the people in a public letter from the range which the discussion was assuming to the real character of your Lordship's proposal. I said that I was unable to understand on what grounds so innocent a suggestion had been so violently opposed. I could say no more than I had said already, and must thenceforward remain silent. I left Port Elizabeth on the 1st of October for Cape Town, and I continued there, and in its immediate neighbourhood, till the Parliament assembled. Mr. Molteno had refused, after my appearance at a public meeting, to communicate further with me on political subjects, but I was enabled with other help to watch what was going forward.

The Conference, if it met at all, would now be something materially different from what your Lordship originally contemplated. Your Lordship had wished only for a small Committee of advice of an informal character, and under this conception, had nominated the representatives for the Colony. It would now be a Committee of delegates from the different States, appointed by the Legislatures to take care of their respective interests, and, as such, would have been a body incomparably less well qualified for the delicate purpose which your Lordship had in view. The Conference party in the Colony was composed of two elements, ill-combined and perhaps incapable of combination. The English of the Eastern Provinces expected from it an immediate realization of a South African Dominion. The Dutch of the West, though not hostile to a Confederation when other questions should have been disposed of, desired, for the present only, that justice should be done to the two Republics, and looked to the Conference to promote it.

As there was no longer a hope that Mr. Molteno would give way, his defeat in Parliament would involve a change of Ministry—a change which many right-minded persons, otherwise well disposed towards your Lordship's policy, saw reason to fear. A narrow division might involve a dissolution, with its attendant expense and confusion; and, notwithstanding the outward unanimity of the country, the immediate conflicting issues made it difficult to forsee the event, or even to know what event to desire. The Conference had been designed without reference to party or party interests.

If it was carried by a party triumph, it would lose the judicial character so necessary for a calm consideration of the controversy with the Orange Free State. I held, as I have held from the beginning, that, before any wholesome step could be taken in the direction of Confederation, this controversy must be first disposed of.

If the Conference party came into power after a general election without a concerted programme of future action, difficulties which I knew to exist would immediately make themselves felt. The Conference might be a failure after all, and the Ministers might prove to have been better justified in their opposition than I wished to see them. Even at that late hour, I was anxious to discover some compromise which the Ministerial party might accept—a compromise, setting aside the more ambitious projects for a future occasion, and securing the assistance of the Cape Parliament in this one indispensable matter. Although Mr. Molteno declined to communicate with myself, he was sounded by others as to whether he would consent to a Conference composed of the Judges of the Colony and of the other States, to report on the legality of the British occupation of the Diamond Fields, and on that only. It would thus lose the vague character to which Mr. Molteno objected. He would no longer have reason to fear being entangled with Natal, or being called to account for the Customs duties, and some of his friends thought that this suggestion might go far to remove his opposition.

Mr. Molteno, to my great disappointment, did not see his way to consent. He had, I believe, been at last awakened by the agitation to a consciousness that the Cape Colony could no longer repudiate the obligation to which it had pledged itself by the vote of 1871; but he had called the Parliament to assert a constitutional principle, to pass a vote of censure upon myself, and, by implication, on the Imperial Government; and until this was accomplished, and until he could no longer be suspected of betraying the liberties of the Colony, he thought it necessary to postpone concessions which afterwards he might be willing to make.

The constitutional question was daily declaimed upon in the Ministerial papers. Your Lordship simultaneously was charged as before with treachery to the Colony, and with desiring to shuffle off Imperial responsibilities. The Dutch were told that they were being fooled by talk of doing justice to the Free State; the Easterns that they were being mocked with hopes of a separate Government, which would never be realized; and both alike that the constitutional liberties of the Colony were in danger. The reiteration of confident assertions without reply from myself could not fail to produce some effect. The constituencies west and east were holding their meetings preparatory to the session. Their disposition had not changed. They were still in favour of the Conference. Scarcely anywhere outside Cape Town was any demonstration attempted in favour of the Ministry; but the enthusiasm was subsiding. With respect to myself, an opinion began to prevail that my zeal had gone beyond my discretion. At this moment a despatch was published addressed by your Lordship to the Governor, which the Cape Town press was able again to misrepresent, and thus create further distrust. In that despatch your Lordship, on your part, finally declined to submit the dispute with the Orange Free State to foreign arbitration, and you remitted the President to the Conference, to which he had already, though unknown to your Lordship, declined to allow his cause to be referred. A conference of non-political persons, even if the Orange Free State was unrepresented there, would have probably recommended a course which the President would have found acceptable; but the belief of the Dutch population is, that the annexation of the Diamond Fields was not a mistake, but a breach of Treaty, and therefore a violation of justice. They believe, indeed, that the British Government was misled by false information, and that when the truth is known in England redress will not be refused to them. But they consider that something more is needed than compromise; and the repudiation of arbitration was caught at eagerly by those who wished to lead them to distrust your Lordship's good faith. The western constituencies were more constant under these attempts to mislead them than I expected to find. They continued to trust your Lordship; they petitioned for the Conference; they requested their representatives to vote for it, but they did not insist. They left them free at the last instant to vote as should seem best to themselves.

Shortly before the session opened a meeting was held in Cape Town itself. In Cape Town opinion had from the first been divided. Many leading persons dreaded a change in the seat of Government, others the loss of the Customs. The Government has a natural influence on the circle immediately surrounding it. The press was severed sharply in two portions. The Ministerial papers were in violent opposition to the Conference. The "Standard and Mail," an English paper, and all the Dutch papers, had been diligent and consistent in their advocacy of it. The same difference

of sentiment appeared at the meeting, at which the resolutions that were passed were inconsistent and even contradictory.

The most interesting feature, however, was a speech from the senior Member for the city, Mr. Saul Solomon. Mr. Solomon had supported the Ministers in their rejection of your original invitation in the despatch of the 4th of May. He had, I think, misunderstood your Lordship's meaning, and had supposed that you wished to interfere with the internal administration of the Colony. I believe also that he then regarded the person whom your Lordship had nominated to represent the Imperial Government at the Conference as not to be relied upon in questions affecting the native management. Mr. Solomon has for many years been the generous advocate of the rights of the coloured races, to whom (I know not for what reason) he suspected me to be indifferent or hostile. I trust that he has been since undeceived on this point. At any rate, his misgivings had some influence upon the vote which he gave on that occasion. At the Cape Town meeting he spoke in a tone far more conciliatory. He declared that he was not opposed to Confederation, when the time should have arrived for it. He had discerned clearly meanwhile the real difficulty which lay in the way of Confederation, and which must be got rid of before an alliance between the several States could become a question of practical politics. He declared, with a frankness which did credit to his honour and good feeling, that the Cape Parliament was bound by the vote which had sanctioned the annexation of the Diamond Fields, and that the Imperial Government was entitled to claim its assistance in the settlement of the envenomed dispute of which that act had been the cause.

From that moment I was satisfied that whether a vote in favour of the Conference was carried or not in the now fast approaching session, the Parliament would not separate without having resumed its responsibilities. I was the more reconciled to the possibility of a second rejection of the Conference itself because (especially in the face of the objection of the President of the Orange Free State) I had learned to expect that, on this particular point, the Imperial Government would not derive from such a body the assistance which I had at first anticipated. A Conference of Judges, limited to the consideration of that single question, might probably have answered. The discussions of representative delegates would inevitably have assumed a political direction, and the importance of investigating a particular act of alleged wrong would have been lost sight of in more ambitious projects.

The 10th of November arrived. So great was the interest which had been excited that every member not incapacitated by illness or absent from the country was at his post. Several gentlemen who had been in Europe had hurried home to be in time for a debate which was felt generally to be the most critical which had occurred in the political history of the Colony. The opening speech of the Governor was necessarily vague and general. The same afternoon the reply of the Ministers to your Lordship's despatch of the 15th of July was made public; and Mr. Molteno gave notice of a resolution which he intended to move, and by which he announced that the Ministry would stand or fall, again peremptorily rejecting the Conference, and complaining of the agitation in the Colony, which was declared to have been "set on foot by the Imperial Government."

His position with regard to the agitation was felt immediately to be untenable. The responsibility was known to attach entirely to myself. Mr. Molteno discovered that he had gone too far. The words "by the Imperial Government" were altered into "in the name of the Imperial Government;" and to the resolution in the amended form the credit of the Ministry was again pledged. The Council, or Upper Chamber, an elective body, like the Assembly, took immediate action. A motion was proposed that the Governor's speech was unsatisfactory, and that it was desirable that the Colony should be represented at the Conference, and this, after a few hours' debate, was carried by a majority of two-thirds. Mr. Molteno brought forward his Resolution in the Assembly in a speech to which, as it is in your Lordship's hands, I need not refer further than to say, that if I really deserved the imputation which Mr. Molteno threw upon me, your Lordship must regret having confided so important a negotiation to a person so unfit to be trusted with it.

Mr. Molteno was followed to the same purpose by the Attorney-General, who accused me in detail of having violated the Constitution, in the sense in which the Constitution was understood by himself. The discussion continued from day to day, and the issue grew more and more uncertain. It turned upon the votes of eight or ten members, who had hitherto been the supporters of Mr. Molteno, but whose constituents were in favour of the Conference. The Ministers expected to retain the votes of these gentlemen. Others, who ought to have been equally well informed,

told me, on the contrary, that the numbers would be equal, and the result would be decided by the casting-vote of the Speaker. The division, at any rate, was likely to be a near one, and the Conference party, supported as they were by the vote of the Council, had determined, in the event of defeat to demand a dissolution. Mr. Molteno had intimated in his speech that, if appealed to in a proper manner, he was ready to advise the house to assist the Imperial Government about the Diamond Fields. I was satisfied that, if this point could be secured, it was as much as would be practically useful for immediate purposes. I was anxious that the agitation should go no further and that the Colony, in its present humour, should be spared the excitement and expense of a general election.

I requested the Governor to tell Mr. Molteno that if he would act upon his words and carry a resolution through the Assembly, pledging it to abide by its former vote, or if he would allow me to carry home to England a promise to that effect, I would immediately go back with it to your Lordship, and explain that as much had been done as would be immediately useful or desirable. Mr. Molteno answered generally that he saw no objection to the House giving such a pledge, but he did not see his way to re-enter into any direct correspondence with me, and the debate proceeded.

A private member introduced a clause embodying what I desired, as an appendage to the Minister's resolution, and to this Mr. Molteno had given his assent, when your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd of October arrived and changed the scene. Your Lordship expressed your hope that the Parliament would have been found in harmony with the wishes of the people. Should the Parliament have unfortunately shown itself disinclined to meet those wishes, you reminded the Governor that the constitutional course would be a dissolution; but you intimated an opinion, in which I entirely agreed, that the purposes of a preliminary Conference had, in great measure, been already attained in the prolonged discussion which had taken place in the colony. A desire for a closer union between the different States had been displayed almost universally. With respect to the differences with the Free States, the leading members of both Houses had already, though you did not know it, arrived at a conclusion that the Parliament could no longer persist in repudiating its responsibilities. The time was therefore come for you to invite Representatives from all the States to London, when you might explain to them more immediately the views of the Imperial Government.

The despatch was variously construed. I myself understood your Lordship to mean that you did not desire the agitation to be pressed unnecessarily to a political crisis. The result is a favourable illustration of the working of Constitutional Government in the Colony, and of the tendency of representative bodies to gravitate, even when there appeared least promise of it, into rational and moderate conclusions. The Ministers were still inclined to press their resolution condemning the agitation. The Opposition were determined to insist on a Conference being held in South Africa. Mr. Solomon, with true Parliamentary sagacity, stepped in and took command of the situation over the heads of the contending parties.

The House was evidently reluctant to pass a resolution distinctly hostile to the Imperial Government, or to commit itself a second time to a rejection of a Conference of any kind. It was equally unwilling to pass a vote which might bring about a change of Ministry. Mr. Solomon therefore moved that, as your Lordship appeared to think that the objects of the preliminary Conference had been attained, your proposal must be held to be withdrawn, and that the Ministers' resolution was therefore no longer necessary. He adopted the rider already introduced which bound the House to assist in composing the Diamond Field difficulty. Mr. Molteno accepted the amendment, and it was carried in this form to my very great satisfaction by a large majority.

The one point of immediate and pressing consequence was thus irrevocably conceded. The question at issue between the British Government and the two Republics cannot be any longer ignored. The frontier is undefined; the course of justice is disturbed The protest of the Orange Free State has been four years before the world, and the Government at Bloemfontein insists that the demand for foreign arbitration must either be allowed or must be superseded by direct negotiation, unless the British Government intends to rely merely on superiority of force. The difficulties connected with the dispute have been insoluble so long as the Cape Parliament set aside its obligations. Your Lordship can now bring to an end a long and intricate controversy, which was embittering against the British Government, not only the Republics themselves, but a large and meritorious portion of the population of the Colony. You can now repair without difficulty the effect of the hasty acquisition of the Diamond Fields

territory, which may have been an act of injustice, and was an act, beyond all doubt, of the greatest impolicy.

When this dispute shall have been honourably settled, the President of the Orange Free State undertakes to advise his Volksraad to send delegates to a Conference where ever your Lordship shall be pleased to hold it, being willing and anxious to take part in the consideration of the many and grave questions which are arising respecting the management of the native population. Independently of the duties towards the negro races which, by their occupation of the country the European settlers have taken upon themselves, the security of life and property in the interior States demands a more harmonious co-operation between them than at present prevails. The Eastern Province of the Cape Colony is exposed to the same dangers, perhaps to an equal extent. The frontier districts are thickly peopled with the Kafir tribes, whom severe experience has taught us to be formidable, and the numbers of them are rather increasing than diminishing. A general rising of the natives in the interior would assuredly not leave Caffraria or Basutoland undisturbed, and the negligence or indifference which has permitted the Kafirs to arm themselves so extensively, adds to the gravity of the situation. The Cape Colony, may be presumed to understand its own condition. It has conceded the essential point which alone your Lordship had a right to demand from it, and must determine for itself whether it prefers to stand aloof or to co-operate with Natal and the States beyond the Orange River in such measures as may be deemed expedient for mutual defence and the education and elevation of the natives. The obstacle, however, can now be removed which interfered with a due adjustment of the relations between Natal and Griqua-Land and the independent Republics, and an intimate alliance between these four States can be arranged without difficulty at a Conference. A confederate South African Dominion, embracing all the States, both English and Dutch, under a common flag, may be expected as likely to follow, and perhaps at no very distant period. There is scarcely a person of intelligence in the entire country who does not desire it; and an object recommended alike by sentiment and interest can scarcely fail of eventual realization. Suspicion will die out when the Imperial policy is seen to be disinterested. Resentments will cease when the provocation no longer remains. But plants of slow growth endure the longest; and the final consummation, however devoutly it be wished, can only be brought to wholesome maturity by the deliberate action of the South African communities themselves.

In conclusion, I have to express my regret if I appear to your Lordship to have committed any mistakes in the conduct of the charge which was entrusted to me. The difficulties which I encountered at the outset were so entirely unforeseen, that your Lordship had given me no instruction how to act in the situation in which I found myself.

I can only throw myself on your Lordship's kind consideration, and remain, &c.

(Signed) J. A. FROUDE.

No. 51.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 12, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 26th November,* inclosing a copy of the Speech with which you closed the Special Session of the Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 52.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 12, 1876.

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Derby your letter of the 6th instant,† with its inclosures, and I am now directed by his Lordship to request that you will inform Her

* No. 44. † No. 49.

Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, that Lord Derby concurs in the terms of the proposed instruction to Sir H. Barkly on questions connected with the Orange River Free State, of which copy was transmitted therewith.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 53.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received January* 12, 1876.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, December* 14, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of a despatch from the Administrator of Griqua-Land West, from which it will be seen that the Acting President of the South African Republic, in reply to a communication from Major Lanyon, refused to acknowledge the Government of that Province.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 53.

Sir, *Kimberley, December* 3, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a translation of a despatch, which I have received from the Acting President of the Transvaal Republic, in reply to one I addressed to that Government respecting my arrival and assumption of the Government of this Province.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. OWEN LANYON.

His Excellency Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 53.

Honourable Sir, *Government Office, Pretoria, November* 27, 1875.

HEREWITH I have the honour to forward to your Honour the resolution of my Executive Council, dated the 25th November, 1875, Article 307, on the letter of his Honour, W. Owen Lanyon, dated the 17th November, 1875, notifying that his Honour had assumed the Government over the Province called Griqua-Land West.

Keeping in view the circumstances of the south westerly frontier of this Republic, the Executive Council resolved that they had no power to advise his Honour the Acting President to acknowledge the civility shown, by replying to the letter, considering that no Government at Griqua-Land West can be acknowledged by this Government, inasmuch as it interferes with the rights and independence of the South African Republic.

(Signed) "P. J. JOUBERT, *Acting State President.*
"SWART, *State Secretary.*
"P. J. FOURIE.
"S. J. P. KRUGER.
"C. J. JOUBERT."

(Signed) P. J. JOUBERT,
Acting State President.

By order.
(Signed) SWART, *State Secretary.*

His Honour W. Lanyon,
Administrator, Griqua-Land West.

No. 54.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 13, 1876.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 26th November,* forwarding an Address and Resolutions of the Legislative Council of Natal on the subject of the Conference of Delegates from the Colonies and States of South Africa, proposed in my despatch of the 4th of May last.†

With regard to the desire expressed by the Council, that Natal should be represented at the Conference by Delegates selected by that House, I had, in considering the question, anticipated that such might be their wish, and it will give me much pleasure to meet their views. If, therefore, as I think possible, a Conference is held this year in London, I shall be very happy to receive one or two unofficial members accompanying Mr. Shepstone.

If the numbers of the Conference shall be enlarged so as to enable one of these gentlemen to sit as a member, I will raise no objection to his doing so; and although it does not seem probable that the number can now be so enlarged, it may be well that the Council should name the person whom they would wish to see in that position.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 55.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 13, 1876.

I HAVE to request that you will publish at once, for general information, my despatch of this date,‡ respecting the delegation of two members of the Natal Council to attend any Conference which may take place upon South African affairs.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 56.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 13, 1876.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information, a copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal,§ on the subject of the Conference proposed in my despatch of the 4th May,† with a copy of the answer which I have returned to it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 57.

Colonial Office to His Honour President Burgers.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 21, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, for your information, in case you should not have already received it, a copy of a despatch addressed to the Administrator of Griqua-Land West, by the Acting President of the Transvaal Republic, with copies of the covering despatches.

2. Lord Carnarvon would have been glad if the Acting President and Executive Council had thought fit to make a more friendly communication to the Officer representing Her Majesty in Griqua-Land West, especially as by so doing they could not have prejudiced any well founded claims of the Republic.

3. His Lordship, however, still entertains the hope which he has frequently expressed, that the causes of misunderstanding may, in some considerable degree at all events, be removed by more direct and explicit communications between the Transvaal Republic and

* No. 45. † No. 1. ‡ No. 54. § No. 45.

Her Majesty's Government; and I am to take this opportunity of informing you that Lord Carnarvon has invited the President of the Orange Free State to meet him in this country at some convenient time in the spring of this year, and thinks it further probable that a meeting of delegates from South Africa may also assemble here at the same time.

4. On personal as well as on public grounds it would be highly satisfactory to Lord Carnarvon if your engagements should permit you to represent the Transvaal Republic on that occasion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 58.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 22, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 19th November,* transmitting a copy of your correspondence with President Brand on the subject of my despatch of the 31st August,† together with a sealed packet containing the President's reply, dated November 11th, a copy of which I inclose for your information.‡ The tone and general tenor of Mr. Brand's despatch are, I need hardly say, very satisfactory to me, and still further encourage me in the belief that there need be no great difficulty in arriving at a clear understanding on the questions now pending between this country and the Orange Free State, which it is most urgently necessary to settle.

2. In my despatch of the 31st August, (written at an earlier stage of the proceedings with regard to a Conference, the course of which has since been materially altered), I stated that I should not see my way to an advantageous discussion of such questions with him or his Delegate, until the Conference, which I then hoped to see convened in South Africa, had been held.

3. My subsequent communications have, however, explained that in view of all that has occurred, I am now of opinion that the preferable course will be for me to communicate personally in this country with such gentlemen as may be sent hither on behalf of the Colonies and States, and as it is not now contemplated that a Conference should assemble forthwith in South Africa, that reason for my hesitating to enter into direct personal communication with Mr. Brand no longer exists.

4. I have observed, with much pleasure, the readiness with which President Brand has accepted my statement that Her Majesty's Government can take no further steps in connection with those attempts at an arbitration which, notwithstanding the expenditure of much labour, have been productive of no practical result; and I may assure him that if negotiations of a different character are now opened, he will not find me wanting, either in that spirit of conciliation, or in that sincere desire to attain a speedy and effectual settlement, which he so justly urges as essential conditions of success.

5. In making this observation I have referred to myself, and I may at once say that attaching, as I do, the greatest importance to a really authoritative representation of the Governments concerned, I shall be prepared to act on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and consequently to advise the Queen to confer upon me the usual and necessary powers to represent this country in the event of President Brand being invested by his legislature with similar authority.

As I feel strongly convinced that both on public and personal grounds, President Brand will reciprocate my desire to be associated with him in this matter, I have ventured to assume that he will not delay to obtain the necessary Powers, and will make it convenient to visit England at no distant time. It is, I trust, unnecessary to assure him that whatever may be the result of any negotiations that may thus be carried on, it will be a pleasure to Her Majesty's Government to show him the consideration due to own personal eminence, no less than to the high position which he holds.

6. In another despatch I shall explain to you at length my reasons for continuing to think that a meeting should be held in this country at an early date, whether of a duly constituted Conference, or, at all events, of persons authorized to his give and receive explanations on matters of common interest.

7. President Brand has expressed his regret that his duty will not permit him to advise the Volksraad to consent that the question of the disputed territory of Griqua-Land West should be submitted to a Conference including the British Colonies, and he declares

* No. 40. † No. 12. ‡ Printed as Inclosure 3 in No. 40.

himself further unable to recommend that the Orange Free State should be represented at a Conference including a representative of Griqua-Land West. Subject, however, to these conditions, he is willing that his State should take part in a Conference upon the Native question and the trade in arms and ammunition.

8. The first of the objections which I have mentioned is happily disposed of by the consent of Mr. Brand to those direct negotiations which are of course in some respects preferble to the discussions of a Conference, especially as these would only be preliminary to further proceedings; and if I should succeed in coming to a satisfactory understanding with reference to the questions affecting Griqua-Land West, the second objection will obviously have also disappeared.

9. These two questions therefore being thus disposed of, if, as is possible, a Conference assembles here about the time of President Brand's visit, if he should be able to meet me here in the early part of this year, I still hope that he may take part in it: and, as it may be found that there are other questions besides those which he has specified (although those are of the gravest importance to all the South African Colonies and States) into the discussion of which he would desire to enter, I trust that he will not be needlessly embarrassed by restrictions as to the subjects to be entered into.

10. I have to request you to communicute at once this despatch to President Brand, with the request that he will acquaint you, as soon as he conveniently can, whether he acquiesces in my proposal that he should visit England this year as Plenipotentiary on behalf of the Orange Free State, and if so, at what time he anticipates that I may have the pleasure of seeing him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 59.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 24, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 16th and 24th November,* in which you report the further proceedings of the two Houses of the Cape Parliament in the Special Session convened for the purpose of considering my proposal for a Conference of the South African Colonies and States.

2. In the first of these despatches you transmit to me an Address adopted by the Legislative Council, declaring that the Conference is desirable, and that it is of the utmost importance to the Cape Colony that it should be represented at it; and you report the commencement and adjournment in the House of Assembly of a debate arising out of Mr. Molteno's notice of motion.

3. In the other despatch you inform me that after eight days' discussion decisive divisions were taken, and that, the Colonial Secretary's motion having been first got rid of, that of Mr. Watermeyer, in favour of appointing delegates to represent the Colony at the Conference, was next negatived by 35 to 22 votes, and finally Mr. Solomon's amendment, which then became the main question, was adopted by 36 to 22. I have further had the advantage of perusing the Report of the Debates as given in the Colonial newspapers; and I may here be permitted to express my sense of the ability with which, on the part of many of the speakers, these discussions have been conducted.

4. In thus reviewing the circumstances of this debate, and with every desire to touch as lightly as possible upon some of its incidents, I cannot entirely avoid all allusion to the motion of which Mr. Molteno gave notice immediately after the delivery of your opening Speech, and to the terms of which I felt myself bound, in my despatch No. 142 of the 7th December, to say that I should be compelled to take exception. I observe, however, that, on reflection, the language of that resolution was, no doubt through a conviction of its impropriety, modified, and I will therefore say little more than that I greatly regret that a gentleman holding the Queen's Commission as the leader of the Government in a very important Colony should have so imperfectly comprehended the nature and obligations of his position as to feel able to subscribe his name to a resolution reflecting so seriously on the servants of the Queen in this country, and charging them with conduct which, if it could be substantiated, would make them, in my opinion, unworthy of advising the Crown on this or any other subject.

5. I am aware of Mr. Molteno's ability, and of the position which he holds in the

* Nos. 38 and 41.

estimation of his fellow subjects in the Cape Colony, and I think it can only have been from a failure to understand the relations which must, both in language and in practice, subsist between the Imperial Government and the officers of a Colonial Government that he overlooked the fact that the terms of his motion were such as are, to the best of my belief, without parallel or precedent, even in cases which have been far more open to controversy than this can be said to be, and for obvious reasons are not adopted by persons continuing to hold office in Colonies under the Representatives of the Queen.

6. The recent prolonged discussions, however, both in and out of Parliament, will, I doubt not, have greatly contributed to explain to many to whom the subject was not familiar the true character and limits of Ministerial responsibility in a Colony under responsible Government; and, passing at once to the motion itself, it is my first duty to place it on record that nothing unconstitutional has been done or contemplated by Her Majesty's Government, nor has any "agitation been created and encouraged by them or in their name in opposition to the Colonial Government."

7. These words, which are those of Mr. Molteno's motion, whether as originally drawn or as amended, were of course, directed against Mr. Froude; and while I think it on the whole fair to that gentleman to leave it to him to explain (as he does very fully and ably in his report to me, of which a copy will be transmitted to you among the papers that will be laid before Parliament) the part which he has taken in these proceedings, it appears desirable that I should here state what has been his true position with reference to myself and to Her Majesty's Government.

8. In the 13th paragraph of my despatch of the 4th May last I stated that "it had given me much pleasure to learn that Mr. Froude had decided to revisit the Cape, and was willing to take a part in the Conference," at which I proposed he should represent this country. In the event of a Conference being then assembled, Mr. Froude would have occupied the position of a representative of Her Majesty's Government; but as no Conference has yet been agreed upon, he has of course at no time assumed any such function or responsibility. He has possessed from first to last my full confidence, accorded to him no less on account of his high character and ability, than because of the unhesitating earnestness with which he has contended for the promotion of South African interests and his general concurrence in my view of the manner in which those interests could best be advanced; and whilst unfettered in the exercise of his own discretion as to the events of the moment, with regard to which it is obvious that I could not give, and for which I purposely abstained from giving, detailed instructions, he has been able to explain the general tenor of my wishes and objects with an eloquence and fulness and ability to which, hereafter, if not now, ample credit, I am convinced, will be given. And now that his visit has terminated, I gladly take this opportunity to express my recognition of the great and lasting benefit which he has conferred upon South Africa by his untiring energy, by the high qualities which he has brought to bear on the particular question of the time, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, and by the clear and forcible manner in which, on many occasions, he has inculcated a policy and principles not unnaturally lost sight of by many under the more immediate pressure of local questions. And if, indeed, he has been misunderstood and misrepresented in some quarters, I trust that he will have been well rewarded by the knowledge that he was taking part in no common or insignificant question; and by the consciousness of having done his utmost to render those measures in which he has been engaged really beneficial to all concerned in them, of whatever nationality or race.

9. Nor ought I here to be silent on another point which as I am aware has excited some attention. During the course of local discussion every kind of position, duty, and function has been attributed to Mr. Froude, motives have been freely imagined, and many suppositions have been entertained which a little inquiry would have easily removed. It might, however, have been known by any one who cared to ascertain the fact, that Mr. Froude has acted in no capacity beyond that already indicated, and has received, in the strict sense of the word, no official instructions, and further that no formal correspondence has passed between him and this Department; for this reason, because I felt that all such correspondence ought to pass through you as the representative of the Crown and as the legitimate adviser of Her Majesty's Government. I have, therefore, throughout the discussion of this question addressed my despatches solely to you, with a request that you would communicate them to Mr. Froude as well as to your Ministers.

10. I was thus abundantly observant of the consideration due to the responsible Ministers of the principal dependency of the Crown in South Africa, and took care that they should, if they thought fit, be the channel through which the views of Her Majesty's Government might be made known to the people of the Cape Colony. But as the subjects to which my despatches related did not concern the Cape only, I did not think it right to leave it to your advisers to decide whether, or when, they should be

published, and I accordingly directed you to publish them at once for the general information of the various communities of South Africa.

11. The circumstances of the case would have fully justified this course, even if you had not, in addition to the office of Governor of the Cape Colony, held that of Her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa, in which capacity you are the ordinary and recognized means of communication between Her Majesty's Government and the neighbouring Republics, and in the discharge of which you are responsible to them alone. I am afraid however that it may not at all times have been sufficiently remembered that your duties as High Commissioner cannot be subordinated to the local policy of your advisers, and that even in matters affecting the Cape alone you have obligations to Her Majesty's Government which no Colonial Minister can expect you to overlook.

12. But however this may be, after the publication of my despatches, it soon became apparent that the true nature and object of my proposals was being misrepresented, and when Mr. Froude was strongly pressed in many quarters to explain what he understood to be their real meaning, I consider not only that he was, through the independence of his position, perfectly free to give such explanations as might appear to him to be necessary at a very critical moment, but that he would have done wrong had he refused them. On the other hand, I equally approve of his having declined repeated invitations of this nature after his construction of my objects had been sufficiently made known, whatever might be the local disappointment felt or expressed at his absence from public meetings held for the purpose of discussing these questions.

13. In short, being fully satisfied that no unconstitutional agitation has been carried on within the Cape Colony in connection with this question, I cannot but express my regret that expressions which, although indirectly, implied such a fact, were retained in the amendment adopted by the Assembly on the motion of Mr. Solomon. They are not consistent with the facts of the case, nor, as far as I understand the debate, with the general spirit in which this amendment was moved, and if so, they are, I venture to think, hardly worthy of the temper in which such a controversy as this deserved to be conducted. As, however, that amendment concludes with an offer to assist Her Majesty's Government in a matter of grave importance, on which the Assembly has since the establishment of responsible Government shown much indisposition to take any action, I gladly assume that its general intention is friendly, and in that feeling I earnestly desire to lay aside all past misunderstandings, and to consider only what course, as best alike in the interests of the Colony and the Empire, may be taken in the future.

14. And here I am bound to point out—although indeed them atter now appears to be more generally understood—a singular but absolute misconception of fact in the statement with which Mr. Solomon's amendment opens, that Her Majesty's Government have withdrawn their proposal for a Conference. Both in my despatch of October 22nd, and in my subsequent despatches on the subject, I have repeatedly stated that I do not think it desirable, after all the long and animated discussion of the last few months, that the first or preliminary meeting of delegates should take place without some more definite enunciation of the views of Her Majesty's Government on several questions, and that I conceive it to be most convenient for such explanations to be given in this country. Not only, indeed, do I decidedly adhere to the opinion that an early meeting is desirable, but I have before me a distinct resolution on the part of the Legislature of Natal in favour of the representation of that Colony at a Conference, together with cordial expressions of readiness from the Authorities of the Free State and the Transvaal Republic to attend it, and it therefore only remains to decide what may be the most suitable time and place for such a meeting.

15. I have invited President Brand to visit this country at an early date, in order to confer with me respecting the claims of his State in connection with Griqualand West, pending a settlement of which he feels unable to take part in a Conference so far as the affairs of that province are concerned. I am disposed to hope that some friendly arrangement may be come to with the Free State; but anyhow, in view of the resolution of the Assembly, and the consequent offer of your Ministers to advise and assist Her Majesty's Government as to Griqua-Land West, I think it due to them to invite them to consider whether some competent representative of the Cape Government should not be present in this country to consult with me on this subject while President Brand, or whoever may represent the Free State, is here. Being on the spot, you will be able to ascertain when that is likely to be, and to make such arrangements as they may consider desirable.

16. It is, then, my hope that an arrangement may be shortly made for the holding of a Conference in London, probably to follow upon the communications which I have proposed to President Brand. As I have never pressed upon the Cape Government, so I now desire to avoid the least semblance of pressing upon them, an attendance at the Conference. I

merely think it right to say that if any person or persons duly authorized on behalf of the Colony, who may be sent to this country with reference to these Griqua-Land negotiations, should desire, or be empowered further to attend the discussions of the Conference that will probably take place, he or they will, so far as I am concerned, have every facility for doing so. And, although I should not now repeat so obvious a statement except for the frequent, and to me incomprehensible misconceptions on the subject, I must add that nothing said or done at such a Conference will bind any of the Governments or Legislatures who may be represented at it, and that it will be for each Legislature to decide whether any measure which a Conference may agree to propose shall be accepted.

17. I must not conclude without some observations respecting that important question of Confederation, which has engaged so much public attention in South Africa. I understand that some persons have considered that in my despatch of October 22 I have too readily assumed that the Cape is prepared to affirm the present expediency of Confederation, and even that I have indicated an intention of pressing that policy upon the Colony. It is true that in that despatch, as in more than one which you have subsequently received, I gave especial prominence to this question; so I did also in my first despatch suggesting a Conference, for I have felt it to be the question in the presence of which all others are of secondary importance.

18. In your despatch of October 20, written at almost the same time as mine of the 22nd, you yourself say, "the feeling of the country has been so loudly expressed in most districts in favour of the proposals for a Conference, that I cannot but think that if reciprocal sentiments exist in the Republics such a Conference will, ere long, be held, and the Confederation of South African States and Colonies under the British flag, for which your Lordship is so earnestly labouring, be accomplished."

19. I trust this may be so. That the two Republics should see their way, on fair and honourable terms, to resume their connection with the British Crown, from which they were unfortunately separated many years since, would be a result of the highest and most unquestionable value; that they should even enter into a cordial and intimate alliance with that Empire in which I firmly believe their surest interests to be bound up, would, in my eyes, be an object in the next degree desirable.

20. But in any case I continue to think that no proper and convenient opportunity of studying this great question should be lost, and that whenever Her Majesty's Government can meet with representatives from the Governments concerned, or whenever they may agree to consult together on subjects of common interest, the principles and bearings of Confederation may properly be considered. While, however, in consequence of the recent discussions, the present time appears to me peculiarly opportune for laying down the outlines of such a scheme, I am, as I always have been, very far from desiring to press any Government or Legislature to commit itself finally to so grave a step as that of Confederation, without clearly understanding what it implies.

21. I entertain no doubt that, when its operation is so understood, not only those who are most anxious for the strengthening and consolidation of Colonial and Imperial interests, but many of those also who now shrink from the idea of a new and untried form of Government, will recognize from every point of view the value of such a policy as I desire to see adopted. But in order to be successful and enduring, Confederation should be the result of a clear conviction on the part of each State entering into it, that its political, social, and material interests, as a whole, will be advanced, and that those minor objections which always present themselves when any large scheme is proposed, and which, at first sight, even appear to constitute serious obstacles, can be satisfactorily disposed of.

22. I will, in conclusion, only add, by way of recapitulation of what I have already said, that, putting aside any objections I may have to the language in which the Resolution of the House of Assembly is couched, I accept it with satisfaction as a very substantial concession to the Imperial Government on points of real importance. Not only has the House declined to place on record the statement, which would have been neither accurate nor becoming, that the Imperial Government has been connected with an unconstitutional agitation, but it has accepted, in terms which I have no doubt the Colony will understand to imply substantial co-operation, the duty which I have repeatedly urged on your Government of redeeming those pledges which were given by a former Parliament, and in consequence of which Griqua-Land West was brought under British rule.

23. This resolution has, I hope, materially advanced the final settlement of a difficult question, and I am sincerely obliged to the Assembly for a decision which embodies one of the first and principal results which I had thought a Conference likely to bring about. And as regards the representation of the Cape at a Conference (for the objection to the holding of any Conference at all was of course an error which I need not notice), I understand the Colonial Government to be left free to act at any future time as it may deem best.

24. I trust that on reflection this result will appear as satisfactory to those who voted for Mr. Watermeyer's amendment as it does to myself, and that the people generally will, at least, feel that their various interests and requirements are now much better understood, both here and in the Colony, than they had been before. The termination of the late debates in Parliament closes the most important era which has occurred in the history, not only of the Cape Colony, but of South Africa. It is most essential that the grave questions which have been raised should now be calmly and deliberately considered in all their aspects. If this is undertaken in a generous and ungrudging spirit, it is not unreasonable to hope that the scattered communities of South Africa, now weakened by their isolation and retarded by conflicting interests, will, at no distant day, be united into one of the most considerable dependencies of the British Crown.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 60.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 24, 1876.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 4th of December,* transmitting a minute from your Responsible Advisers, with a resolution of the House of Assembly, in which they express their opinion "that the Government and Parliament should, if it be desired by the Imperial Government, give it their counsel and assistance in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to the territory known as Griqua-Land West."

In the absence of any declaration as to the nature of the assistance which your Ministers feel themselves authorized to give, I can only conclude that the resolution would not have been adopted by the House and accepted by the Ministers, unless in each case some substantial co-operation had been intended.

I shall be much assisted by some further indication of the views of your Ministers, and in another despatch which you will receive herewith, I have suggested the manner in which it appears to me that the subject may be most conveniently taken in hand, namely, by the visit to this country of some person duly empowered by your Government to confer with me on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

---

* No. 48.

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the proposed Conference of Delegates on Affairs of South Africa.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. February 1876.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

195

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO THE

AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

[In continuation of C. 1401 of February 1876.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 8, 1876.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1876.

[C.—1631.] *Price* 1*s.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
1	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Jan. 4, 1876 (Rec. Feb. 2)	Forwards Memorandum by himself and Minute by Cape Ministry on the suggestion for a Conference in London on the subject of South African Confederation	1
2	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Feb. 3, 1876 (Rec. Mar. 3)	Forwards correspondence with President Brand respecting the survey of the boundary line between Griqua-Land West and the Orange Free State	2
3	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Mar. 14, 1876	Acknowledging receipt of his despatch of 3rd February, forwarding correspondence with President Brand	6
4	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Feb. 25, 1876 (Rec. Mar. 22)	Reports having communicated Lord Carnarvon's despatch of 22nd January to President Brand. The Volksraad of Orange Free State have empowered the President to settle all disputes. He will sail for England on 15th April	7
5	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Feb. 25, 1876 (Rec. Mar. 22)	Forwards despatch from the Administrator of Griqua-Land West on the subject of the boundary dispute with the Orange Free State	7
6	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Mar. 28, 1876	Acknowledges receipt of his despatch of 25th February respecting visit of President Brand to England	9
7	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Mar. 3, 1876 (Rec. Mar. 30)	Forwards despatches from President Brand announcing his intention to leave Cape Town for England on 10th April	9
8	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Mar. 8, 1876 (Rec. Apr. 4)	Forwarding Resolutions adopted at a public meeting at Grahams Town in favour of policy of Confederation and separate representation of the Eastern Province ..	10
9	Foreign Office	Apr. 4, 1876	Forwards a letter addressed to the Earl of Derby by President Brand	11
10	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Mar. 16, 1876 (Rec. Apr. 11)	Forwards Ministerial Minute in reply to Lord Carnarvon's despatch of 24th January, on the subject of Mr. Froude's proceedings in the Cape Colony, and the subsequent debate in the Colonial Parliament on Lord Carnarvon's proposals	12
11	J. Froude, Esq.	Apr. 18, 1876	Observations upon the Minute of the Cape Ministry forwarded in Sir H. Barkly's despatch of 16th March	15
12	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Apr. 19, 1876	Acknowledging receipt of Resolutions passed at a meeting at Grahams Town	18
13	To J. A Froude, Esq. ..	Apr. 20, 1876	Forwarding copy of Resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Grahams Town ..	18
14	W. A. Harris, Esq.	Mar. 17, 1876 (Rec. Apr. 20)	Enclosing Resolutions passed at a public meeting at Port Elizabeth in favour of Confederation and the separation of the Eastern Province	18

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
15	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Mar. 22, 1876 (Rec. Apr. 20)	Forwarding copies of the above Resolutions	19
16	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Mar. 24, 1876 (Rec. Apr. 20)	Forwarding despatch from President Brand announcing the names of the Commission appointed to administer the Government of the Orange Free State during his absence ..	19
17	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Apr. 26, 1876	Acknowledging receipt of despatch sending Resolutions of public meeting at Port Elizabeth	20
18	To President Brand	May 3, 1876	In answer to his letter of 16th February to Lord Derby, Lord Carnarvon looks forward to an early meeting, and will therefore postpone discussion of matters referred to in that letter	20
19	Foreign Office	May 6, 1876	Inclosing letter and telegram from President Brand announcing his visit to England. Should he desire an interview with Lord Derby it is proposed to refer him to Lord Carnarvon	20
20	President Brand	May 11, 1876	Forwards Resolution of the Volksraad and asks when it will be convenient to Lord Carnarvon to meet him	21
21	To President Brand	May 13, 1876	Lord Carnarvon will receive him at Colonial Office on Monday next at 3·30 P.M. ..	22
22	President Brand	May 13, 1876	Will meet Lord Carnarvon at time appointed . .	22
23	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Apr. 20, 1876 (Rec. May 22)	Forwarding despatch from Administrator of Griqua-Land West, with letter from Mr. Orpen in reply to the remarks on his proceedings in Mr. Froude's Report of 10th January	23
24	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Apr. 24, 1876 (Rec. May 22)	Forwarding copy of resolutions passed at public meetings held at Somerset East and King William's Town in favour of South African Confederation	24
25	To J. A. Froude, Esq. ..	May 25, 1876	Inclosing for his observations the despatch forwarding letter from Mr. Orpen in reference to his Report of 10th January ..	26
26	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	May 5, 1876 (Rec. June 2)	Forwarding despatch from Administrator of Griqua-Land West, with Memorandum by the Surveyor-General, respecting the boundary with the Orange Free State	26
27	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	June 2, 1876	Acknowledges despatch forwarding resolutions passed at meetings at Somerset East and King William's Town	27
28	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	May 9, 1876 (Rec. June 2)	Forwards resolutions of public meeting at Fort Beaufort in favour of Confederation and separate representation of the Eastern Province	27
29	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	June 8, 1876	Acknowledges receipt of the above	28
30	Quaggas Flats Farmers' Association	May 1, 1876 (Rec. June 8)	Resolutions adopted by the Quaggas Flats Farmers' Association at a meeting held at the township of Paterson, expressing thanks to Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Froude for their exertions on behalf of the Colony ..	28
31	President Brand	June 8, 1876	Urging claims of Orange Free State to portion of Griqua-Land West, but expressing willingness to take Albania in exchange for the Campbell Lands	29

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
32	To President Brand	June 17, 1876	Lord Carnarvon cannot discuss the claims of the Orange Free State to Griqua-Land West, and hopes Mr. Brand will suggest some compromise not involving any cession of territory. Indicates certain principles upon which he is prepared to negotiate ..	30
33	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	June 20, 1876	Requests him to acknowledge the receipt by Lord Carnarvon of the resolutions of the Quagga Flats Farmers' Association ..	32
34	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	May 19, 1876 (Rec. June 20)	Forwarding resolutions passed at a public meeting at Port Alfred in favour of Confederation and separate representation of the Eastern Province	33
35	President Brand	June 21, 1876	Will waive the claim of the Orange Free State to the Diamond Fields upon payment of an adequate some of money. Indicates boundary line to which he is prepared to agree. When territorial question is settled, will be prepared to attend a conference about an uniform native law and the trade in arms and ammunition	33
36	To President Brand	June 30, 1876	Cannot accept the propositions contained in the President's letter of 21st June, but hopes he will still be able to agree to some arrangement more in accordance with the principles laid down in Lord Carnarvon's letter of 17th June	37
37	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	June 30, 1876	Acknowledges despatch forwarding resolutions passed at Port Alfred	38
38	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	May 30, 1876 (Rec. July 3)	Forwards resolution of Legislative Council, taking exception to assumption in Sir H. Barkly's despatch of December 4, 1875, as to concurrence of that body in the offer of the House of Assembly in regard to the Griqua-Land West difficulty	39
39	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	June 5, 1876 (Rec. July 3)	Forwards notice of motion given by Mr. Molteno in the House of Assembly relative, more particularly, to his proposed mission to England in connection with the Conference question	40
40	President Brand	July 3, 1876	Suggests a fresh boundary line between Orange Free State and Griqua-Land West ..	41
41	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	June 9, 1876 (Rec. July 4)	Forwards resolutions passed by the Congress of Delegates from various Farmers' Associations held at Queen's Town in favour of Confederation and separate representation of the Eastern Province	41
42	To President Brand	July 5, 1876	Lord Carnarvon will be glad to see him at the Colonial Office on the 6th instant ..	42
43	President Brand	July 5, 1876	Will meet Lord Carnarvon as appointed ..	42
44	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	June 14, 1876 (Rec. July 10)	Reporting proceedings in the House of Assembly on Mr. Molteno's motion relative to his visit to England	43
45	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	July 12, 1876	In reply to despatch of the 5th June, states that it will give Lord Carnarvon much pleasure to see Mr. Molteno in England ..	46
46	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	July 15, 1876	Acknowledging receipt of resolutions of Congress of Delegates of Farmers' Associations.	46

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
47	President Brand	July 17, 1876	Asks favourable consideration for the rights of those persons who, at the time of annexation of Griqua-Land West, were in occupation and possession of their farms by virtue of British land certificates and Orange Free State titles	46
48	President Brand	July 18, 1876	Brings under notice the claim of the Orange Free State to receive a certain portion of the Customs' dues of the Cape and Natal ..	46
49	President Brand	July 19, 1876	States that he has been empowered by the Volksraad to take part in a Conference in London, or to appoint some one to represent the Orange Free State, on the questions of the sale of arms and ammunition, and a uniform native law; but that he cannot enter upon the question of Confederation ..	47
50	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	July 19, 1876	Informing him of the substance of the agreement with President Brand as to the ownership and boundaries of Griqua-Land West..	47
51	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	June 20, 1876	Reporting passing of a Resolution by the Legislative Council approving of Mr Molteno's visit to England	48
52	Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	June 8, 1876 (Rec. July 20)	Notifying the holding of a special Session of the Legislative Council and the selection of Mr. Akerman and Mr. Robinson as unofficial delegates to represent Natal at the proposed Conference in London	50
53	To President Brand	July 22, 1876	Lord Carnarvon will not fail to give full consideration to the rights of the persons referred to in the President's letter of 17th July ..	53
54	To President Brand.. ..	July 27, 1876	Acknowledges his letter of 19th July as to Conference. Lord Carnarvon hopes the President will attend himself at first and nominate some one to represent him after his departure	53
55	President Brand	July 27, 1876	Acknowledging receipt of Lord Carnarvon's letter of 22nd July	53
56	President Brand	July 29, 1876	Will attend any Conference which may be held before 20th August. After that date will appoint some one in his stead	53
57	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	July 4, 1876 (Rec. July 31)	Forwarding petition from Griqua-Land West protesting against annexation either to the Cape Colony or either of the neighbouring Republics	54
58	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	July 5, 1876 (Rec. July 31)	Forwarding Resolutions passed by the Colonial Parliament and reporting immediate departure of Mr. Molteno for England . ..	57
59	Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	June 29, 1876 (Rec. July 31)	Announcing the intended departure for England of Mr. Shepstone and the two non-official delegates to the Conference ..	58
60	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	July 6, 1876 (Rec. July 31)	Forwarding Resolutions of public meetings at Somerset East and Port Elizabeth on subjects of Confederation and separate representation of Eastern Province	59
61	To President Brand	Aug. 1, 1876	Informing him that the Conference will meet at the Colonial Office on 3rd August ..	61
62	To T. Shepstone, Esq., C.M.G., J. Akerman, Esq., and J. Robinson, Esq.	Aug. 1, 1876	Ditto	61
63	To the Hon. J. C. Molteno ..	Aug. 2, 1876	Informing him that the Conference will meet at the Colonial Office on 3rd of August ..	61

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
64	Charles Cowen, Esq. ..	July 1, 1876 (Rec. Aug. 2)	Forwarding Resolutions of public meeting at Port Elizabeth.	62
65	.. .. ..	Aug. 3, 1876	Speech of the Earl of Carnarvon on South African Affairs	62
66	The Hon. J. C. Molteno ..	Aug. 3, 1876	Declines to attend the Conference	67
67	To the Hon. J. C. Molteno ..	Aug. 5, 1876	Expressing the hope that he will attend the Conference for the purpose of affording information	67
68	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 5, 1876	Explaining the details of the arrangement with President Brand and inclosing copies of the Memoranda	68
69	To Major Lanyon, C.M.G. ..	Aug. 5, 1876	Inclosing a copy of the above despatch ..	72
70	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 5, 1876	In acknowledgment of, and reply to, despatch of 30th May	72
71	To the Hon. J. C. Molteno ..	Aug. 5, 1876	Informing him of the terms of arrangement with President Brand. Asks for his opinion as to course to be adopted by Cape Government with regard to Griqua-Land West ..	72
72	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Aug. 6, 1876	Reports that the two delegates from Natal have been admitted to the Conference	73
73	The Hon. J. C. Molteno ..	Aug. 7, 1876	Declines to attend the Conference for the purpose of giving information .. .	73
74	The Secretary to the Conference to the Honourable J. C. Molteno	Aug. 8, 1876	Forwards Resolution of Conference inviting him to discuss the question of the trade in arms. Lord Carnarvon is very anxious that he should agree to do so	74
75	President Brand	Aug. 8, 1876	Nominates Mr. J. De Villiers or Mr. J. G. Stegman to act on behalf of the Orange Free State in marking off the "boundary line"	74
76	The Honourable J. C. Molteno	Aug. 10, 1876	Acknowledges receipt of letter announcing settlement with President Brand. In the circumstances is not prepared to enter upon a discussion of the measures to be adopted with regard to Griqua-Land West ..	75
77	The Honourable J. C. Molteno	Aug. 10, 1876	Declines to attend Conference to discuss question of trade in arms	76
78	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	July 13, 1876 (Rec. Aug, 11)	Forwards petition from inhabitants of Port Elizabeth praying that Mr. Paterson may be received as their Representative at any Conference in London	76
79	To President Brand ..	Aug. 12, 1876	In reply to his letter of 18th July. Cannot consent to give up to the Free State any portion of the Customs dues of the Cape or Natal. Urges the President to consider the question of Confederation	78
80	To the Hon. J. C. Molteno ..	Aug. 14, 1876	Informs him of resolution of the Conference expressing regret at his refusal to assist in considering the "arms question"	79
81	J. Standen, Esq.	July 10, 1876 (Rec. Aug. 14)	Forwarding Resolutions passed by a public meeting at Aliwal North in favour of Confederation	80
82	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	July 21, 1876 (Rec. Aug. 14)	Forwarding Resolutions of public meeting at Aliwal North	80

Further Correspondence relating to Affairs of South Africa.

(In continuation of C. 1401 of February 1876.)

No. 1.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received February 2.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, January 4, 1876.*

I HAVE the honour to state, as desired by your Lordship's despatch of the 15th November, immediate publicity was given to another despatch of the same date,* respecting the possible expediency of holding a meeting in London of those best qualified to represent the views of the South African Colonies and States on the subject of Confederation.

2. The opinions on this point, indicated by the supporters of a Conference in South Africa, were, as your Lordship has been since made aware, somewhat divided when the first intimation was conveyed to Parliament in a despatch of the 22nd October,† and as yet no opportunity has occurred for any general expression of feeling out of doors by that party.

3. With the assurances which your Lordship now so explicitly gives as to the proceedings at the proposed Conference being simply deliberative, and in no way binding on any Government or Legislature represented at it, it is hard to conceive what possible objection can exist to the proposition.

4. Finding, however, that notwithstanding my representations to this effect, my Ministers, looking to the terms of the resolutions passed by the Assembly at the recent Parliamentary Session, were still reluctant to commit themselves, I deemed it incumbent, prior to the departure of last mail to address a memorandum to the Premier in order to elicit a decision of some sort.

5. Mr. Molteno was not in a position to reply at that time, but I have this day received a Ministerial Minute, of which I have the honour to transmit copy. It will be seen from it that, whilst holding that no decided step can be taken as to sending home delegates until Parliament meets again, Mr. Molteno, with the assent of his colleagues, is not unwilling, under authority of the resolution in regard to the Griqua-Land West dispute, to proceed to England to talk over the matter with your Lordship, in the event of a favourable response being given to the communication made in my despatch of the 4th December.‡

6. Trusting that this intimation will, on the whole, be considered satisfactory, and that Mr. Molteno's visit may pave the way for a clearer comprehension and juster appreciation in this Colony of the wishes and aims of the Imperial Government,

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

* Nos. 27 and 28 of C. 1399 of February 1876.

† No. 26 of same Paper.

‡ No. 48 of same Paper.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Memorandum for the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

THE despatch from the Secretary of State of 15th ultimo appears to me to require some answer from this Government, not merely on the score of courtesy, but of consistency with the position taken up by the majority of the House of Assembly. That position was, that Lord Carnarvon had, in his previous despatch of 22nd October, withdrawn the original proposition for a Conference in South Africa, without substituting any other of a definite nature in its stead; following this reasoning, it seems clear that his Lordship, in his last despatch, does distinctly suggest a less formal meeting to be held in London, under his own auspices, for the purpose of receiving a fuller explanation of the views of the Imperial Government, and of carrying on a friendly discussion, by which no State or Colony is to be committed in any way.

I think this Government is bound to state in reply to so fair and moderate an invitation whether it will be prepared to send Representatives, or, if not, whether it will recommend Parliament at its next Session to sanction such a course. Another alternative would be to engage to send home some duly-authorized person to confer—in virtue of the resolution passed by the Assembly—on the affairs of Griqua-Land West alone.

I shall be glad to be favoured with the views of the Cabinet on this Memorandum, if possible, before the departure of the next mail.

H. B.

December 22, 1875.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Minute.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape of Good Hope, January 4, 1876.

MINISTERS, in returning the Right Honourable the Secretary of State's despatch of the 15th November last, beg to state that the suggestion as to holding a meeting of delegates in London on the subject of a Confederation of the South African Colonies and States will receive their careful consideration, but looking at the proceedings of the Parliament of this Colony it is manifest that no decided step can be taken until it meets again.

With regard, however, to the resolution of the Honourable the House of Assembly, expressing its opinion that the Government and Parliament should, if it be desired by the Imperial Government, give it their counsel and assistance in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to the territory known as Griqua-Land West, the Colonial Secretary, in the event of a favourable response being given by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will probably proceed to England in order to discuss the matter with his Lordship.

(Signed) J. C. MOLTENO.

No. 2.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received March 3.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, February* 3, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copies of correspondence which has passed between President Brand and myself respecting the survey of the boundary line between Griqua-Land West and the Orange Free State.

2. It will be remembered that during Mr. Brand's illness in 1873, I had arranged with the Commissioners who administered the Government, that, with a view to put an end to the disputes which had arisen as to where the line proclaimed by me in October 1871 would actually run, a joint Commission should be nominated to verify the position of Ramah, David's Graf, Platberg, mentioned in the Proclamation, and to beacon off the intermediate spaces, but that, on his Honour's recovery, he refused to confirm the arrangement, as interfering with the proposal for a general arbitration on all matters in dispute.

3. Nothing further was done at that time in the hope that such an arbitration would be agreed on, and the question as to boundaries remained in abeyance until after the passing of the first Land Court Bill, when the Lieutenant-Governor, considering it essential, in order to enable the Court to adjudicate, that the frontier farms of the Province should be surveyed and the line laid down, resolved, with the advice of his Executive Council, that the work should be entrusted to Mr. Ford, who, as Head Surveyor during the time of the Orange River Sovereignty, and since resident in the country, was cognizant of past transactions and on good terms with the neighbouring Boers.

4. My subsequent assumption of the Government of Griqua-Land West and the steps I felt it my duty to take in regard to the Land Court, caused some delay in carrying out this Resolution, but it was brought to my notice by the Surveyor-General as soon as the Ordinance was finally passed,—and, after further consultation with the Executive Council, I gave orders, before leaving Kimberley, that it should be acted upon, but with the greatest caution and forbearance.

5. This was accordingly done, and information of much importance to the Land Court acquired on the spot and duly placed on record, but exaggerated rumours of Mr. Ford's proceedings appear subsequently to have reached the President, and led to the correspondence now forwarded. I trust it may, however, be considered as virtually brought to a termination by the explanations and assurances conveyed to his Honour in my last letter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

Sir, *Bloemfontein, November* 16, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency that I have been informed that Mr. Land-Surveyor Ford is busy surveying a line by which still further encroachment will be made on the territory of the Orange Free State than was done by your Excellency's Proclamation of the 27th October, 1871, against which our Government protested, and by which line, amongst others, the farm Doornbult, which was granted by the British Land Certificate No. 87, issued by Major Warden on the 19th December, 1848, to Gideon Joubert, will be cut off from the Orange Free State, to which it belongs.

I inclose copy of the above-mentioned Land Certificate.

Trusting that your Excellency will cause the necessary inquiry to be made, and will give such instructions as will prevent any further encroachment on the rights of our burghers and the territory of the State,

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Her Majesty's High Commissioner, Cape Town.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Town, November* 29, 1875.

I beg to acknowledge your Honour's letter of the 16th instant, bringing to my notice that the line, now being surveyed by Mr. Land-Surveyor Ford, is not in conformity with that laid down in my Proclamation of the 27th October, 1871, inasmuch as it will cut off from the Orange Free State, amongst others, the farm Doornbult, held under a certificate issued in 1848 by Major Warden, as British Resident, which was not, if I understood your Honour's allegation correctly, included in the boundaries claimed as Captain Waterboer's.

2. In reply, I have the honour to state that, although I cannot admit that the fact of Major Warden's certificate having, at some long subsequent period, been noted in the Land Register of the Republic affords proof of sovereignty over the country in which the farm is situated, I will, as requested, cause inquiry to be made with regard to the line Mr. Ford is surveying, and acquaint your Honour with the result as soon as I receive a report on the subject from his Excellency the Administrator of Griqua-Land West.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY,
Governor of Griqua-Land West and High Commissioner.

His Honour President Brand,
&c. &c. &c

Sir, *Government House, Cape Town, December* 30, 1875.

Having, in accordance with the promise in my letter of the 27th ultimo, written to inquire whether any deviation from the boundary line of Griqua-Land West, laid down in my Proclamation of the 27th October, 1871, had been made by Mr. Ford in his recent surveys, I have received a reply from the Administrator of that Province, of which I inclose copy, from which your Honour will perceive that great pains have been taken by the Surveyor-General to ensure the strictest adherence to the terms of the Proclamation in question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY,
Governor of Griqua-Land West and High Commissioner.

His Honour the President of the
Orange Free State.

Sir, *Kimberley, December* 15, 1875.

In reply to your Excellency's despatch of the 30th ultimo, respecting the boundary line between the Orange Feee State and Griqua-Land West, I have the honour to transmit a copy of a Minute from the Surveyor-General, from which your Excellency will perceive that no attempt whatever has been made to depart from the terms of the Proclamation of 1871.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. OWEN LANYON.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B,
Her Majesty's High Commissioner, Cape Town.

Notes.

Proclamation No. 67, of 1871, defines the boundary in question as being a straight line from Ramah to David's Graf, and from thence another straight line to Platberg. I personally pointed out to Messrs. Ford and Mintern, the surveyor's employed, the spring at Ramah, and instructed them to define by beacons a line from that point to David's Graf, which point I also personally pointed out to them. From David's Graf to Platberg I had myself triangulated carefully in 1872, and caused a pile to be erected at the latter spot. I gave the surveyors the necessary data for the relative positions of David's Graf and Platberg, and instructed them to define that line in a similar manner. Starting with my data the degree of precision with which the alignment strikes the pile at Platberg, will confirm the accuracy of my triangulation or the reverse.

No attempt whatever has been made to depart from the terms of the Proclamation, but, on the contrary, great pains has been taken in the investigation of the exact localities indicated.

(Signed) FRANCIS H. S. ORPEN,
Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office,
December 11, 1875.

Sir, *Bloemfontein, January* 19, 1876.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 30th ultimo.

Whilst the Government of the Orange Free State fully adhere to their protest of the 4th December, 1871, and cherish the hope that the long-pending question of the right and title to the territory where the Diamond Fields are situated may soon be amicably settled, they have the honour to observe that the line recently surveyed and the beacons erected by Mr. Ford make a further encroachment upon the territory of this State than was done by your Excellency's Proclamation of the 27th October, 1871, and cut through, as I have been informed, several British Land-Certificate farms which have for a long series of years, both before the discovery of diamonds and since your Excellency's Proclamation, remained in the undisturbed possession of the owners and under the jurisdiction of our Government; amongst others I may mention the British Land-Certificate farm Doornbult, granted in December, 1848, to Mr. Gideon Joubert, to which reference has already been made in my letter of the 8th ultimo.

The farm Olifantsfontein, granted on the 16th December, 1848, by British Land

Certificate, to A. H. Bain, and transferred in the Deeds Registry Office of the Orange River Sovereignty, on the 4th August, 1852, to Johannes Jacobus Wessels. On this farm the Orange Free State post-office has continued to remain, and has been recognized by your Excellency's Government even after the withdrawal of our Government under the before-mentioned protest of the 4th December, 1871.

The farm Benaauwdesfontein, granted by British Land Certificate, on the 16th December, 1848, to Joh. Otto, and sold and transferred in the office of the Registrar of Deeds of the Orange River Sovereignty on the 17th October, 1849, to John Coetzee.

The farm Rolfontein, granted by British Land Certificate on the 16th December, 1848, to Daniel Verwey, and sold, by order of the Combined Court of the Orange River Sovereignty, on the 6th May, 1850, and transferred in the office of the Registrar of Deeds of the Orange River Sovereignty on the 2nd April, 1851.

The British Land Certificate farm Welgeval, granted on the 18th December, 1848, to Frans. J. Joubert.

The British Land Certificate farm Bezuidenhoutskraal, granted on the 18th December, 1841, to Frans. J. Joubert.

The British Land Certificate farm Mingeacht, granted on the 18th December, 1848, to Izaak Jacob Joubert.

The British Land Certificate farm Kareelaagte, granted on the 19th December, 1848, conditionally that it should not fall within the Griqua boundary line.

The farm Zoutpan, sold with certain lines by Captain Adam Kok to the Government of the Orange Free State for the sum of 3,000*l.* sterling, on the 14th January, 1861, and sold and transferred by this Government, on the 31st October, 1863, to James Dick, and by him, on the 5th June, 1869, to Fergus Conn, who sold, on the 21st September, 1870, to Hendrik du Toit Hendrik son, who sold part thereof, on the 3rd September, 1873, to D. J. A. van Niekerk.

And the following farms granted by Captain Adam Kok to subjects of his, who sold and transferred to subjects of this State, namely:—

Rietput, granted by Captain Adam Kok to Jacob Kruger, one of his subjects, who sold, on the 26th December, 1856, one portion to Stephanus Jacobs for 300*l.*, and another on the 22nd December, 1857, to John Openshaw, for 825*l.*

Witdam, granted on the 15th June, 1846, by Captain Adam Kok to Christian Bok, who sold it to Barend Johannes Kouse.

Witput, granted by Captain Adam Kok to Jan Pienaar (Barend son), and sold and transferred by him, on the 2nd April, 1855, to Thos. H. Linden.

The Government of the Orange Free State have the honour further to observe that the line surveyed by Mr. Ford, without any notice having been given to the Government of this State, differs materially from the line claimed by his Excellency Lieutenant-General Hay, in his letter of the 15th September, 1870, and described as extending from "Ramah, on the Orange River, to David's Graf, near the confluence of the Riet and Modder Rivers, and thence to Platberg, on the Vaal River," that it differs from the line described in paragraph 12 of his Excellency's letter of the 23rd October, 1871, as from Ramah to David's Graf, at which spot, as well as further on in the direction of Platberg (and leaving Dutoit's Pan six miles to the west), the original beacons have been recently ascertained to exist by a surveyor, whom I employed to search for them, and that it also differs from the line described in your Excellency's Proclamation, on the west, to the point nearest to Ramah on the east, thence in a northerly direction to David's Graf, near the junction of the Modder and Riet Rivers, thence in a straight line in a northerly direction to the summit of Platberg.

The Government of the Orange Free State contest the accuracy of the points taken by Messrs. Orpen and Ford as David's Graf. For the spot which has always been admitted and recognized as David's Graf, is situated near the junction of the Riet and Modder Rivers, whilst the point taken by these gentlemen as David's Graf is close to the village of Jacobsdal. They also dispute the correctness of the point taken by Mr. Orpen as the summit of Platberg. For the pile erected by him is on a rising ground, about five miles to the east of Leeuwrand, instead of being on the summit of the mountain, generally known amongst the old residents by the name of Platberg.

The Government of the Orange Free State, without in any way recognizing the line claimed by your Excellency's Proclamation of the 27th October, 1871, and adhering as they do to their protest of the 4th December, 1871, hereby again solemnly protest with this Government against the loss and damage which have been already ascertained, and which may yet result from this further encroachment on the rights of the Orange Free State Government, and the property of their burghers and subjects, in the confident hope that the time is not far distant when full redress will be granted to them

by Her Majesty's Government for the wrong and injury of which they believe they have just reason to complain.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Her Majesty's High Commissioner, Cape Town.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Town, January* 31, 1876.

BY last post I received your Honour's despatch of the 19th instant, in support of the allegation that the line recently surveyed by Mr. Ford encroaches on the boundary of the Orange Free State, as deducible from my Proclamation of the 27th October, 1871.

2. It is scarcely necessary for me again to disclaim on the part of the Government of Griqua-Land West any intention or wish of this kind.

3. On the establishment of a Court to decide on claims to land in that province, it became absolutely necessary to ascertain on the ground where the line, as proclaimed by me, would run, in order that the Court might know the limits of its jurisdiction, and be in a position to deal with such questions of disputed ownership within them as might be brought before it by private parties.

4. Mr. Ford was employed to make the requisite survey, and I doubt not performed the duty conscientiously and according to the best information he could procure. As your Honour had declined some time before to concur in a special Joint Commission for the purpose of identifying the principal points, notice was not given you of his proceedings, by which, of course, the rights of the Free State Government are in no way compromised.

5. I regret that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details of those proceedings to be in a position to reply to the specific objections now urged by your Honour against them without a fresh reference to his Excellency the Administrator of Griqua-Land West.

6. I trust, however, that the delay thus occasioned will not be of much consequence; nor, indeed, can I understand how loss or damage can accrue to any one from the mere fact of Mr. Ford having erected certain beacons along what he conceives to be the correct line between the two States.

7. I believe that a large amount of evidence, both documentary and oral, has been adduced in the Land Court in connection with his survey, and there seems every reason to hope that the truth will be thus elucidated, and the eventual settlement of the long-pending question between Her Majesty's Government and that of the Orange Free State thereby materially facilitated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY,
Governor of Griqua-Land West and High Commissioner.

His Honour the President of the Orange Free State.

No. 3.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 14, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3rd of February last,* transmitting a copy of the correspondence which has passed between President Brand and yourself, respecting the survey of the boundary line between Griqua-Land West and the Orange Free State.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

---

* No. 2.

No. 4.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received March 22.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, February 25, 1876.*

YOUR Lordship's despatch of the 22nd ultimo,* respecting President Brand's visit to England, reached me by the Union Steam-Ship "Roman," on the 23rd instant, and a copy, as desired, has been forwarded to his Honour by the post which left Cape Town early this morning.

2. Knowing, however, that the Volksraad was, at the date of the last accounts from Bloemfontein, engaged in considering the powers and instructions to be given to the President on his proceeding on such mission, I thought it well likewise to telegraph the substance of the despatch immediately on its receipt, to Major Lanyon at Kimberley, and to request him to communicate it to Mr. Brand by the earliest possible opportunity, by which means, if all goes well, it may reach his honour five or six days earlier than by the post.

3. Mr. Brand's intentions in the matter have not yet been communicated to me, nor has any communication for your Lordship been entrusted to my care; but it will be seen from the Free State newspapers which I inclose that the question had been fully discussed, that it has been resolved that his Honour should be empowered to settle all matters in dispute with Her Majesty's Government, and that, as at present arranged, he is with this object to leave Table Bay by the steamer of the 15th April.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Message to Administrator, Kimberley, dated February 23, 1876.

PLEASE send the following to President Brand by earliest opportunity:—

Lord Carnarvon has received your Honour's letter of the 11th November, the tone of which is very satisfactory to him. His Lordship will be empowered by the Queen to settle with you as Plenipotentiary for the Orange Free State all questions now pending, and Her Majesty's Government will be happy to show your Honour the considerations due to your personal eminence, no less than to the high position in which you stand.

His Lordship will be glad to learn that you have obtained full powers from the Volksraad, and to learn at what time he may expect the pleasure of receiving you in London.

A Conference on South African affairs will meet there in the spring, and Lord Carnarvon still hopes that when the questions referred to are settled your Honour will take part in it.

A reply by telegraph from Kimberley or Fauresmith will oblige.

No. 5.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received March 22.)

My Lord, *Cape Town, February 25, 1876.*

AS President Brand, in opening a special Session of the Volksraad on the 31st ultimo, alluded to the alleged fresh encroachments on Free State Territory, involved in Mr. Ford's survey, it may be well that I should put your Lordship at once in possession of the reply which I have just received from the Administrator of Griqua-Land West, to my further inquiries on this subject.

2. Although the information I asked for is not yet, as will be seen, fully supplied, the Report furnished by Mr. Surveyor-General Orpen, gives every reason to suppose that the excitement which has lately arisen on the frontier is due, not to any design of altering the boundary as proclaimed by me on the 27th of October, 1871, but to the igno-

* No. 58 of C. 1399 of February 1876.

rance of the Dutch farmers, as to where a line joining points therein named, which are invisible from each other, would be situated with regard to their farms.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

Sir, *Kimberley, February* 16, 1876.

IN reply to your despatch of the 4th instant, I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency a copy of a further report which I have received from Mr. Orpen, dated the 14th instant, with reference to the boundary line between the Orange Free State and this province.

Mr. Ford's Report, regarding the several farms referred to in President Brand's despatch, will be transmitted to your Excellency when it shall have been received.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. OWEN LANYON.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Governor, Cape Town.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

Report of Surveyor-General, Griqua-Land West.

A GLANCE at the Map No. 1, annexed to the "Land Question of Griqua-Land West," will at once explain that the so-called "Vetberg-line" claimed by the Free State runs into Griqua-Land nearly at right angles to the line of boundary from Ramah to David's Graf.

The "two-and-a-half," or sometimes "three" farms, of which so much has been said, are situated between the Vetberg line and the Orange Free River, and have often been acknowledged by the Free State Government as lying beyond their territory (*vide* a letter published in the same book, original of which is now in the Land Court, demanding compensation for them from Adam Kok; and also a letter from President Boshoff to Sir G. Grey).

A. Waterboer never acknowledged the Vetberg line, but always protested, not only against it, but against Major Warden's encroachments; and Mr. Solomon, in his affidavit says, he believed Major Warden had, in 1850, issued about eleven land certificates on the Griqua-Land side of the line. He really issued many more—amongst others, those of Voormitzigt (Kimberley), Bultfontein, &c.; and it has more than once been urged by their Excellencies General Hay and Sir Henry Barkly, in the correspondence with the President, that Major Warden's errors could not affect the rights of the Griquas.

There has never been any alteration made or authorized by me in the line of boundary defined by Sir H. Barkly's Proclamation No. 67 of 1871.

Any dissatisfaction now expressed with the line is merely the result of the ignorance of the farmers as to where a line joining two fixed points invisible from each other would be situated with regard to their farms.

There can be no dispute as to the situation of the spring at Ramah. As regards David's Graf, the Free State authorities say it is "near" the junction of the Riet and Modder Rivers (really about three miles above it), while I collected the testimony of several persons, without the possibility of collusion, who all showed the same spot (about nine miles above the junction) as having been acknowledged by Adam Kok as being the spot where David Isaac was buried in 1830; while the Free State relies on common report among interested parties, none of whom saw the neighbourhood until about 1836, as evidence of the other locality.

At Platberg, I placed my pile on the very highest point of the Platberg range, which I take to be the "summit." Mr. Ford has since observed the levels, and finds my point much higher than that called by M. de Villiers "Paardeberg," and from which a line drawn to the erroneous David's Graf would leave old De Beers' and Du Toits' Pan in the Free State.

(Signed) FRANCIS H. S. ORPEN,
February 14, 1876. *Surveyor-General.*

P.S.—I have called upon Mr. Lord to report regarding the several farms enumerated in Mr. Brand's letter.

F. H. S. O.

No. 6.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 28, 1876.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 25th February,* inclosing two Free State newspapers, showing that the question of President Brand's visit to England had been discussed in the Volksraad.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 7.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received March 30.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, March* 3, 1876.

I MENTIONED by last mail, that I had telegraphed the substance of your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd January† to Kimberley, for early transmission to President Brand, and I have now to transmit copy of a telegram from his Honour in acknowledgment.

2. Neither the official despatch to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, nor the private letter to your Lordship, alluded to in this telegram, have reached me, perhaps owing to their having been forwarded to me through the open Post.

3. I have, however, received a despatch from his Honour, of which I inclose copy, in reply to my latest communication on the subject of the disputed boundary of Griqua-Land West.

4. It will be seen from it that the Volksraad, prior to the arrival of your Lordship's formal invitation to Mr. Brand to visit England, had deputed him to do so in order to endeavour to settle that question on behalf of the Orange Free State, by direct negotiation with Her Majesty's Government, and that it is his Honour's present intention to embark in the "Donald Currie" steamer appointed to leave Table Bay on the 10th of April.

5. I need hardly add that due honours will be paid to the President on his arrival in Cape Town, and during such sojourn as he may make there.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

Telegram from President Brand.

I THANK your Excellency for your kindness in forwarding the contents of Earl Carnarvon's despatch which Major Lanyon was good enough to send on to Bloemfontein, and which I received by express yesterday. I shall be able to reply as soon as I have received the despatch alluded to in the telegram.

I have officially informed Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the Volksraad have appointed me to proceed to England to endeavour, by personal conference with Her Majesty's Government, to bring about the settlement of the existing difference.

I have also written privately to the Earl of Carnarvon, and, by last Thursday's post, I wrote to your Excellency, that I purposed starting from Bloemfontein on the 13th of next month, so as to be in time for the steamer which leaves Table Bay on the 10th of April next.

---

* No. 4. † No. 58 of C. 1399 of February 1876.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

Sir, *Bloemfontein, February* 22, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 30th ultimo, and to inform your Excellency that the Volksraad, having in their Special Session of the 31st ultimo taken into consideration the correspondence between your Excellency and myself, resolved to depute me to England, in order to endeavour, by personal communication and direct negotiation with Her Majesty's Government, to arrive at an amicable adjustment of the question about the disputed territory, from which they withdrew their authority under their protest of the 4th December, 1871.

I propose leaving Bloemfontein about the 15th of next month, and to embark for England in the steamer which leaves Table Bay on the 10th April next.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 8.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received April 4.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, March* 8, 1876.

AT the instance of the Mayor of Grahamstown, I have the honour to transmit the inclosed copy of Resolutions adopted at a public meeting held in that city on the 29th ultimo, thanking your Lordship for despatch of the 24th January,* as lately published, and expressing an opinion that the Eastern Province ought to be separately represented in the Conference about to be held in London; and that no scheme of South African Federation will afford a satisfactory solution of the problem proposed for settlement by Her Majesty's Government, unless it includes the conversion of the Eastern Province into a distinct self-governing State.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 8

Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting held in the Albany Hall, Grahamstown, February 29, 1876.

The Worshipful the Mayor in the Chair.

1st. THAT this meeting desires to place on record its testimony that the City of Grahamstown and its Division continue to give the most ardent support to the policy of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in favour of a Federal Union of the various European States and Settlements of South Africa—each State securing full self-government in reference to State rights—as the form of Government best calculated to secure the progress and harmony of the said States under one central and common Government, and as equally calculated to secure the true interests of the native races and the progress of colonization—and this meeting tenders its cordial thanks to Lord Carnarvon for his despatch, under date the 24th January, 1876, just received.

2nd. That this meeting, having learned from the above-named despatch that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies adheres to his proposal, mentioned first in the despatch of October 22, 1875, that a conference of persons empowered to act on behalf of those interested should meet in London as speedily as possible to propose the details of such Confederation, is of opinion that the Eastern Province of the Cape Colony, in consideration of its many special and important interests, should be separately represented at such Conference by a delegate authorized to submit its claims and speak on its behalf, as was suggested by Lord Carnarvon in his despatch of the 6th May, 1875, in reference to the Conference at first proposed by him to be held in the Colony.

* No. 59 of C. 1399 of February 1876.

3rd. That this meeting desires to record its opinion that no Federation of self-governing States under a common Government, for common purposes, will afford a satisfactory solution of the problem now proposed for settlement by Her Majesty's Government, unless it includes in its details a provision for the Eastern Province of the Cape Colony entering such proposed Federal Dominion as a distinct and self-governing State in the Union.

4th. That this meeting learns with much satisfaction that the services of J. A. Froude, Esq., to South Africa, and the spirit and method in which that eminent gentleman discharged his mission, have received the cordial approbation of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies and of Her Majesty's Government; and this meeting is of opinion that Mr. Froude has laid this Colony, and all South Africa, under a lasting debt of gratitude for the assistance he has rendered, not only in advancing the cause of Federation, but in promoting a better feeling between the Government of this Colony and our Dutch fellow-Colonists in the Free State.

5th. That the Resolutions passed at this meeting be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Signed) S. CROSSWRIGHT, *Mayor*,
Chairman of the Meeting.

No. 9.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 4, 1876.

WITH reference to my letter of the 12th January last,* I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, for such steps as the Earl of Carnarvon may think necessary to take in the matter, a letter, with its inclosures, from the President of the Orange Free State relative to the matters in dispute between that country and Her Majesty's Government.

It is requested that the inclosed papers may be returned when done with.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

Inclosure in No. 9.

My Lord, *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, February* 16, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have laid copy of the despatch addressed by the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the 31st August last, to Her Majesty's High Commissioner Sir Henry Barkly, in reply to my letter to your Lordship of the 16th of June last, before the Volksraad in their special Session of the 31st ultimo.

The Volksraad have taken the subject into their earnest consideration, and whilst they regret to learn from his Lordship's despatch "that it is not the present intention of Her Majesty's Government to reopen the question of arbitration, which they prefer to consider finally closed," and that further encroachment has been made upon the territory of State by a line recently beaconed off by Mr. Ford, against which our Government have solemnly protested, as your Lordship will perceive from the correspondence between Her Majesty's High Commissioner and myself, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, they have resolved to spare no effort to arrive at an amicable settlement of the long pending question of the disputed territory from which our Government withdrew under their protest of the 4th December, 1871, and have appointed me to proceed, as soon as possible, to England, in order to endeavour by direct communication and personal conference with Her Majesty's Government to obtain the restitution of our just rights, and by bringing the question still unfortunately existing between Her Majesty and our Government to an effectual and friendly solution, to strengthen the cordial good feeling of amity which our Government so earnestly desire to maintain with Her Government and the adjacent Colonies.

I hope to cross the Orange River about the middle of next month, and to embark for England in the steamer which leaves Table Bay on the 10th of April next.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND, *President of the Orange Free State.*

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby,
&c. &c. &c.

---

* No. 52 of C. 1399 of February 1876.

No. 10.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received April 11.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, March 16, 1876.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit, at the instance of my Advisers, copy of a Ministerial Minute in reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 24th January.*

2. It will be seen from it that Mr. Molteno repeats his willingness to come to England to aid your Lordship in the discussion of the Griqua-Land West and other questions as soon as his Parliamentary duties will permit.

3. I pointed out to him that President Brand purposed leaving for England about the middle of next month, and that your Lordship had suggested that some competent Representative of the Cape Government should be present whilst his Honour was there; but the Ministry is not disposed to delegate the negotiations as to Griqua-Land West to another, and consider that Mr. Molteno will be able to go home early enough to admit of your Lordship consulting him as desired.

4. I have been advised to summon Parliament to meet on the 11th May for the dispatch of business. An earlier day would have been preferable on account of the above considerations; but I am informed, and no doubt correctly, that Government measures, and especially the public accounts, owing to the new system of audit introduced at the beginning of the year, could not be got ready before. In 1875, the ordinary Session commenced on the 14th April, but this was unusually early, Parliament not having met in 1874 till the 27th May, or considerably later than now contemplated.

5. Sincerely hoping that when it does assemble some progress will be made towards the solution of the difficulties by which the question of South African Confederation is still surrounded,

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 10.

Minute.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, March 14, 1876.

MINISTERS have had under consideration the despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 24th January last, on the subject of the proceedings of Mr. Froude in this Colony, and the subsequent debate in the Colonial Parliament on the proposals of Lord Carnarvon.

The important constitutional issues raised in the first part of the despatch in question will, it is trusted, be their excuse for entering on the discussion of topics of a delicate nature, but upon which they conceive that their duty to the Colony demands that they should give a decided opinion. They approach the subject in no spirit of controversy, but with an earnest desire that a clear understanding should be arrived at on points which lie at the root of those constitutional privileges with which it has pleased Her Gracious Majesty to invest the Parliament and people of this Colony.

Paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 of the despatch reflect on the form of a motion which Mr. Molteno felt it his duty to submit to the Colonial Parliament in the recent Session, on the ground that the said motion expresses in an unbecoming manner an opinion adverse to and reflecting on the acts and policy of the present Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the justice of this censure Ministers feel it impossible to subscribe. They would respectfully submit that they, as well as the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, are servants of Her Majesty, bound to give advice to Her Majesty's Representative in this Colony on all subjects connected with the Colony, without fear, favour, or prejudice, even where such advice may be inconsistent with the opinions of Her Majesty's Advisers in Great Britain.

Under the Constitution which has been conferred on this Colony Ministers are not only the servants of the Crown, but they are the lawful representatives of the

* No. 59 of C. 1399 of February 1876.

people of the Colony and the appointed guardians of the rights conferred by that Constitution, which rights they understand to be a freedom to manage their own affairs, subject in certain matters to the interests and general legislation of the Imperial Government. They conceive that it is their bounden duty when those rights are interfered with, by whoever it may be, to bring it to the notice of the Parliament of the Colony, and to enter a solemn protest against the infringement.

Acting in this spirit, they felt constrained to place on record their opinion that the presence in this Colony of a gentleman, acting under secret instructions from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in the name of the Imperial Government, writing letters conveying the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to the political opponents of the legally-constituted Government in the Colony, and armed with the prestige conferred upon him by his apparently official status, denouncing the conduct of the Ministry at public meetings, was incompatible with the successful administration of the form of Government conferred by the Constitution, detrimental to the peace and well-being of the Colony, and, in the words of the despatch under consideration, without parallel or precedent in the history of Colonies possessing Responsible Government.

Ministers regret to learn that the proceedings of Mr. Froude meet with the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for they feel bound to place on record their opinion that such proceedings are subversive of the principles of Responsible Government, and incompatible with the constitutional privileges which have been so graciously bestowed on this Colony.

In paragraph 9 a misconception of the true nature of the position held by Mr. Froude is attributed to the Ministry.

If any such exists, or existed, they are bound to say that it is in no small measure due to the anomalous position and functions assumed by that gentleman himself, who, by his personal explanations, as well as by his constant practice of speaking of himself and the Imperial Government as one, certainly arrogated to himself a position and authority which Ministers may be pardoned for having accorded to him.

This position is well illustrated by a letter addressed by Mr. Froude to the Mayor of Graham's Town (Appendix A), in which he, "as Lord Carnarvon's Representative," thanks that gentleman for the display of a loyalty which, by implication, he infers to be wanting in the Ministry.

On matters of vital interest to the well being of the Colony, such as the question of separation of the Colony into two provinces, and the policy to be pursued towards the native races, Ministers feel bound to say that the utterances of Mr. Froude were most injudicious.

The result in the former case has been to set on foot in certain quarters an agitation for division which is, Ministers feel assured, most distasteful to the Colony at large, and which has renewed a strife which it was hoped had been set at rest; while, with regard to the native policy, the crude and impracticable ideas of Mr. Froude, as expressed by himself, have led some to entertain the opinion that the Imperial Government are prepared to inaugurate a system which will be retrograding from the principles which have hitherto been acted on by the Government and Legislature of this Colony; and Ministers cannot but regret that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State should, even by implication, have given the weight of his approval to the policy and principles inculcated by Mr. Froude.

On these and other subjects, Ministers have had the honour of submitting their opinion in minutes from time to time addressed to his Excellency the Governor; and, without asserting that the system of management of natives adopted by the Cape Parliament is incapable of improvement, they respectfully submit that advancement in this direction must be looked for in the gradual development of the same principles which have hitherto guided Colonial legislation in such matters, and that the introduction of violent changes based on theory will, in all probability, have a most prejudicial effect on the safety of the Colony, and lead to disastrous consequences.

Ministers are pleased to learn that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies rightly interprets the Resolution of the House of Assembly as a wish on the part of the Government and Parliament of the Cape Colony to do all that lies in their power to aid in bringing about an equitable settlement of the difficulty which exists with reference to the territory known as Griqua-Land West. They feel bound, however, to take exception to the statement contained in para-

graph 22, to the effect that the redemption of certain pledges has been repeatedly urged on this Government.

If the Resolutions adopted by the Cape Parliament in 1871 be here alluded to, those might fairly be held, without stopping to discuss their real tenor, to have been abrogated by the subsequent creation of Griqua-Land West into a Crown Colony without consulting this Government; and although the Secretary of State may have intimated to his Excellency the Governor his Lordship's dissatisfaction with the arrangements then concluded, this dissatisfaction has never been formally communicated to Ministers.

Ministers regret that the terms of the Resolution adopted by the House of Assembly in the recent Session should be taken by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to contain a misconception of his Lordship's meaning as to the withdrawal of the original proposal for a Conference.

The terms of that Resolution were based on the following passage in the despatch of the 22nd October, as well as on the general tenor of that communication:—

"It appears to me not improbable that the great amount of discussion which has been given throughout the Colony to the great question of Confederation may be held to have fulfilled most of the purposes of that preliminary Conference which I had originally suggested."

And the inference which appeared (it is now stated erroneously) to be borne out by the context, and which was formally embodied in the terms of the Resolution, was, that his Lordship had withdrawn the proposal to hold a Conference of the nature proposed in his previous despatches.

Acting on the suggestion made in paragraph 15, and in the despatch of the 24th January last, and in pursuance of the Resolution of the House of Assembly of the 23rd November last, and of the intimation conveyed by Minute of Ministers, dated 4th January last, Ministers have the honour to state that Mr. Molteno proposes, at the earliest possible date that his public duties will admit of, to proceed to England during President Brand's visit to that country, for the purpose of rendering on the part of this Government its counsel and cordial assistance in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to the territory known as Griqua-Land West. The presence of President Brand will, no doubt, greatly facilitate such settlement, and Ministers will do all in their power to promote it.

Mr. Molteno would also when in England be able to discuss with the Right Honourable the Secretary of State any further matters which might be considered desirable. The question of the attendance of Delegates from this Colony at any Conference which may hereafter be held in London, must, however, as already intimated in Minute No. 1 of the 4th January last, be determined by the Colonial Legislature.

Ministers observe with pleasure that no steps are to be taken in the importan matter of Confederation without full and anxious deliberation, and they share the hope that the proposed negotiations may tend to the promotion and continuance of those friendly relations which have hitherto subsisted between the Government of this Colony and the Governments of the Border Republics.

In conclusion, Ministers would respectfully beg to express the extreme regret with which they feel called upon to place on record opinions at variance with those contained in the despatch dated 24th January from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but they feel that they would be wanting in their duty both to themselves and to their successors in this Government, if they refrained from stating their deliberate opinion on the subjects referred to; and they would assure his Lordship of their sincere and cordial co-operation in any policy which will tend to the peace and prosperity of South Africa.

(Signed) J. C. MOLTENO.

Appendix (A).

My dear Mr. Mayor, *Port Elizabeth, September* 23, 1875.

I MUST write a few words now, when the excitement of the first impression has cooled, to thank Graham's Town for the splendid support which it has rendered to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and to thank you, further, on account of my own poor self, for the reception which you gave to me as Lord Carnarvon's unworthy

representative. Nothing, I can assure you can give more pleasure, either to Her Majesty's Government or the English nation, than to receive such an account of the hearty loyalty of the inhabitants of so important a community as yours, a loyalty which, I may say, has been displayed remarkably and universally through both provinces of this great Colony.

To yourself, as Mayor, and to all the rest of your community, I tender this imperfect expression of my gratitude.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) J. A. FROUDE.

To the Mayor of Graham's Town.

No. 11.

Mr. Froude to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received April 22.)

My Lord, *April* 18, 1876.

I HAVE read the Minute of the Cape Ministry in reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 24th of January,* and I rejoice to see that the Ministers no longer feel it necessary to withhold their co-operation with your Lordship.

My satisfaction is qualified by observing the severity with which the Ministers continue to animadvert on my own conduct in the Colony; and, if the Minute described correctly what my conduct really was, their displeasure would be shared by your Lordship. I think, however, that in many most important points I shall be able to show that the Ministers have been misinformed; that, neither in intention nor in act was I so careless of their Constitutional privileges as they suppose, nor so wanting in the personal respect which was due to themselves.

It is untrue that "I denounced the conduct of the Ministers at public meetings." I never spoke of the Ministers except to express my belief that they had been acting under some false apprehension.

I did on one occasion allude to the reception which had been given to your Lordship's first proposal for a Conference as deficient in courtesy, but I was alluding not so much to the Minute of the Ministers, as to the motion of Mr. Sprigg. If part of the Ministry voted for that motion, one member of it voted for the entirely opposite resolution of the Legislative Council. To reflect upon Mr. Sprigg was not to reflect upon the Ministry; and with regard to Mr. Molteno personally, I can confidently appeal to all who heard me, to say whether I ever used a word inconsistent with the distinguished regard which his reputation and his kindness for myself had alike compelled me to feel towards him.

As little is it true that I ever "arrogated to myself" any official position in the Colony, or spoke to the people "in the name of the Imperial Government." When any such position was attributed to me I insisted, both in public and private, that as long as the Colony declined to take part in the Conference I had no position there, and could have none. As to speaking "in the name of the Imperial Government," I simply explained the meaning of your Lordship's proposal, which had been studiously misrepresented; and, as my personal communications with you specially qualified me to explain it, I do not think that I can be seriously blamed for having done so.

But the false impressions under which the Ministers are labouring will be more evident from an examination of the particular offences which they allege against me. I am glad that they have thrown their complaints into a distinct form, for I shall be able to prove even to themselves that they either do not know what my conduct was, or that they have completely misapprehended its meaning.

They adduce, in the first place, a letter written by me to the Mayor of Grahamstown, in which I thank the inhabitants for the support given by them to your Lordship,—in which I describe myself as your Lordship's representative,—and in which, by complimenting the people of the Colony for the loyalty so generally displayed by them, I am supposed to reflect by implication on the loyalty of the Ministers. My answer is a very simple one. The policy to which I was alluding was not a policy which you were pursuing in the Cape Colony to the prejudice of the Cape Constitution. It was the policy of conciliation which you were endeavouring to carry out towards the independent Dutch Republics, and it had been particularly agreeable to me to find your efforts in this direction so

* No. 59 of C. 1399 of 1876.

heartily approved in a town where, if anywhere, a different sentiment might have been looked for. I called myself your Lordship's "unworthy representative" merely as having had the honour of being nominated to represent you should the Conference assemble. The loyalty to which I referred was loyalty to Great Britain and to the Imperial connection. I was not thinking of the Ministers, or reflecting upon them directly or by implication. I had been startled by the terms of Mr. Sprigg's motion. I had feared that if the sentiments expressed in that motion were extensively shared by the Colony, the Imperial connection might be in danger. I had been delighted to observe both in the Western and Eastern Provinces that, notwithstanding the irritation which had been created by the annexation of the Diamond Fields, Her Majesty had no more loyal subjects in the world than the Dutch and English inhabitants of the Cape Colony.

A second and more serious accusation against me is that I brought forward "crude and impracticable ideas of native policy;" that I used language which "led some persons to entertain the opinion that the Imperial Government was prepared to inaugurate a system which would be retrograding from the principles which had been hitherto acted upon by the Government and Legislature of the Colony."

On what words of mine the Ministers have held themselves entitled to found this extraordinary charge I am at a loss to conceive. Those who are acquainted with my opinions on treatment of the native race will know that it is impossible that I could have used expressions which bore such a complexion as that which is attributed to them by the Ministers. I am unwilling even to appear to blame them, but I think that I am entitled to complain that they should have brought so serious an accusation against me without attempting to substantiate it. I found, indeed, on my arrival at the Cape last June, that when every conceivable bad motive had been attributed to your Lordship for proposing the Conference, this suspicion had been thrown out among others. I alluded to it in my speech at Cape Town as a wild and extravagant fear. I said that your Lordship, so far from wishing to see any alteration in the native policy adopted in the Cape Colony, desired only to extend the same principles to the States beyond the Colonial frontier, so far as might be safe or practicable. If anywhere I referred afterwards to the native question, it was to express a hope that still more vigorous and combined efforts might be made for the education of the native children, and that steps might be taken to limit the introduction of ardent spirits into the locations, the consumption of which was alarmingly increasing, and was neutralizing the efforts of the missionaries. I can only smile at the ingenuity which has discovered in words of this kind the advocacy of a retrograde policy.

The third charge is no less unfounded, that I fomented or encouraged a party which is in favour of the separation of the Eastern from the Western Province. I have already entered upon this matter at some length in the Report which I had the honour to submit to your Lordship, but as the Ministers now formally accuse me of conduct of which I am totally guiltless, you will excuse me if I repeat what I then stated at somewhat greater length.

If I ever alluded in public or private to the separation of the provinces, Mr. Molteno, and Mr. Molteno only, was the occasion of it. He had assumed, entirely gratuitously, that your original nomination of Mr. Paterson as a second representative at the Conference was secretly intended to encourage the Separatist party. I assured him on my arrival that he was mistaken. So little idea of encouraging separation had entered into your Lordship's mind in connection with the Conference, that you had never so much as mentioned the subject to me. I was unable to say what your views might be about it as an abstract question. I thought for myself that you would be unwilling to interfere, but I could not venture to speak positively. I could insist only with the utmost confidence that he had misconstrued the purpose of Mr. Paterson's nomination. Mr. Molteno was anxious that what I had said on this subject should be known to the Colony. I promised to do my best to make it public. I took occasion shortly after to state that your Lordship had mentioned Mr. Paterson merely as a leading member of the Cape Legislature, and with no other intention.

Finding that this did not satisfy Mr. Molteno, I went further. On my arrival at Port Elizabeth, where the separationist feeling is the most strong, I was cross-questioned at a private meeting by the most eminent of the merchants. They inquired most anxiously whether there was any prospect of their obtaining a local administration of their own. I said to them what I had said to Mr. Molteno, that I

was entirely ignorant of the views of the Imperial Government upon the matter, but that I could not hold out any hope to them that your Lordship was at present contemplating such a concession as they desired. So far as I could conjecture, I thought it unlikely that you would interfere on a point of internal Colonial politics; but it was conjecture merely; I knew nothing and could tell them nothing.

I had thus completely observed the promise which I had given, and it was with extreme surprise that I read shortly after in a newspaper an account of a speech addressed by Mr. Sprigg to his constituents, in which the Eastern Province was informed that it was useless to look for separation, because I had told Mr. Molteno that the Imperial Government would never consent to it. If I had used such words as these to Mr. Molteno, the gentlemen whom I had met at Port Elizabeth would have been entitled to feel that they were being trifled with. I had as little right to say that the Imperial Government would never consent to separation as to say that you desired to promote it. It was unfair both to myself and to your Lordship to attribute to me what I had neither said nor could have said. I wrote to the newspaper in which I had read the speech to say that Mr. Sprigg was mistaken.

Mr. Sprigg had quoted Mr. Molteno as his authority. I wrote to Mr. Molteno to beg him not to allow a statement so injurious to me, and which he must know to be incorrect, to pass uncontradicted. Mr. Molteno unfortunately postponed his compliance with my request till the meeting of Parliament in November. Mr. Sprigg meanwhile reiterated his assertion. He persisted that there had been no mistake, and that I had used the words which he attributed to me. He again employed Mr. Molteno's name. It was evident, from parts of my conversation with Mr. Molteno being correctly reported, that Mr. Molteno had given Mr. Sprigg some information or other, and his silence in the face of Mr. Sprigg's adherence to his story seemed to give confirmation to a statement so distinctly persevered in.

Under these circumstances I felt myself not only entitled, but bound to come forward in my own defence.

For this reason, and for this reason only, I attended the public meeting at Port Elizabeth, my presence at which was construed by the Ministers into an invasion of the Constitution. As I had before told the merchants there that your Lordship had not commissioned me to encourage separation, so I was obliged to deny the words which had been thrust into my mouth that the Imperial Government would never permit separation. I had no right to use such language, and I could not allow it to be fastened upon me. I refrained, however, from denouncing Mr. Molteno. I did not even complain of him, or attach blame to him. I insisted merely that Mr. Sprigg must have misunderstood him, for I was sure that he was incapable of misrepresenting me.

Thus I have replied to each of the accusations which the Ministry have brought against me; and my reply, I trust, will be as satisfactory to them as it appears to be to my own conscience. But while I refuse to acknowledge myself guilty of the rash and unconstitutional conduct which has been so freely ascribed to me, I admit most fully that, from want of experience in such matters, I may have occasionally wounded susceptibilities which ought to have been more carefully respected. If I have thus needlessly offended either the Ministers or any other party or person in the Colony, I apologize and ask them to pardon me. I must invite them in return to consider that my position was a difficult one in the midst of a group of States, one of which had refused to take part in the proposed Conference, others had consented, others were pausing upon their answer; but in all of which the people were excitedly demanding explanations which I alone was able to furnish. Had I been influenced by the hostile feelings towards the Cape Ministry which Mr. Molteno imputes to me, I might have gone to Bloemfontein, to Pretoria, or to Kimberley, or I might have remained in Natal. From any one of these places I might have attacked the Ministry as violently as I pleased, without violating constitutional etiquette, and my words would have produced the same effect as if they had been spoken at Worcester or Port Elizabeth. I did not choose to avail myself of any such subterfuge. I had no desire to attack or to embarrass Mr. Molteno. I preferred to speak where I was responsible—where I could meet the misrepresentations of your Lordship's policy in the place where it was assailed, and where I could be called to account by the Ministers themselves, if I said anything to which they could legitimately object. So far from encroaching on the self-government of the Colony, your Lordship's policy, I was well aware, had but one object—to extend the principle, which has worked so beneficially within its present limits, to the remaining South African States; to pass over to all British subjects in

South Africa as complete a control of their own affairs as is enjoyed in Canada or New Zealand, and to remove all occasion for Imperial interference with the internal administration of any portion of the Southern Continent. In this spirit and towards this end I was myself endeavouring to work. I am sorry to have been so unfortunate as to offend the Cape Ministers; I trust, however, that on reflection they will accept my explanations; I confidently hope that, although they may continue to condemn particular features of my behaviour, they will perceive that I was not influenced by any enmity towards themselves; and that, if accidentally negligent of smaller points of form, I never intentionally infringed the constitutional privileges of the Colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. A. FROUDE.

No. 12.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, April* 19, 1876.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 8th March,* inclosing a copy of resolutions adopted at a public meeting held in Graham's Town.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 13.

Colonial Office to J. A. Froude, Esq.

Sir, *Downing Street, April* 20, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you a copy of resolutions adopted at a public meeting held in Graham's Town, which have been received in a despatch from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 14.

W. A. Harries, Esq., to Colonial Office.—(Received April 20.)

My Lord, *Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, March* 17, 1876.

IN conformity with instructions, I have the honour to inclose certified copies of certain resolutions, five in number, passed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of this town, convened upon receipt of your Lordship's despatch to his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly of 24th January last.†

I have, &c.
(Signed) WALFD. A. HARRIES, *Hon. Sec.*

Inclosure in No. 14.

Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting of the Burgesses of Port Elizabeth, in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, convened upon requisition by order of his Worship the Mayor, and held in the Town Hall, on the 7th March, 1876.

Mr. SAMUEL BAIN, Senior Councillor, in the absence of the Mayor, in the Chair.

1. THAT this meeting records its cordial acknowledgments to Lord Carnarvon for his able despatch of 24th January last, and reaffirms its staunch adherence to the Imperial policy of South African Confederation. (Carried unanimously.)

2. That this meeting expresses its most decided conviction that in the Confedera-

* No. 8.

† No. 59 of C. 1399 of 1876.

tion of South Africa the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope should, for the purposes of local self-government, consist of not less than two States or Provinces. (Carried unanimously.)

3. That in the Conference shortly to be held in London the eastern Province of this Colony should be separately represented by one of its leading representative men, as originally proposed by Lord Carnarvon in his despatch of 6th May, 1875. (Carried unanimously.)

4. That this meeting cordially concurs with other communities in the Colony in the expression of its grateful recognition of the services so disinterestedly and ably rendered to the cause of South African Federation by Mr. J. A. Froude; and learns with the liveliest satisfaction that such services have met with the entire approval and sanction of Her Majesty's Government. (Carried unanimously.)

5. That copies of the foregoing Resolutions be sent to the Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to his Excellency the Governor. (Carried unanimously.)

(Signed) S. BAIN, *Chairman.*

No. 15.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received April 20.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, March 22, 1876.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of Resolutions* passed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Port Elizabeth, in support of the policy of South African Confederation, and of the formation of the Eastern Province into a separate State, for the purposes of local self-government.

2. These Resolutions are said, by the Chairman of the meeting, in his letter to the Colonial Secretary, to be inclosed for my information, and it would seem, from the 5th, that a copy of them has already been forwarded to your Lordship.

3. Bearing in mind, however, the Regulations of Her Majesty's Colonial Service, I deem it better to afford the opportunity for their acknowledgment in the regular course.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

No. 16.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received April 20.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, March 24, 1876.*

WITH reference to a previous correspondence on the subject of President Brand's visit to England, I have the honour to transmit a copy of a further despatch received from him yesterday, in which the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd January is acknowledged.†

2. His Honour notifies further, for my information, in a postscript, that Messrs. W. W. Collins, J. G. Siebert, and G. Du Toit, have been appointed to administer the Government of the Orange Free State during his absence.

3. Two of these gentlemen were members of the former Commission which acted on the occasion of President Brand's illness, Mr. Siebert having been substituted for Mr. Schnehage, who has not been reappointed by the Volksraad.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 16.

Sir, *Bloemfontein, March 11, 1876.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 23rd ultimo, inclosing copy of a despatch from the Earl of Carnarvon of the 22nd January.

In my letter of the 22nd ultimo, I informed your Excellency of the Resolution of

* Will be found printed in No. 14. † No. 58 of C. 1399 of 1876.

the Volksraad to depute me to England with the view of arriving, by personal communication with Her Majesty's Government, at an amicable solution of the pending question about the Diamond Fields.

I learn with much pleasure from the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon's despatch that his Lordship will be prepared to act on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and consequently advise the Queen to confer upon him the usual and necessary powers in the event of my being invested by the Volksraad with similar powers. Under these circumstances, there is every reason to hope that the question of the disputed territory will be brought to a satisfactory settlement.

And, when that is settled, the Government of the Orange Free State will be prepared to take part in a Conference about a uniform native law, and the trade in arms and ammunition.

I hope to be in London in the early part of May next.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

His Excellency Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—I take this opportunity to inform your Excellency that Messrs. W. W. Collins, J. G. Siebert, and G. Du Toit, have this day taken the Oath of Office to administer the Government of the Orange Free State during my absence.

J. H. B.

No. 17.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, April* 26, 1876.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 22nd March,* forwarding copies of Resolutions passed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Port Elizabeth.

I have also received copies of the Resolutions direct, in a letter from Mr. W. A. Harries, dated 17th March.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 18.

Colonial Office to His Honour President Brand.

Sir, *Downing Street, May* 3, 1876.

I HAVE the honour, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th February,† addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I look forward with pleasure to an early meeting with you, at which the matters referred to in the letter of your Honour may be discussed; I will therefore defer entering upon them until I can do so personally with yourself.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 19.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 6, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you a letter from President Brand, announcing his approaching visit to this country in reference to the ownership of land containing Diamond Fields.

In laying this letter before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, I am to request that you will inform his Lordship that, in the event of Mr. Brand's applying to

* No. 15.

† Inclosure in No. 9.

Lord Derby for an interview, it is proposed to request him to communicate with Lord Carnarvon.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT BOURKE.

P.S.—I am to annex the accompanying copy of a telegram which has been received from President Brand, since this letter was written, announcing his arrival at Plymouth.

Inclosure 1 in No. 19.

My Lord, *Cape Town, April* 5, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I arrived in Cape Town on Monday, the 3rd instant, and that I have engaged my passage in the "Walmer Castle," which leaves Table Bay on Monday next, the 10th instant, so as to be in London about the beginning of May, in order to comply with the resolution of the Volksraad, who have deputed me to endeavour by direct communication and personal conference with your Lordship to bring about the speedy and amicable settlement of the long pending question about the disputed territory where the Diamond Fields are situated.

I have, &c.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, (Signed) J. H. BRAND.
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 19.

Telegram from the President of the Orange Free State to the Earl of Derby, dated Plymouth, May 6, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to announce to your Lordship that I arrived at Plymouth this morning at 7 o'clock, and shall proceed direct to London in the 8·35 train. I avail myself of this opportunity to return my thanks to this Premier for the kind attention shown to me on my arrival at Plymouth, and to acknowledge the receipt of the Right Honourable Earl Carnarvon's letter of the 3rd instant, in answer to mine to your Lordship of the 16th February last.

No. 20.

His Honour President Brand to Colonial Office.

Royal Cambridge Hotel, George Street, Hanover Square,
My Lord, *May* 11, 1876.

HAVING been requested by the Earl of Derby to communicate with your Lordship, who will confer with me, on the questions alluded to in my letter of the 8th instant,* on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, I shall be glad to be informed by your Lordship when it will be convenient for you to discuss with me the question, about which I have been deputed by resolution of the Volksraad, copy of which I herewith inclose, with a view of arriving at a speedy, amicable, and effectual settlement.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

Inclosure in No. 20.

Instruction for the Deputation to England.

(Translation.)

THE Volksraad of the Orange Free State having read and considered the despatch of Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Carnarvon, dated 31st August, 1875, in reply to a letter addressed by the State President of the Orange Free State to Lord Derby, Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and having learnt therefrom with regret that his Lordship considers himself relieved from any further negotiation, with reference to arbitration, about the

* Not received.

differences which unfortunately exist between Her Britannic Majesty's Government and our Government, with reference to the Diamond Fields and the Campbell Lands, and with reference to the lines in general which constitute the boundary between the Orange Free State and the territory of the Griqua Chief, Nicolaas Waterboer, and which territory was proclaimed by Her Majesty's Government on behalf of the said Chief, and having further learnt with regret that, whilst said disputes are still pending, encroachment has again been made on our rights by a survey of the lines in dispute by land-surveyor Ford, acting under instructions from the Surveyor-General and on behalf of the Government of Griqua-Land West, by which the principal points widely differ from those mentioned in a Proclamation of Her Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner in the Cape Colony, Sir Henry Barkly, dated 27th October, 1871 (against which this Government have solemnly protested) which fixed the cardinal points to be—

1. The fountain of Ramah.
2. David's Grave, near the junction of the Riet and Modder rivers.
3. The summit of Platberg on the Vaal River,—about which points no difference can exist, as they are too well known, have resolved to depute Johannes Henricus Brand, President of the Orange Free State, to England, to enter into personal communication and friendly conference with Her Majesty's Government, with reference to the matters in dispute, in order to arrive at a final determination.

This is done at Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State, on this, the 11th day of February, 1876.

On behalf of the Volksraad,
(Signed) G. P. VISSER, *Chairman.*
J. GEO. FRASER, *Secretary of the Volksraad of the Orange Free State.*

A true translation from the original:
(Signed) C. J. BRAND.

No. 21.

Colonial Office to his Honour President Brand.

Sir, *Downing Street, May* 13, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant,* inclosing a copy of the instructions which you have received from the Volksraad of the Orange Free State, on the occasion of your mission to this country, for the purpose of conferring with Her Majesty's Government on certain questions of difference between Her Majesty's Government and that of the Free State.

I shall be happy to meet your Honour at this Office on Monday next at half-past three o'clock, for the purpose of considering the course of procedure to be adopted, and the order in which the various questions to be discussed may most conveniently be entered upon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 22.

His Honour President Brand to Colonial Office.

My Lord, *Royal Cambridge Hotel, May* 13, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of this day's date, and to state that I shall have much pleasure in meeting your Lordship at your Office in Downing Street on Monday next at half-past 3 o'clock.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

---

* No. 20.

No. 23.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received May 22.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, April* 20, 1876.

I HAVE the honour, as requested in the accompanying despatch from the Administrator, to transmit, for your Lordship's information a letter addressed to him by Mr. H. F. S. Orpen, Surveyor-General of the Province, in explanation of his proceedings as to the survey of farms for sale, and as to the determination of the Free State boundary, which he considers are unduly reflected on in Mr. Froude's report of the 10th January last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 23.

Sir, *Kimberley, April* 8, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency a letter, in original, which I have received from Mr. Orpen, the Surveyor-General, submitting observations with regard the letter addressed to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State by Mr. Froude, dated 10th January last, and presented to the Imperial Parliament this Session.

In accordance with Mr. Orpen's application, I have to request that your Excellency will be good enough to forward this letter for the information of the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. OWEN LANYON.

His Excellency Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 23.

Sir, *Surveyor-General's Office, Kimberley, March* 31, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to state that, in the Blue Book entitled "Correspondence respecting the proposed Conference of delegates on affairs of South Africa, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, February, 1876," I have just now perused a report dated 10th January last, addressed by J. A. Froude, Esq., to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that, at pages 61 (bottom) and 62, I find the following words:—

"So little anxiety is there to protect Waterboer's rights, that the territory claimed in his name has been broken up into 1,500 farms of 7,000 acres each, 150 of which have been allotted to the chief and his tribe, and the rest are to be sold for the benefit of the British Government in the Colony of Griqua-Land West."

As the Surveyor-General of Griqua-Land West, I trust I may be in self-defence permitted to make some remarks on this subject, for I feel sure that no one will be more ready to correct an error, when pointed out to him, than Mr. Froude.

No farms whatever have as yet, by the present, or any former Government of the Province, been allotted to any one, whether native or European, with the exception of some six or eight grants to natives which have been declared illegal by the Judge of the Land Court.

It never was the intention of Government to sell 1,500 farms "for the benefit of the British Government" without satisfying all valid claims to land, whether preferred by natives or Europeans, and, so far from the claims of natives being disregarded, I have myself been at issue with his Excellency Mr. Southey on the subject, he having been, in my opinion, inclined to look upon as valid native claims to holdings in severalty, which I considered as having no foundation in right, or in the laws and customs of the natives themselves; so much was this the case that the grants above-mentioned, since quashed by the Land Court, were issued without my knowledge, and in complete discordance with my reports on native claims.

I had argued against the fact that the Griquas had ever, as a general rule, held individually private property in land, and I lately laid before Colonel Crossman, Her Majesty's Special Commissioner, all my correspondence with Mr. Southey on this subject, which will clearly show that, if he erred, he did so in a wish to favour the natives rather

than in any intention of limiting or restricting the quantity of land to which they were entitled. Colonel Crossman will, I am sure, be in a position to afford Mr. Froude satisfactory evidence on this point. Should it be necessary, I am quite ready to furnish copies of all the correspondence.

Near the bottom of page 62 of the Blue Book above referred to, I find again the following words :—

"Before the terms of the arbitration could be settled, it was found in Griqua-Land that the most precious part of the Province was unsecured. The line claimed for Waterboer from Ramah, on the Orange River, to David's Graf, at the confluence of the Modder and Riet Rivers, and thence to Platberg on the Vaal River, might be found to miss, after all, the richest portion of the Diamond Fields.

"Ramah, therefore, according to the representations of the Government at Bloemfontein, has been moved five miles up the Orange River. David was found to have been buried, not at the junction of the Modder and Riet, but ten miles above it. Platberg has been pushed forward from the old spot close to the river to the extremity of the range, of which it forms a part."

As the Government is well known to have acted entirely upon my judgment in deciding upon the true sites of the three points mentioned, I think it is but justice to myself to respectfully beg permission to be heard in my own defence.

It is true that, in the second paragraph quoted above, Mr. Froude by the words "according to the representations of the Government at Bloemfontein," does not himself originate the accusation against me of having rendered myself liable to the penalty, rehearsed in the Commination Service, imposed upon him who removes his neighbour's landmark; but in the previous paragraph he states reasons, which the word "therefore" connects with what follows, and shows that he has perhaps more or less adopted this opinion.

Full reports of what I did do in regard to ascertaining the correct positions of Ramah, David's Graf, and Platberg, together with the evidence, upon which I arrived at my decisions have fortunately to-day been handed to your Excellency for transmission to England, and they will, I doubt not, completely exonerate me in his Lordship's opinion.

With regard to the somewhat loose description of the situation of David's Graf in the "Maitland Treaty" of 1846, as *at* the confluence, I would remark that although the definition was quite sufficiently approximately correct at the time, and for persons writing at Philippolis, yet the Free State Government itself claims as the true site a spot, not at the confluence, but above it, and that, therefore, the question I had to solve was, how far above?

I must respectfully beg your Excellency to forward this letter to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in justice to my character as an officer and a gentleman, feeling fully assured that, should it be referred to Mr. Froude, he will be glad to have an opportunity of exonerating a public servant of Her Majesty from a charge which, if not contradicted, would seriously affect his position as such.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS H. S. ORPEN,
Surveyor-General of Griqua-Land West.

His Excellency Major W. Owen Lanyon, C.M.G.,
Administrator, &c., &c., Kimberley.

No. 24.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received May 22.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, April 24,* 1876.

THE inclosed copy of resolutions unanimously adopted at a public meeting held in the township of Somerset East, in support of South African Confederation, and in acknowledgment of your Lordship's despatch of the 24th January last,* on that subject, has been forwarded for my information by the Chairman, and, though not requested to do so, I consider it my duty to transmit it in the ordinary course.

2. I have the honour, likewise, at the instance of the Mayor of King William's Town, to transmit copy of resolutions passed at a public meeting in the Town Hall of that place, approving of such confederation, but urging the division of the Cape Colony

* No. 59 of C. 1399 of February 1876.

on the occasion into not less than three States or Provinces; and, whilst deprecating the holding of a Conference out of the Colony, claiming that each of these Provinces shall be represented thereat, wherever it may take place.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 24.

Resolutions.

AT a public meeting held this evening in the Good Templar's Hall, Charles Street, Somerset East.

The following resolutions were put to an influential meeting of the inhabitants, and carried without a dissentient voice:—

Proposed by Mr. J. Leonard and seconded by Mr. C. Hannam:

That Quinten Scott, Esq , take the chair.

The Chairman briefly stated that the objects of this meeting were set forth in the several resolutions to be submitted for consideration, when

The first resolution was proposed by Mr. C. Hannam and seconded by Mr. J. B. Cooper:

That this meeting reaffirms the political views expressed at a public meeting held here on the 4th July last, and desires to convey to Earl Carnarvon their acknowledgment for his able despatch of January last.

Second resolution, proposed by Mr. J. Leonard and seconded by Mr. W. Anderson:

This Meeting is of opinion that the Molteno Ministry entirely misrepresents the views of the Colony upon the question of a Conference, and the ultimate objects of a Confederation of the Colonies and States of South Africa, and is of opinion that the Colony should be represented by two delegates at the Conference proposed by Lord Carnarvon to be held in London, and that at least one of such delegates should be a prominent member, holding views in unison with those expressed by Lord Carnarvon.

Third resolution, proposed by P. McOwan, Professor of English Literature, Gill College, and seconded by Mr. G. Brown:

That this meeting desires to convey to Mr. Froude its sense of the deep and lasting obligation the Colony is under for his able advocacy of the cause of Federation, and is much gratified at the tribute awarded to him in Lord Carnarvon's despatch of January last.

Fourth resolution, proposed by Mr. J. Farnham and seconded by Mr. W. Reddel:

That separate copies of these resolutions be forwarded through his Excellency the Governor to Earl Carnarvon and Mr. Froude.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

(Signed) QUINTEN SCUTT, *Chairman.*

Somerset East, Cape of Good Hope,
April 4, 1876.

Inclosure 2 in No. 24.

Resolutions adopted at a Public Meeting held at King William's Town, on the 6th April, 1876.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Mayor, Chairman.

First resolution:

That this meeting views favourably the movement in favour of a Confederation of South African States, and would urge upon the Colonial Government to operate with Imperial Government and the adjoining States in bringing it to a satisfactory issue, having due regard to the interests of this Colony.

Proposed by Mr. H. H. C. Baker; seconded by Mr. E. J. Byrne.

Second resolution:

That this meeting expresses its most decided conviction that in the Confederation of South African States the Colony or the Cape of Good Hope should, for the purpose of local self-government, consist of not less than three States or Provinces.

Proposed by Mr. J. M. Peacock, M.L.A.; seconded by Mr. Frederick Dyer.

Third resolution :

That this meeting, whilst deprecating the holding of a Conference in any place other than this Colony, yet claims that in the event of any such Conference being held, the three States or Provinces mentioned in Resolution No. 2 should each be represented at such Conference.

Proposed by Mr. Patrick Goold; seconded by Mr. Wm. Geo. Townsend.

Fourth resolution :

That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and also to his Excellency the Governor and the Colonial Secretary.

Proposed by Mr. A. J. Randell; seconded by Mr. Isaac Pearson.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted at a public meeting held on the above date.

(Signed) ALEXANDER DUNCAN, *Mayor, Chairman.*

No. 25.

Colonial Office to J. A. Froude, Esq.

Sir, *Downing Street, May 25, 1876.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with one from the Administrator of Griqua-Land West,* inclosing a letter from Mr. Orpen, the Surveyor-General of the Province, in which he submits certain observations in reference to your Report of the 10th January last.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. R. MALCOLM.

No. 26.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received June 2.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, May 5, 1876.*

REFERRING to my despatch noted in the margin,† I have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, copy of a despatch from the Administrator, covering a Memorandum from the Surveyor-General of the Province, in confirmation of his previous statement that the farms alluded to by President Brand as unquestionably situated in the Orange Free State, lie either within, or are cut by, the line proclaimed by me in October, 1871.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 26.

Sir, *Kimberley, April 25, 1876.*

WITH reference to my previous despatch of the 16th February, I have the honour to transmit, for your Excellency's consideration, copy of a further Minute from the Surveyor-General dated 12th instant, with reference to the boundary line between the Orange Free State and this Province.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. OWEN LANYON.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B..
&c. &c. &c.

Minute by Surveyor-General.

As stated in my Minute of 14th February, 1876, I did call upon Mr. Ford (furnishing him with the names of the farms referred to by the President) to inform me whether they or any of them were wholly or partially on this side of the line. Mr. Ford

* No. 23. † No 5.

did not reply in writing, as I met him next day or the day after, when he told me verbally that being unacquainted with the names of the farms along the line, he could not answer my query. He only knows the names of the farmers whom he met, and says that Commandant Joubert's place is in Griqua-Land, and I of my own knowledge am aware that Oliphant's Fontein is cut by the line, and that Benaauwdes Fontein and Zoutpan are both within it.

F. O.

April 4, 1876.

No. 27.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, June* 2, 1876.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 24th April,* inclosing a copy of Resolutions adopted at a public meeting held in the Township o Somerset East, in support of South African Confederation; also a copy of Resolutions on the subject of Confederation, passed at a public meeting held at King William's Town.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 28.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received June* 2.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, May* 9, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a letter addressed to your Lordship by Mr. John Quin, Chairman of a public meeting held at Fort Beaufort, inclosing copy of the Resolutions unanimously adopted thereat, on the subject of a Conference and Confederation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 28.

My Lord, *Fort Beaufort, May* 1, 1876.

IN compliance with the request of a public meeting of the inhabitants, held in Fort Beaufort, on the 25th April, of which I was Chairman, I have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, copies of certain Resolutions adopted unanimously at said meeting, on the subject of a Conference and Confederation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JNO. QUIN, *Chairman of Meeting.*

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Inclosure 2 in No. 28.

Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting held at Fort Beaufort, on the 25th April, 1876.

1. THAT this meeting hereby again records its heartfelt sympathy with the efforts being made by the Imperial Government, to promote the grand project of a Confederated South Africa, under the British Crown; and that acknowledgments are especially due to the Earl of Carnarvon for his several able despatches, unfolding his enlightened views on the subject of the Conference and Confederation, and South African policy generally.

2. That this meeting is of opinion that in the Conference to be held in London, the Eastern District of the Colony should be specially represented by at least one of its leading men, suggested by Lord Carnarvon in his despatch of the 6th of May, 1875; and hereby strongly protests against any course in reference to the representation of this Colony at the Conference in which full effect shall not be given to such suggestion.

* No. 24.

3. That this meeting desires to place on record its conviction that in any Confederation of South Africa, this Colony should, for the purposes of local self-government, be divided into at least two States or Provinces.

4. That this meeting cordially concurs with those communities which have expressed their grateful recognition of the services rendered to the cause of South African Federation by Mr. Froude.

5. That copies of the foregoing Resolutions be sent to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to his Excellency the Governor.

(Signed) JNO. QUIN, *Chairman.*

No. 29.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, June* 8, 1876.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 9th May,* forwarding a copy of Resolutions adopted at a public meeting at Fort Beaufort, on the subject of a Conference and Confederation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 30.

Quaggas Flats Farmers' Association to Colonial Office.—(Received June 8.)

New Year's Kop Farm, District of Alexandria, Cape of Good Hope,

My Lord, *May* 1, 1876.

MAY it please your Lordship to find inclosed copy of Resolutions passed at meeting of Quagga Flats Farmers' Association (a society formed for the social and political interest of the farmers generally) held at the new Township of Paterson, situated in the above district, on the line of railway in course of construction, between Port Elizabeth and Cradock, and forty-five miles from the former, humbly submitting the inclosed; and craving your Lordship's indulgence for intruding upon your valuable time, I have, &c.

(Signed) G. W. CAITHNESS, *Hon. Sec.*

Quaggas Flats Farmers' Association.

Address—Nanaga Post Office,
Viâ Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

Inclosure in No. 30.

Resolutions.

AT a general meeting of the Quaggas Flats Farmers' Association, held at the new and rising Township of Paterson, on the 11th April, 1876, the following Resolutions were passed:—

That this meeting wishes to record the debt of gratitude they owe to the Right Honourable Earl Carnarvon, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the great interest he has taken in the affairs of South Africa; and also to assure his Lordship of the hearty support of the residents in these important field cornetcies in the policy he has initiated.

2. That this meeting also wishes to express its great satisfaction at the true, able, and masterly Report submitted by J. A. Froude, Esq., to Earl Carnarvon, and begs to indorse everything contained in that Report with reference to the nefarious dealings in arms and ammunition with the natives (therein mentioned), which may yet lead to most disastrous consequences; and this meeting most respectfully begs, through Earl Carnarvon, to tender their sincere thanks to J. A. Froude, Esq., for his able exertions on behalf of this Colony.

* No. 28.

3. That copies of the above Resolutions, certified by the President and Vice-President of this Association, be forwarded to Earl Carnarvon.

(Signed) W. PULLEN, *President,* } *Quaggas Flats Farmers'*
H. K. LOVEMORE, *Vice-President,* } *Association.*

No. 31.

His Honour the President of the Orange Free State to the Colonial Office.

My Lord, *Royal Cambridge Hotel, June* 8, 1876.

WITH the view of promoting our negotiations for the speedy settlement of the question about the disputed territory, where the Diamond Fields and the Campbell Lands are situated, a consummation so urgently required for the cordial good feeling and future welfare of South Africa, I wish to state the following facts for your Lordship's consideration.

I am fully prepared, should any doubt still exist in your Lordship's mind on that point, to prove by documents, which I have with me, the right and title of the Orange Free State to the territory, from which our Government withdrew under our protest of the 4th December, 1871, when possession was taken of it under the Proclamation of his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly of the 27th October, 1871. That territory contains 1,880,000 morgen or 3,948,000 acres, one morgen being equal to $2\frac{1}{10}$th acres, and comprises :—

1. The lands within the Vetberg line, and the three British land certificates to the south, or when taken from another point of view to the east of the Vaal River.

2. The Campbell Lands to the north, or when viewed from a different point, to the west of the Vaal River.

The first comprises in extent 1,340,000 morgen, and would, at the rate of 1*l.* for every 1,000 morgen, have yielded from quit-rents alone, a yearly revenue of 1,340*l.*, besides what would have been derived from transfer and stamp duties, and the sale of Government farms.

The second contains 540,000 morgen fertile land, which only requires the hand of industry to make it very valuable and productive. And after making ample provision for the subjects of Captain Cornelius Kok who reside there, and for the few who sent in their claims, pursuant to our Government notice issued about the year 1865, there would still be left about 150 farms of 6,000 acres each at the disposal of Government.

Under these circumstances it will, I think, be just and equitable that Her Majesty's Government should restore to the Orange Free State the above territory, comprising about 4,000,000 acres, reinstate them in the position in which they were before the Proclamation of the 27th October, 1871, give them compensation for the loss of revenue which they have sustained during the last six years, indemnify them for the expenses to which they have been put in consequence of the Proclamation of the 27th October, 1871, liquidate the debt which has been created since the Government of the Orange Free State withdrew under their beforementioned protest, and alter the mode of correspondence, through the High Commissioner, in order to promote our harmonious co-operation for the general welfare of South Africa.

This is what, I believe, the Orange Free State could fairly claim from the justice of Her Majesty's Government. But as it may perhaps be desirable to have a natural river boundary such as the Orange and Vaal River, I am prepared, on behalf of our Government, should your Lordship wish it, to take Albania in exchange for the Campbell Lands. For although the Campbell lands would yield much more to the Orange Free State by the sale of the open ground than Albania, which, I believe, has for the greater part, if not entirely, been given out to private individuals, still this loss would be compensated by the advantage of having a river boundary, which would prevent all future boundary questions, and restore on that side at least the territory made over to the Orange Free State by the Convention of the 23rd February, 1854.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

No. 32.

The Earl of Carnarvon to his Honour the President of the Orange Free State.

Sir, *Downing Street, June* 17, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant,* on the subject of the questions which have been at issue between Her Majesty's Government and the Orange Free State in consequence of the Proclamation of the British Province of Griqua-Land West.

2. It is hardly necessary for me to assure you of my earnest desire that the communications between us may result in the establishment of the most cordial good feeling between Her Majesty's Government and the Orange Free State, or to say that I share your conviction that such a consummation is of the highest importance for the future welfare of South Africa. It was in the hope of furthering this object that I suggested a direct personal communication between us, and I have been heartily glad to believe that the spirit in which you received my suggestion afforded every prospect that we should be able to work together for this common object. As, however, it is of the first importance to remove at this early stage in our negotiations all possible cause of misunderstanding as to the nature of the ground upon which we can meet, I must recall to your recollection that, in my despatch of the 31st August, when stating that Her Majesty's Government could not reopen the question of arbitration, I expressed the opinion that "the questions at issue were such as could not with advantage be referred to an arbitrator, and that they were, perhaps, rather such as might better form the subject of negotiation, and possibly of mutual compromise arising out of friendly communications." And in your reply of November 11th, you said: "As there now seems to be no prospect of our unfortunate differences being settled by arbitration, I am inclined to think with your Lordship that the question at issue might advantageously form the subject of negotiation;" and in the same despatch you refer to negotiation as a mode by which "a speedy, just, and effectual settlement, honourable to both parties," may be attained.

3. I should not now feel able (if, indeed, I could think it advantageous) to depart from the understanding on which I, for my part, invited you to confer with me. The question as to the proper ownership of Griqua-Land West having been removed from the province of arbitration, and having been proved incapable of settlement by argument, however ably and persistently conducted on both sides in the correspondence between you and the High Commissioner, I had, and have, no intention of attempting to deal with it on the present occasion. Were I to do so the friendly personal negotiations between you and myself would need to be at once changed into a contentious argument, in which I should be obliged to have recourse to legal advice, although I am bound to say that even with the best advice procurable in this country, I should hesitate to contend against your great local knowledge without some further local assistance such as that of the High Commissioner, and the more complete records contained in the archives of Cape Town. It will be, at all events, sufficiently clear that when these proceedings commenced negotiation would be at an end.

4. It will therefore be obvious that it is impossible for me to enter upon a discussion of the right and title of the Orange Free State to the territory from which that Government withdrew when possession of it was taken by Her Majesty.

And it need be no impediment to our negotiations that each side should remain firmly convinced of the justness of its claim, a condition of affairs which, I may observe, discussion has hitherto not tended to modify.

I gather from the past correspondence on this question, and it is right that I should say this, that it was with reluctance (although this reluctance did not arise from any doubt as to the rights or duty of the British Crown) that Her Majesty's late Government consented to advise the Queen to sanction the occupation of the territory in question. The records of this office show that this measure was forced upon Her Majesty's advisers by the knowledge that there was at the time a great multitude of British subjects suddenly accumulated in a territory close to the borders of Her Majesty's dominions, living without law or order, or any stable protection for life and property, and forced to extemporize for themselves such a system of Government as the rough elements of the community would permit.

If these British subjects had been within the recognized limits of a powerful State capable of affording them the protection they needed, and of repressing the disorders which were to be feared, Her Majesty's then Government might have fairly claimed to be spared the duty of interfering; but as matters then stood, it not unreasonably

* No. 31.

appeared to them that to refuse to extend to this community the privileges of British rule would have been to have abandoned them to anarchy.

How far it would have consisted with the best interests of your State to undertake the due and effectual control of a large and somewhat turbulent community of different races, but principally of English extraction, I do not stop to inquire, for the step having been taken of extending British Government with British constitutional forms and institutions to Griqua-Land, I should fail in my duty did I not impress upon you that it is beyond my power to recommend to the Crown the withdrawal of these privileges and the transfer of many thousands of British subjects to the jurisdiction of the Orange Free State.

If, indeed, it were possible to entertain such a proposal, it is, I apprehend, a fact beyond controversy, that the Free State has not the means of governing such a community, in accordance with their views and requirements, nor of controlling by force, should that unfortunately become necessary, any organized resistance to the law.

5. Without, therefore, further discussing this part of the question, I fear that I must put aside as, under existing circumstances, inadmissible, the proposal which, in your present letter, you make, "that Her Majesty's Government should restore to the Orange Free State," the territory you indicate, "comprising about 4,000,000 acres, reinstate them in the position in which they were before the Proclamation of the 27th October, 1871, give them compensation for the loss of revenue which they have sustained during the last six years, indemnify them for the expenses to which they have been put, in consequence of the Proclamation of the 27th October, 1871, liquidate the debt which has been created since the Government of the Orange Free State withdrew under their before-mentioned protest," but receiving back that portion of the territory known as the Campbell Lands in exchange for the district of Albania.

6. It has been suggested to me that you desire an admission or recognition of the justice of the claim of your State as in some sort an assurance of that fair and friendly disposition on the part of Her Majesty's Government which you should possess before entering into negotiations. I cannot, however, for a moment suppose that there is any foundation for this suggestion. If the friendly expressions towards myself which you have used in your despatch of the 11th November, and on other occasions did not preclude me from entertaining it, I should be content to rely upon your great knowledge and experience, which would readily show you that any such stipulation is neither necessary nor desirable. It is an obvious condition of friendly negotiation, adopted as a substitute for arbitration, that each party should allow that the other has acted *bonâ fide*, notwithstanding the great divergence of opinion which may have existed on certain points. And as on the one hand I do not question that you conceive yourself to have full ground for maintaining that the British occupation of Griqua-Land West ought not to have taken place, I must ask you to give Her Majesty's Government credit for having believed the occupation which they have sustained to be rightful.

7. I repeat, then, that we are now met not to consider whether the balance of all the considerations bearing on the questions would, after an exhaustive examination of them, be favourable or adverse to the British occupation of the Province or any portion of it, but whether by friendly negotiation we can arrive at some arrangement by which the objections of your State to that occupation may be overcome.

8. I would therefore invite you to consider whether you cannot propose to me some other arrangements which, without involving a cession of territory, might nevertheless secure to the Free State certain substantial advantages, and I desire now to indicate the outline of an adjustment which appears to me not impossible of attainment.

9. I apprehend, as well from your letter as from other sources, that the Orange Free State attaches considerable importance to the right of communicating direct with Her Majesty's Government, without the intervention of the Governor of the Cape in his capacity of High Commissioner. I am not now prepared to say that this change could be made; there are undoubtedly some difficulties in connection with it which would have to be provided against, but from my desire to meet your wishes on as many points as is practicable, and to arrive at a friendly understanding in these matters which are for the common interests of both parties, I will not hesitate to entertain this proposal.

10. In the next place, viewing as I do our present negotiations as the steps towards a compromise, in which each party, while adhering if they please to their own views, should be willing to waive in part their pretensions, I should not be unwilling to consider some scheme by which the Orange Free State should be made to participate in the financial advantages to be derived from the disposal of the lands remaining unallotted in Griqua-Land West. I do not wish at the present moment to enter into the details of such a scheme, which would have, if adopted, to be very carefully considered, with th

assistance of practical advice from those who are better acquainted with the localities than I am; but I desire to indicate the principle for your consideration, as offering a reasonable form of compromise, inasmuch as it would admit the Orange Free State to a share of the revenue derivable from the territory, while relieving it from the burden and responsibilities of Government. And there might possibly be other modes in which some reasonable financial assistance might be given to your State in consideration of its having waived the claims which it believes itself to possess with respect to part of Griqua-Land West.

11. It is, I think, possible that in this part of the arrangements which I am thus shadowing out, the co-operation of the Cape Colony might be asked and obtained; but understanding as I do that Mr. Molteno is either on his way to, or about to start for, this country, on behalf of his Government, I think it only due to him to refrain for the moment from any expression of opinion in a matter where the Colonial Government and Parliament are so closely interested.

12. And, lastly, having regard to the uncertainty which appears to prevail as to the precise position of the cardinal points which mark the boundary line between the Orange Free State and Griqua-Land West (an uncertainty which most probably has arisen from the wild and uninhabited condition of the country when first these points were designated), I should be willing to consider with you whether, in marking off a clear and definite frontier, I could not assent to such a demarcation as would permit of any places to which the past history of the Orange Free State attributes especial interest and importance (such as I understand exist), being included in the rectification of that boundary within the limits of your State.

For a special purpose of this nature, and where it is clear that no British rights or interests are involved, I should, I am confident, have the support of Parliament in consenting to a liberal adjustment of the boundary; but I need not say that it could only be at or close to the boundary that any such special and exceptional mark of consideration for the public sentiment of the Dutch people could be given.

In this case, also, I designedly abstain at the present moment from entering into any details as to these possible arrangements, my object being to indicate in the most general terms the nature of the conditions which it would be in the power of Her Majesty's Government to entertain.

13. On the part of Her Majesty's Government the conditions which, as at present advised, it appears to me desirable to suggest are few and obvious. Among the principal would be the understanding which you would no doubt readily enter into, that no political alliance or Treaty should be entered into by the Free State with any foreign Power, unless with the full previous concurrence of Her Majesty's Government, and that for all purposes of internal defence the Free State shall co-operate cordially with Her Majesty's Government, holding itself bound not to adopt any policy towards the natives which may prove injurious in itself or dangerous to Her Majesty's Possessions.

14. These are, however, ulterior points, and I need say nothing more until I learn from you, as I trust I may, that you are prepared to negotiate on the principles which I have described as being those held admissible by Her Majesty's Government. You will, of course, understand that anything which I have now said is without prejudice to the present position and claims of Her Majesty's Government in South Africa, and that if unfortunately we should come to no general arrangement, I cannot offer partial concessions. I entertain, however, a very strong hope that you may see in the outline which I have given the means of securing, as I earnestly desire that you should secure, very material and valuable advantages to the Orange Free State, and an evidence of the good will which it is my sincere wish to re-establish between this country and your State.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 33.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, June* 20, 1876.

I HAVE to request that you will inform Mr. G. W. Caithness of New Year's Kop Farm, district of Alexandria, Cape of Good Hope, that I have duly received the Resolutions forwarded by him of a public meeting of the Quagga Flats Farmers' Association held at the township of Paterson on the 11th of April.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 34.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received June 20.*)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, May* 19, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of Resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Port Alfred to consider the question raised in your Lordship's despatch of the 24th January,* with reference to a Conference in England.

2. It will be seen that, following the example set at Graham's Town, these Resolutions advocate the erection of that part of the Colony into a self-governing State.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 34.

Public Meeting held at Port Alfred on the 9th May, 1876, *to consider the questions raised by Lord Carnarvon's Despatch with reference to a Conference in England.*

J. M. Orpen, Esq., presided.

1. RESOLVED unanimously on the motion of C. Cock, Esq., seconded by J. Wood, Esq.:—

"That this meeting desires to put on record the strong feeling of Port Alfred and the Division of Bathurst, that the thanks of the Colony are due to Lord Carnarvon and also to Mr. Froude, as representing his Lordship's views during his late visit to South Africa, for their efforts to promote the policy of Federation, believing that the interests of the various States and Colonies in South Africa, Dutch and English, would be best served by such a form of government as would secure for the East the independent administration of its own local affairs and local revenue under a common and central Federal Government protected by the Imperial flag as owing loyal allegiance to the Imperial Crown."

2. Resolved unanimously on the motion of W. W. Horton, Esq., seconded by A. N. Street, Esq.:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that in such a union of States the Eastern province of the Cape Colony, considering its wealth and population, the special character of its wants and circumstances, the richness of its resources if fairly developed, its distance from Cape Town, its exposure to native difficulties, and the advantage in case of danger from native disturbances of having a Government on the spot, is entitled to enter the proposed union as a self-governing State. This meeting, however, expresses no opinion on the question raised in some places as to a triple division of the Colony for such purposes of self-government, but desires to record its view that not less than two representatives, one at least acting on behalf of the Eastern Province, should be commissioned by Parliament to attend the Conference proposed by Lord Carnarvon to be held in London."

3. Resolved unanimously, on the motion of J. Forward, Esq., seconded by C. A. Bezant, Esq.:—

"That copies of these Resolutions be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor and to the Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

(Signed) J. M. ORPEN, *Chairman.*

No. 35.

His Honour the President of the Orange Free State to the Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, *Royal Cambridge Hotel, June* 21, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 17th instant.†

I share with your Lordship the earnest desire that the communications between us may result in the establishment of the most cordial good-feeling between Her Majesty's Government and the Orange Free State.

* No. 59 of C 1399 of February 1876. † No. 32.

It was in this hope that the Volksraad deputed me, and it was with this object that I undertook a long journey and voyage to endeavour, by personal conference with Her Majesty's Government, to bring about the speedy and amicable settlement of our unfortunate differences about the disputed territory.

When the Volksraad, after considering the correspondence which had taken place between Her Majesty's Government and myself, passed the resolution, of which I send your Lordship a copy, there existed a hope that Commissioners would have been sent out to negotiate with our Government near the spot for the settlement of the question about the territory where the Diamond Fields are situated, in which case it would have been unnecessary for me to leave the seat of Government. But when this prospect vanished, I proceeded on my journey.

On my way to Cape Town I received from his Excellency Her Majesty's High Commissioner a letter, of which I inclose a verbatim copy :—

"(Confidential.)

"Sir, "*Cape Town, March* 6, 1876.

"In a Confidential despatch just received from Lord Carnarvon, I am called on to supply all documents not already in the Colonial Department in Downing Street, on which the British claim to Griqua-Land West is founded, and his Lordship expresses himself confident that when your Honour comes to England you will bring with you similar materials bearing on the claim of the Orange Free State. Probably your Honour has already made preparations for doing so, but I think it is as well to lose no time in communicating the above intimation with a view to its reaching your Honour before you leave Bloemfontein.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "HENRY BARKLY, *High Commissioner.*"

To which I replied :—

"Sir, "*Beaufort, March* 27, 1876.

"I received your Excellency's despatch of the 6th instant at Colesberg, and I am glad to inform your Excellency that I have not omitted to take with me such documents as I hope will convince Her Majesty's Government of our rights.

"I hope to leave Beaufort in a few hours, and to be in Cape Town on Monday or Tuesday next.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "J. H. BRAND."

These documents require patient and careful consideration, and will, I believe, fully bear out what I say. During the last six years that our unfortunate controversy has lasted I always told the Volksraad and people that when Her Majesty's Government had been correctly informed about the territory, proclaimed as belonging to Waterboer, they they would do full justice to our Government and people. With that view I was anxious to show by the documents I have with me that Waterboer never had any territory beyond the Vetberg line, a fact proved by the Judgment of Judge Stockenstrom, who was appointed by Her Majesty's Government to decide on the land claims. This decision is printed in the newspapers of the Diamond Fields.

I understand from your Lordship's letter that you think it preferable that we should not now discuss this point, but endeavour to find some way by which the territorial question may be settled. In the hope that, by so doing, I may promote the amicable adjustment of our differences, I shall not now enter upon a further discussion of our right and title. That Her Majesty's Government has been misinformed on many points in connection with our differences is clear from the following words of the 4th section of your Lordship's letter :—

"The records of this office show that there was at the time a great multitude of British subjects, close to the borders of Her Majesty's dominions, living without law or order, or any stable protection for life and property, and forced to extemporize for themselves such a system of Government as the rough elements of the community would permit," &c.

In answer to this, I need only refer to the following extract from our protest of the 4th December, 1871 :—

In a despatch of Earl Kimberley dated 21st July, 1871, as motives for proclaiming the Diamond Fields as British territory, it is stated—

That Waterboer's offer is accepted, to prevent the irregularities which would arise from a prolonged absence of a regular Government at the Diamond Fields.

But the Orange Free State most positively denies the soundness of this reasoning.

Because Magistrates were appointed by the Free State over those Diamond Fields a police force was supplied, Courts of Justice were established, and thousands of subjects of all nations were protected by the Orange Free State in their property and persons, and that in such a matter that, after the forcible seizure of the Diamond Fields by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, addresses signed by a great number of Englishmen were forwarded to his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, requesting that, under the British Government, the magistracy might be conferred upon the gentleman who had hitherto represented the Free State Government.

And in those adresses the following words, amongst others, occur :—

That your Memorialists, in accepting the administration of the British Government now in force in the above-mentioned and other places, constituting the territory known as the Diamond Fields, desire respectfully to draw your Excellency's attention to the satisfactory and efficient manner in which the Free State Government has maintained law and order among the large number of people now present at the Diamond Fields.

And while the existence of a regular Government at the Diamond Fields is denied, the functionaries appointed to those Fields, since his Excellency's Proclamation, are offering the Free State Government to take over by purchase the prison and other official public buildings.

The newspapers likewise published at the Diamond Fields are filled with comparisons between the former Orange Free State Administration and the British system, now violently introduced, which comparisons are to the advantage of the Orange Free State Government.

And Mr. Froude in his Report, p. 61 of the Blue Book, presented to both Houses of Parliament in February 1876, says :—

"The mines were opened under Free State's Magistrates. It is not disputed that law and order were as well maintained then as at any subsequent time, and at a tenth of the cost."

By the nature of the constitution of the Orange Free State, the people have easy access to the Government, their grievances are readily attended to, and, if well-founded, promptly redressed. Our Government never found any difficulty to govern the digging population, and was well able to maintain law and order at the Diamond Fields, whilst the people would have enjoyed all the advantages and privileges which the inhabitants of the Free State have of sending representatives to the Volksraad.

After the three meetings which we had, since my arrival in London, I thought that I would facilitate our negotiations if I stated in writing what I believe we are entitled to claim. I can easily appreciate the reasons why your Lordship would consider it expedient to retain the Diamond Fields under the British flag, and wishing to try, "Whether, by friendly negotiations, we can arrive at some arrangement." I beg to state that I shall be prepared, upon the payment of an adequate sum of money by Her Majesty's Government, to agree to a line by which the Diamond Fields and sufficient territory will remain under the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Government, whilst we retain as many of our burghers as possible, and do not give up more land than is absolutely necessary. The line which I am prepared to agree to, upon adequate pecuniary compensation to be given by Her Majesty's Government, is the following, on the South side of the Vaal River :—

From the upper corner beacon of the Mission Station Pinel on the Vaal River, with a straight line in a south-easterly direction to a beacon standing on a kop (knoll) named Tarentaal Kop, and marked on the Chart of the Government Land Surveyor, Jos. E. de Villiers, this being the most westerly point of the Tarentaal Rand (ridge); from there with a straight line to the first waggon drift (ford) below the junction of the Riet and Modder River; from there along the stream of Riet River downwards to where it flows into the Vaal River, and from there along the Vetberg line, and I am prepared to take a further sum of money, to be paid by Her Majesty's Government, for our claim to the Campbell Lands to the north of the Vaal River.

I trust that this proposal may pave the way to a satisfactory settlement of our differences, and that, by an early meeting, we may be able, by personal discussion of this proposition between your Lordship and myself, to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the existing question. The settlement of our territorial question is of the utmost importance, and should, therefore, precede everything else.

For, although the recognition of our right to communicate directly with Her Majesty's Government may, for the future, prevent many difficulties, still I believe that the discussion of the mode of correspondence in future can be advantageously postponed, until we shall have arrived at a settlement of the territorial question, to which I would urgently invite your Lordship's co-operation.

I believe that the payment of a certain sum by Her Majesty's Government in consideration of our waiving our claim to the lands situate within a line to be agreed upon, will be more effectual than any other mode, which will still give rise to other questions and difficulties which it is the interest of all to avoid for the future.

As my power from the Volksraad is to confer with Her Majesty's Government, I could not negotiate with any other person than your Lordship, as the Representative of Her Majesty's Government. And I do not think that our negotiations need be delayed for the decision of the Cape Parliament, as the question which we wish to settle is one between Her Majesty's and our Government, and can best be arranged between us.

It has very justly been observed by the Volksraad, in their resolution of the 11th February last, that there can be no difference as to the points, the Fountain of Ramah, David's Grave near the junction of Riet and Modder Rivers, and the summit of Platberg on the banks of the Vaal River.

The Treaty made between Sir Peregrine Maitland and Captain Adam Kok on the 5th February, 1846, Article V, defines the line the alienable and inalienable territory as from David's Grave at the confluence of the Riet and Modder Rivers.

If, then, the line be drawn from the Fountain of Ramah to David's Grave at the junction of Riet and Modder Rivers, and thence to the summit of Platberg on the Vaal River, the diggings at Du Toit's Pan and Bultfontein would fall to the Free State; and, as it is the object of your Lordship to retain the Diamond Fields, and as it is our wish to retain our ex-Commandant-General Gideon Joubert, the Commandant of Boshof, Erasmus, and others of our burghers, under our jurisdiction, I think that our objects will best be attained by such a demarcation as I have proposed for your Lordship's consideration, from the upper corner Beacon of the Mission Station Pinel on Vaal River with a straight line in a south-easterly direction to a beacon standing on a kop (knoll) named Tarentaal Kop, and marked on the chart of the Government Land Surveyor, Jos. E. de Villiers, this being the most westerly point of the Tarentaal Rand (Ridge), from there with a straight line to the first waggon drift (ford) below the junction of the Riet and Modder Rivers, &c.

The power of making Treaties exclusively belongs to the Volksraad. I have no authority to enter into any Treaty. I am only authorized by the resolution of the Volksraad of the 11th of February last, of which I forwarded a translation to your Lordship in my letter of the 11th ultimo, by personal communication and friendly negotiation with Her Majesty's Government to come to a final adjustment of the territorial dispute.

A liberal and equitable settlement of that question will, I am confident, go far towards healing the recent wounds and restoring and promoting that genuine good feeling which will be more effectual than any Treaty.

It has always been the desire of the Volksraad, and it has always been my wish and endeavour, to cultivate the most cordial relations with Her Majesty's Government.

The Orange Free State has, unaided and at great sacrifice of life and treasure, surmounted all the native difficulties by which it was surrounded. It has now nothing to fear from any natives, and has no dispute or any reason to apprehend any dispute with any native Chief. When our territorial dispute is settled, there can be no controversy in future about our boundaries. The people of the Free State, consisting of about 73,000 whites and 30,000 coloured of various races, are mostly agriculturalists. Their only desire is to live in peace and harmony with their neighbours, to enjoy the fruits of their labour, to develop the resources of the country, and promote the system of general education which has been inaugurated. They never have adopted, and are not likely ever to adopt, "any policy towards the natives which may prove injurious in itself or dangerous to Her Majesty's Possessions."

Their native law has hitherto worked well, and the restrictions placed by law on the sale of arms and ammunition to the natives are necessary for their own safety as well as for that of South Africa.

When the question of the disputed territory is satisfactorily settled, I shall be prepared, upon receiving an official invitation from Her Majesty's Government to that effect, either myself to represent or to appoint some one to represent the Orange Free State in a conference about an uniform native law and the trade in arms and ammunition. And I shall at a future time avail myself of the opportunity to bring one or two other matters under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I conclude by expressing my fervent hope that the proposal which I have made may tend to bring about the speedy settlement of our differences, and that, by directing our attention entirely to the adjustment of our territorial dispute, and by postponing the

discussion of what does not properly belong to it, we may soon attain the desired object, and promote harmony and good will.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

No. 36.

The Earl of Carnarvon to his Honour the President of the Orange Free State.

Sir, *Downing Street, June* 30, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st of June* in reply to mine of the 17th of the same month, and I am glad to find from it that you concur with me in thinking it expedient that we should not now enter upon a discussion of the territorial claims and rights of the chiefs and tribes who formerly dwelt in the Province of Griqua-Land West.

2. As I have already informed you that it is not in my power to inquire into the sufficiency or insufficiency of the arguments upon which the Orange Free State profess that they are entitled to the portion of the Province claimed by them, nor to invite you to consider the arguments which support the British claim thereto, I need say no more upon this point.

3. With regard, however, to another portion of your Honour's letter, I would observe that I must have been strangely misinformed if it is not correct that in the early days of the finding of diamonds, large communities, composed in great part of British subjects, rapidly established themselves along the borders of the territories to which the South African Republic and the Orange Free State have made pretention; communities which, with much enterprise and many high qualities, contained dangerous and disorderly elements, and which were neither disposed to acquiesce in the rule of either of the neighbouring Republics nor capable of being reduced to submission by them. But in pointing out to you the causes which influenced the action of Her Majesty's then Government, my intention was simply to show you that Her Majesty's advisers were, I apprehend, actuated by a sense of duty towards Her Majesty's subjects and not by any feeling of hostility to the Orange Free State. It was not my desire to enter into any new controversy with your honour, the result of which, if judged by the light of former experience, could hardly be likely to modify the views of either side.

I can only ask you to believe that the motives of Her Majesty's Government, as far as I can properly answer for my predecessors, have been such as I have described them, and to accept my assurance that neither at that time nor at the present would Her Majesty's Government willingly take any steps which would injure or offend the Dutch Republics of South Africa.

4. With respect to the rest of your Honour's letter I have to express my regret that I must unfortunately have failed to make clear to you the position which I desire to take up in our present negotiations. In your letter of the 8th of June your Honour asked that a very large portion of the Province of Griqua-Land West, together with a money payment, should be made over to the Orange Free State in satisfaction of your claim, without intimating that you were prepared to offer any concession in return, unless, indeed, the suggestion that the Campbell lands might be exchanged against Albania can be so termed.

Upon this I endeavoured to impress upon your Honour that the territorial claim of the Orange Free State has never been admitted by the British Government, and that while for the reasons I gave I could neither now admit it nor enter upon the hopeless task of discussing the arguments on which the parties to the dispute respectively allege that their rights are based, I was most anxious to arrive at a settlement by a process of mutual and friendly concession, and with this feeling whilst announcing my inability to recommend to Her Majesty any cession of the territory that has been brought under British rule beyond such as might be involved in a limited rectification of a somewhat uncertain frontier, I endeavoured to indicate the direction which on certain questions our efforts in this behalf might properly take.

5. I find, however, to my regret, that your Honour remains as little inclined as before to make any advance in the direction in which I believe we might find some common point of agreement consistent with the honour and interests of all parties, and, indeed, I can perceive in your present letter no modification or abatement of those

* No. 35.

previous demands which I have endeavoured to explain to your Honour must, if persisted in, make all agreement impossible.

6. It is true that you offer to leave under British jurisdiction the Diamond Fields—cut off, it must be observed, from every convenient access to and communication with other parts of Her Majesty's dominions—and a certain portion of territory upon payment of an adequate sum of money, and for a further sum of money to surrender your claim to the Campbell lands; but you still urge the cession of important and extensive portions of the province, and I am unable to see that by offering to accept a money payment calculated upon your claims on the remainder you are making any substantial change in your demand upon Her Majesty's Government, or advancing in any way the end we have in view, more especially as you indicate nothing which you are willing, on your part, to concede or to perform. Nor do you even inform me whether or not the suggestions which I have proposed to you, and which cannot be said by any one conversant with the circumstances of this case to be unworthy of consideration are such as you feel you could entertain on behalf of the Orange Free State.

7. I will only add, in reference to what I have already said on this subject, that the experience of Great Britain in different quarters of the globe has shown that to unravel and make plain the conflicting claims of barbarous and semi-barbarous native tribes to the land they dwell upon or roam over, and to adjust the complicated questions which are sure to arise so soon as endeavours are made to transfer the possession of the soil to the ownership of civilized men is a task which will always tax to the utmost the patience and sagacity of those who undertake the duty with the best and most single-minded intentions.

The sense of these difficulties has brought forcibly before my mind the necessity of accepting with the greatest circumspection the results of even the most honest and laborious investigation, and I was at one time not without hope that a similar experience, though limited to South Africa, might have produced in your Honour's mind a kindred feeling of diffidence which would render more easy the attainment of a common understanding between us.

8. These feelings, added to the anxiety which I feel to place the relations of the English and Dutch peoples in South Africa upon the best and most friendly footing, have led me to invite your Honour to a frank discussion in the hope of avoiding fruitless controversy by an amicable compromise, and I have thought it right to make liberal proposals for an arrangement which it appeared to me ought to be satisfactory, but if your Honour should find these proposals unacceptable I can only regret that through no fault of mine your Honour's mission to this country will have produced no further advantage than that of the establishment of friendly personal relations, and, as I sincerely hope, a clearer understanding of the position which the two Governments must hold towards each other.

9. It will be clear to your Honour, from what I have written, that I could not entertain the proposition you have now made, but if upon further consideration of the subject other methods of effecting the object we have in common should present themselves to you, I need not say that it will be with the sincerest pleasure that I shall at any time meet you; and I trust that you will feel yourself in a position, after reading this letter, to propose an early interview.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 37.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, June* 30, 1876.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 19th of May,* forwarding Resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Port Alfred, respecting the question of a Conference in England.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

---

* No. 34.

No. 38.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received July* 3.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, May* 30, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, as therein requested, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a Resolution passed by the Legislative Council of this Colony, taking exception to an assumption contained in my despatch of the 4th December* last, to your Lordship, as to the concurrence of that body in the offer of the House of Assembly in regard to the Griqua-Land West difficulty.

2. It is to be regretted that I did not express myself more clearly, but, in throwing out, as a suggestion of my own, that the concurrence of the Council might be logically inferred from its previous vote in favour of a Conference, I certainly had no intention of expressing the opinion that such concurrence ought to have been left uninvited.

3. It will be seen from the minutes on the occasion, which I inclose, that the Treasurer-General, as representing the Ministry, proposed, with a view of ascertaining what the decision in that case would really have been, the insertion of words expressing "entire concurrence with the Resolution of the Assembly," but that his amendment to this effect was negatived without a division.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 38.

Legislative Council, May 18, 1876.

To his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, &c. &c. &c.

Address of the Legislative Council, in pursuance of a Resolution adopted on 18th May, 1876.

May it please your Excellency,

I BEG leave to present to your Excellency the following Resolution:—"That this Council, having observed in a despatch of his Excellency the Governor of this Colony to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, bearing date 4th December, 1875, and published with other correspondence submitted to the Imperial Parliament, communicating to Lord Carnarvon the decision arrived at last Session of Parliament by the House of Assembly in regard to existing difficulties between Griqua-Land West and the Government of the adjoining Republics, this Council takes exception to the assumption contained therein that its concurrence with the House of Assembly might be assumed without being invoked in a matter of such grave importance; this Council, therefore, representing as it does the entire Colony, deems itself imperatively called upon to record its disapproval of such assumption, on the ground that to accept it as a precedent would be a dereliction of duty alike derogatory to its own self-respect as it would be antagonistic to that just equipoise of legislative authority which is essential to the general welfare; and this Council respectfully requests that his Excellency will be pleased to forward this Resolution to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Her Majesty's Government."

(Signed) J. H. DE VILLIERS, *President.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 38.

Extract from Minute of Legislative Council of May 18, 1876.

Mr. Geard moves, pursuant to notice,—That this Council, having observed in a despatch of his Excellency the Governor of this Colony to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, bearing date December 4, 1875, and published with other correspondence submitted to the Imperial Parliament, communicating to Lord Carnarvon the decision arrived at last Session of Parliament by the House of Assembly in regard to existing difficulties between Griqua-Land West and the Government of the adjoining Republics. This Council takes exception to the assumption contained therein

* No. 48 of C 1399 of February 1876.

that its concurrence with the House of Assembly might be assumed without being invoked in a matter of such grave importance, involving the pacification of the whole of British South Africa. This Council, therefore, representing as it does the entire Colony, deems itself imperatively called upon to record its disapproval of such assumption on the ground that to accept it as a precedent would be a dereliction of duty alike derogatory to its own self-respect as it would be antagonistic to that just equipoise of legislative authority which is essential to the general welfare; and this Council respectfully requests that his Excellency will be pleased to forward this Resolution to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Marquard seconds.

Discussion ensues.

The Treasurer-General moves, as an amendment,—That before the words "respectfully requests," the following words be inserted: "whilst expressing its entire concurrence with the Resolution of the House of Assembly, regarding Griqua-Land West."

Mr. Murison seconds.

Discussion continues.

Mr. De Smidt moves,—That the words "involving the pacification of the whole of British South Africa" be expunged.

Mr. Neethling seconds.

Discussion continues.

Mr. Cloete moves, as a further amendment,—That the words "the whole of British South Africa" be expunged, and the words "a considerable portion of British South Africa" be substituted.

Amendment, not being seconded, drops.

Mr. De Smidt's amendment put and agreed to.

The Treasurer-General's amendment put and negatived.

Original motion, as amended, put and agreed to.

No. 39.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received July* 3.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, June* 5, 1876.

REFERRING to that part of my speech on opening the Parliamentary Session, in which the correspondence between your Lordship and this Government on the Conference question was alluded to, I have now the honour to inclose copy of notice of motion given by the Colonial Secretary in the House of Assembly, relative, more particularly, to his proposed Mission to England in connection with the matter.

2. This step was taken by Mr. Molteno on the 26th ultimo, and the discussion stands fixed for the 8th instant.

3. Up to the present moment no proposal for any amendment has been put on the notice paper.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 39.

Notices of Motion.—June 8, 1876.

I. *The Colonial Secretary.*—This House desires to express its approval of the action taken by the Government,—as signified in the Minute of Ministers of 14th March last,—consequent on the Resolution agreed to by the House in the Special Session of November, with the view of giving the counsel and assistance of this Government in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to Griqua-Land West; and the House further approves of the suggestion made in the same Minute that Mr. Molteno, while in England, should also discuss with the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies any further matters which might be considered desirable; and thus, among other advantages resulting therefrom, afford Her Majesty's Government the opportunity which Lord Carnarvon states that he considers expedient of explaining "more specifically the general principles upon which they are of opinion that the native policy of the future should be based, and the terms and conditions upon which they conceive that a Confederation might be effectively organized."

II. *Mr. Keyter.*—That a respectful Address be addressed to his Excellency the Governor, requesting the Governor to take the needful steps to obtain information respecting the mineral springs found in the various divisions of the Colony; also to cause provision to be made for the analysis of the same by a competent person.

III. *Mr. Boyes.*—That the House go into Committee to consider the following resolution:—"That the Fiscal Division of Calvinia be created an Electoral Division, with power to return two Members to this House, and that a Bill to that effect amending the Constitution Ordinance be introduced by Government."

No. 40.

His Honour President Brand to the Earl of Carnarvon.

Royal Cambridge Hotel, 12A, George Street, Hanover Square,
My Lord, *July 3,* 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 30th ultimo.*

In my letter of the 21st ultimo, I endeavoured, as fully as I was able, to reply to all the points of your Lordship's letter of the 17th ultimo, and stated why I thought that the payment of a certain sum of money by Her Majesty's Government was preferable to any other mode, and the difficulties in my way of acceding to some of your Lordship's suggestions.

Most anxious as I am, with your Lordship, "to arrive at a settlement by a process of mutual and friendly concession," I think I shall best promote that object by refraining from a further discussion of the points on which we unfortunately differ, and from repeating what I have already stated.

I shall only remark that the Orange Free State and the South African Republic are two distinct and separate Governments, and that I represent the Free State only.

Wishing to meet your Lordship's objection to my proposal of the 21st ultimo, that the Diamond Fields would be cut off from every convenient access to and communication with other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, I make the following proposal, viz.:—

With the understanding that our Government receive a certain sum of money from Her Majesty's Government, in consideration of waiving our claim to the other side of the line to be agreed upon between us, I am willing, on the part of the Orange Free State, to consent to the following line, viz.:—

From the fountain of Ramah to the junction of the Riet and Modder Rivers, and as the line from the junction of Riet and Modder Rivers to the summit of Platberg—even assuming that to be the correct Platberg—would still leave the diggings of Du Toit's Pan and Bultfontein on our side; and as we wish to retain the four farms of Commandant Erasmus, and the farms of our ex-Commandant General Gideon Joubert on our side, I proposed the line mentioned in my letter of the 21st instant, from the junction of the Riet and Modder Rivers to Tarantaal Kop, and thence to Pniel, in order to include these two diggings in Her Majesty's territory, and to leave the above-mentioned farms of Mr. Gideon Joubert and Commandant Erasmus on our side of the line. But I am ready and willing to consider with your Lordship such modification of the line as may accomplish the object which we have in view.

Trusting that our negotiations may now be greatly facilitated by oral discussion between us, I have the honour to request that your Lordship will inform me when and where it will be convenient for your Lordship to see me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

No. 41.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received July* 4.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, June* 9, 1876.

AT the request of the Chairman of a Congress of Delegates from various Farmers' Associations in the Eastern District of the Colony, held at Queen's Town, I have the honour to transmit a letter addressed to your Lordship containing resolutions similar to

* No. 36.

those already forwarded from Graham's Town, expressive of the cordial acknowledgments of those assembled for the views of imperial policy set forth in your Lordship's recent despatches, and of their opinion in favour of a division of the Colony into not less than two self-governing States.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 41.

My Lord, *Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, May* 31, 1876.

BY direction of the Congress of Delegates from the various Farmers' Associations, held at Queen's Town, 8th April, 1876, I have the honour to communicate to your Lordship the following resolutions passed by that Congress, viz. :—

1. That this Congress of duly elected Delegates from sundry Mutual Protection and Political Farmers' Associations, in Congress assembled, consider it their duty to record its cordial acknowledgments to Lord Carnarvon for his liberal and statesmanlike views, as set forth in his several despatches regarding the imperial policy of a South African Confederation.

2. That this Congress expresses its most decided conviction that in the Confederation of South Africa, the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope should, for the purposes of local self-government, consist of not less than two States or Provinces.

3. That in the Conference shortly to be held in London, the eastern Province of this Colony should be separately represented by at least one of its representative men, as originally proposed by Lord Carnarvon, in his despatch of the 23rd May, 1875.

4. That this Congress cordially concurs with those communities in this Colony who have expressed their grateful recognition of the services so disinterested and ably rendered to the cause of South African Confederation by Mr. J. A. Froude; and learn with the liveliest satisfaction that said services have met with the entire approval and sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

5. That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent by the Chairman of this Congress to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to his Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE WIRD, Junr.,
Chairman of the Congress.

To the Right Honourable
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 42.

The Earl of Carnarvon to His Honour President Brand.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 5, 876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant.*

As you have expressed a wish for further oral discussion of the questions in negotiation between us, I shall not now enter into the points raised in your letter, but I shall be glad to see you to-morrow (Thursday) at this Office between the hours of 3 and 4 P.M. if that arrangement should suit your Honour's convenience.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 43.

His Honour President Brand to the Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, *Royal Cambridge Hotel, July* 5, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of this day's date,† and I shall have much pleasure of meeting your Lordship to-morrow, Thursday, at the Colonial Office, between 3 and 4 o'clock P.M.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

---

* No. 40. † No. 42.

No. 44.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received July* 10.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, June* 14, 1876.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 5th instant,* forwarding copy of the notice of motion given in the Assembly by the Colonial Secretary respecting his proposed mission to England, I have the honour to report that on the day preceding that fixed for its discussion Mr. Maasdorp, M.L.A., on behalf of the Opposition, placed on the paper a proposal for a Resolution paraphrasing to a great extent that of Mr. Molteno, but concluding by declaring it to be "requisite in the interests of the Colony that the Honourable the Colonial Secretary should be assisted by at least two co-Delegates to be elected by the Colonial Legislature."

2. The debate, which began on the 8th instant, was adjourned till the following day, when a new element was introduced into it by an amendment moved by Mr. Sauer, M.L.A., proposing "that all the words of the original motion, after the words Griqua-Land West, should be expunged," thus omitting reference to the further discussions regarding native policy, Confederation, &c., which Mr. Molteno had desired to be authorized to conduct.

3. I transmit newspapers, giving a full report of the speeches delivered on the occasion, as the best way of putting your Lordship in possession of the views of the several parties; but I may briefly state, in explanation of the voting which followed, that Mr. Sauer came forward as one of those who, having originally been in favour of a Conference in South Africa, were opposed to any attempt at holding it in London, which, in face of the unwillingness of Presidents Brand and Burgers to take part, would, in his opinion, prove nugatory, and he held, therefore, that Delegates should not be appointed, and that Mr. Molteno's functions should be confined to aiding in the settlement of the boundary dispute with the Orange Free State.

4. Mr. Molteno, after denying that he had asked to be sent as a Delegate to the Conference, and declaring that, while he should hold himself at liberty to converse upon any subject which your Lordship might wish to discuss, he should only express his personal opinions, and not represent the Colony officially except as regards Griqua-Land West, accepted this amendment.

5. The omission of the latter part of the original motion was thereupon carried by 32 votes to 24. The addition proposed by Mr. Maasdorp being afterwards rejected by 31 to 25, and the first part of the original motion, expressing approval of the action of the Ministers as signified in their Minute of the 14th March, agreed to without a division.

6. The Treasurer-General is to move to-morrow the adoption of a similar Resolution by the Legislative Council, and I trust that Mr. Molteno will be in a position to leave Table Bay by the first mail steamer of July, in fulfilment of the mission entrusted to him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 44.

Extract from the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Assembly of June 9, 1876.

10. Sixth Order read.

Debate on Colonial Secretary's motion on Mission to England to be resumed.

Mr. Speaker stated that when the debate was adjourned yesterday the question before the House was the following motion, by the Colonial Secretary, seconded by Mr. Pritchard:—

This House desires to express its approval of the action taken by the Government—as signified in the Minute of Ministers of 14th March last—consequent on the Resolution agreed to by the House in the Special Session of November, with the view of giving the counsel and assistance of this Government in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to Griqua-Land West; and the House further approves of the suggestion made in the same Minute that Mr. Molteno, while in England, should also discuss with the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies any further matters which might be considered desirable; and thus, among other

* No. 39.

advantages resulting therefrom, afford Her Majesty's Government the opportunity which Lord Carnarvon states that he considers expedient of explaining "more specifically the general principles upon which they are of opinion that the native policy of the future should be based, and the terms and conditions upon which they conceive that a Confederation might be effectively organized."

And Mr. Maasdorp moved as an amendment, seconded by Mr. Myburgh:—

That this House, while prepared to express its approval of the action proposed to be taken by the Colonial Government, under Resolution of the House carried in November last, with a view to giving its "counsel and assistance" in the settlement of difficulties connected with Griqua-Land West; and while further prepared to approve of the proposal that the Colonial Secretary proceed to England on that Mission, is of opinion, with respect to the suggestion of the Government contained in their Minute of the 14th March last, that "Mr. Molteno, while in England, should also discuss with Lord Carnarvon any further matters which might be considered desirable; and thus afford Her Majesty's Government the opportunity of explaining more specifically the general principles upon which they are of opinion that the native policy of the future should be based, and the terms and conditions upon which they conceive that a Confederation might be effectively organized," that it is requisite in the interests of the Colony that the Honourable the Colonial Secretary should be assisted therein by at least two co-delegates to be elected by the Colonial Legislature.

Debate resumed.

Mr. Sauer moved as a further amendment, seconded by Mr. King:—

That all the words of the original motion, after the words "Griqua-Land West," in the 6th line, be expunged.

Debate continued.

Business suspended at 6 o'clock P.M.

8 o'clock P.M.

Business resumed.

After debate,

Mr. Speaker put the question: That the words in the original motion—"And the House further approves of the suggestion made in the same Minute that Mr. Molteno, while in England, should also discuss with the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies any further matters which might be considered desirable; and thus, among other advantages resulting therefrom, afford Her Majesty's Government the opportunity which Lord Carnarvon states that he considers expedient of explaining 'more specifically the general principles upon which they are of opinion that the native policy of the future should be based, and the terms and conditions upon which they conceive that a Confederation might be effectively organized'"—stand part of the question?

Upon which the House divided:

AYES—24.	NOES—32.
Mr. Ayliff,	Mr. Adams,
„ Blaine,	„ Aling,
„ Brabant,	„ Bergh,
„ Bradfield,	„ Botha,
„ Chiappini,	„ Boyes,
„ Clough,	„ Brink,
„ Cole,	„ Brownlee,
„ De Wet,	„ Fairbridge,
„ Dowling,	„ Frost,
„ Guest,	„ Gibson,
„ Gush,	„ Gird,
„ Hockley,	„ Human (Johan Zacharias),
„ Hopley,	„ Human (Johannes Urbanus)
„ Keyter,	„ Jacobs,
„ Liesching,	„ King,
„ Maasdorp,	„ Louw,
„ Myburgh,	„ Manuel,
„ Paterson,	„ Marais,
„ Ross-Johnson,	„ Merriman,
„ Tait,	„ Molteno,
„ Watermeyer (Philip J. A.),	„ Moodie,

Mr. Watson,	Mr. Moore,
„ Laing, } Tellers.	„ Peacock,
„ Wright, }	„ Pritchard,
	„ Proctor,
	„ Sauer,
	„ Solomon,
	„ Sprigg,
	„ Stigant,
	„ Watermeyer (Carl P.),
	„ Vintcent, } Tellers.
	„ Walter, }

The question accordingly negatived.

Mr. Speaker then put the question: That the following words stand part of the original motion: "That it is requisite in the interests of the Colony that the Honourable the Colonial Secretary should be assisted therein by at least two co-Delegates to be elected by the Colonial Legislature."

Mr. Wright moved, seconded by Mr. Ross-Johnson: That the word "But" be inserted before "That."

Agreed to.

The question that the following words, "But that it is requisite in the interests of the Colony that the Honourable the Colonial Secretary should be assisted therein by at least two co-Delegates to be elected by the Colonial Legislature," stand part of the original motion, was then put, and the House divided:

AYES—25.	NOES—31.
Mr. Ayliff,	Mr. Adams,
„ Blaine,	„ Aling,
„ Boyes,	„ Bergh,
„ Brabant,	„ Botha,
„ Bradfield,	„ Brink,
„ Chiappini,	„ Brownlee,
„ Clough,	„ Fairbridge,
„ Cole,	„ Frost,
„ De Wet,	„ Gibson,
„ Dowling,	„ Gird,
„ Guest,	„ Human (Johan Zacharias),
„ Gush,	„ Human (Johannes Urbanus),
„ Hockley,	„ Jacobs,
„ Hopley,	„ King,
„ Laing,	„ Louw,
„ Liesching,	„ Manuel,
„ Maasdorp,	„ Marais,
„ Myburgh,	„ Merriman,
„ Paterson,	„ Molteno,
„ Ross-Johnson,	„ Moodie,
„ Tait,	„ Moore,
„ Watermeyer (Philip J. A.),	„ Peacock,
„ Watson,	„ Pritchard,
„ Keyter, } Tellers.	„ Proctor,
„ Wright, }	„ Sauer,
	„ Solomon,
	„ Sprigg,
	„ Stigant,
	„ Watermayer (Carl P.),
	„ Vintcent, } Tellers.
	„ Walter, }

The question accordingly negatived.

The original motion, as amended, was then put and agreed to, viz.: "This House desires to express its approval of the action taken by the Government,—as signified in the Minute of Ministers of 14th March last,—consequent on the Resolution agreed to by the House in the Special Session of November, with the view of giving the counsel

and assistance of this Government in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to Griqua-Land West."

11. On the motion of Mr. Boyes, seconded by Mr. Vintcent:

The House adjourned at eleven o'clock P.M., until Monday, 12th June at 2 o'clock P.M.

No. 45.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 12, 1876.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 5th June,* inclosing a copy of a notice of motion given by the Colonial Secretary in the House of Assembly on the subject of his proposed mission to England, with a view to the discussion of questions arising out of the extension of British jurisdiction to Griqua-Land West.

It will give me much pleasure to have the opportunity of personal discussion of these questions with Mr. Molteno on his arrival in this country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 46.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 15, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 9th ultimo,† forwarding a letter from the Chairman of a Congress of Delegates from various farmers' associations, held at Queen's Town on the 8th April, communicating to me the resolutions passed by that Congress.

I have to request you to inform Mr. Wird that I have received his letter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 47.

His Honour President Brand to the Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, *Royal Cambridge Hotel, July* 17, 1876.

WHILST I rejoice with your Lordship that our territorial question has now been happily settled, I avail myself of this opportunity to bespeak your Lordship's favourable consideration for the rights of those persons, who, at the time of the Proclamation of his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, of the 27th October, 1871, were in the occupation and possession of their farms, by virtue of British land certificates and Orange Free State Titles, and who now are under the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Government, in order that they may be maintained in their lawful possession and titles.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

No. 48.

His Honour President Brand to the Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, *Royal Cambridge Hotel, July* 18, 1876.

BY its inland situation and distance from the sea, the Orange Free State is deprived of the advantages of levying import duties on goods imported for the consumption of its inhabitants.

This consideration induced Her Majesty's Special Commissioner, Sir George Russell

* No. 39. † No. 41.

Clerk, to insert the following words in Article VIII of the Convention of February 23, 1854:—

"—— and Her Majesty's Special Commissioner will recommend to the Colonial Governments that privileges of a liberal character, in connection with import duties generally, be granted to the Orange Free State Government, as measures in regard to which it is entitled to be treated with every indulgence, in consideration of its peculiar position and distance from the sea ports."

The Government of the Orange Free State have at different times applied to the Governments of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal for a certain annual sum as a drawback, or otherwise, for import duties paid on goods imported into the Cape Colony and Natal, but sent up to the Orange Free State for the use and consumption of its inhabitants.

These applications have hitherto been unsuccessful. Import duties are also levied upon arms and ammunition imported through the Cape Colony and Natal for the use of the Government and the inhabitants of the Orange Free State.

Under these circumstances the Volksraad have directed me, by their resolution of the 11th February last, to bring this subject under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, with the view of obtaining such portion of the Custom dues of the Cape Colony and Natal as the Orange Free State may, under the circumstances, be fairly entitled to claim.

And I shall be glad to hear that your Lordship is willing favourably to entertain this application.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

No. 49.

His Honour the President of the Orange Free State to the Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, *Royal Cambridge Hotel, July* 19, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have been empowered by the Volksraad of the Orange Free State, if invited thereto by Her Majesty's Government, either myself to take part in a Conference to be held in London, or to appoint some one to represent the Orange Free State Government in such Conference, for the purpose of discussing the question of the sale of firearms and ammunition, and an uniform law for the natives of South Africa; with this proviso, that no resolution will have any binding force on, or be of any effect to, the Orange Free State, until the same shall have been approved of by the Volksraad.

As I intend to return to South Africa in the "Edinburgh Castle," which leaves on the 20th of next month, I shall be ready at any time before that date, either to discuss with your Lordship, or in such Conference as you wish to have, the two above-mentioned subjects, in terms of the Resolution of the Volksraad of the 11th February last.

But with respect to the subject of Confederation, the Volksraad passed a Resolution on the 11th February, of which the following is a translation:—

"The Volksraad empowers the State President, on behalf of the Government of the Orange Free State, to acquaint Her Majesty's Government that, although the Government of this State earnestly desires to cultivate the most friendly relations with Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the Colonies in South Africa, the population and Government of this State steadfastly continue to cherish the earnest desire to preserve and maintain their independence, and cannot, therefore, take part in a negotiation with respect to a Confederation of the Colonies and States of South Africa, by which the independence of this State can be endangered."

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

No. 50.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 19, 1876.

ON the 15th instant I informed you by telegraph that I had concluded an arrangement with President Brand by which the difficulties and controversies hitherto existing

as to the ownership and boundaries of Griqua-Land West would be settled, I must defer for a short time any detailed account of the agreement which has been entered into, and of the mode in which I think it will be most convenient that the Province should provide the sum which is to be paid. I may, however, now acquaint you that after repeated interviews and communications between President Brand and myself, it has been agreed that the Orange Free State shall receive the sum of 90,000*l.* in full satisfaction of all claims which it considers that it may possess in regard to Griqua-Land West; and that a further sum of 15,000*l.* shall become payable hereafter in the event of the Orange Free State constructing certain railways in connection with a Colonial line of railway in the Cape Colony or Natal.

I postpone for the present any explanation of details, and will now only add that it has given me sincere pleasure to be able to conclude with President Brand an arrangement which we are both able to look upon as fair and satisfactory; and which may reasonably be expected to contribute greatly to the removal of all grounds of controversy and to the establishment of thoroughly cordial relations between peoples whose commercial and political interests are closely united.

I request you to transmit, with the least delay, a copy of this despatch to Major Lanyon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 51.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 20.

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, June 20, 1876.*

REFERRING to the concluding paragraph of my despatch of the 14th instant,* I have now the honour to report that the Resolution approving of the Colonial Secretary's proceeding to England to aid in settling the disputes regarding Griqua-Land West, was carried the following evening in the Legislative Council by ten votes to nine; an amendment, proposing as a rider that he should be accompanied by two co-delegates favourable to the holding of a Conference, having first been negatived by the same majority.

2. I inclose copy of the Council's Minute on the occasion and also a newspaper report† of the debate for your Lordship's information, and have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 51.

Extract from the Minutes of the Legislative Council of June 15, 1876.

THE Treasurer-General moves, pursuant to notice: That this Council approves of the action taken by the Government, as signified in the Minute of Ministers of the 14th March last, consequent on the Resolution agreed to by the Honourable the House of Assembly in the Special Session of November, with the view of giving the counsel and assistance of this Government in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to Griqua-Land West.

Mr. Murison seconds.

Mr. Geard moves as an amendment: The concurrence of this Council, not having been asked in the Resolution agreed to by the House of Assembly in the Special Session of November last, upon which the Minute of Ministers of the 14th March is based, it does not consider itself now called upon to express any opinion upon it. This Council, however, concurs in the proposal contained in said Minute—that the Honourable the Colonial Secretary should proceed to England to give his counsel to Her Majesty's Government upon the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to Griqua-Land West; and this Council is further of opinion that the Honourable the Colonial Secretary while in England should also discuss, in any Conference he may be invited to attend by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the general principles upon which the native policy of the future should be based, and the terms and conditions upon which a Confederation might be effectively

* No. 44. † Not printed.

organised; and that for this purpose he should be accompanied by two co-delegates favourable to the holding of such Conference, to represent with him the interests of this important Colony.

Mr. de Korte seconds.

After discussion—

The President puts the question: That all the words after the word "That" be expunged, for the purpose of inserting certain other words.

Question put and division called for:—

Content—9.	*Non-Content*—10.
Mr. de Korte,	The Treasurer-General,
„ Barry,	Mr. Murison,
„ Miller,	„ De Smidt,
„ Marquard,	„ Neethling,
„ Geard,	„ Landsberg,
„ Cawood,	„ Burger,
„ Christie,	„ Te Water,
„ Godlonton,	„ Hughes,
„ Wood.	„ Brown,
	„ Cloete.

Whereupon question decided in the negative.

Original motion put and division called for:—

Content—10.	*Non-Content*—9.
The Treasurer-General,	Mr. de Korte,
Mr. Murison,	„ Barry,
„ De Smidt,	„ Miller,
„ Neethling,	„ Marquard,
„ Landsberg,	„ Geard,
„ Burger,	„ Cawood,
„ Te Water,	„ Christie,
„ Hughes,	„ Godlonton,
„ Brown,	„ Wood.
„ Cloete.	

Whereupon motion agreed to.

Mr. Miller moves: That the Council do now adjourn until Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.

Mr. Neethling seconds.

Motion put and division called for:—

Content—14.	*Non-Content*—5.
Mr. Barry,	Mr. Hughes,
„ Murison,	„ Brown,
Dr. Christie,	„ Te Waters,
The Treasurer-General,	„ Cawood,
Mr. Neethling,	„ Geard.
„ De Korte,	
„ De Smidt,	
„ Landsberg,	
„ Cloete,	
„ Marquard,	
„ Godlonton,	
„ Wood,	
„ Burger,	
„ Miller.	

Whereupon motion agreed to.

Council adjourns at a quarter to 5 o'clock P.M. until Tuesday the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.

No. 52.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 20.)

My Lord, *Government House, Maritzburg, Natal, June 8, 1876.*

YOUR Lordship in your despatch of the 13th January last,* which was in reply to mine of the 26th November preceding, intimated that, in the event of a Conference being held this year in London, you would be prepared to receive one or two unofficial members from this Colony accompanying Mr. Shepstone; and that, although it was not probable that the Conference would be sufficiently enlarged to admit of any one of these unofficial gentlemen sitting as a member, it might yet be well, in case it should be so enlarged, that the Council should name the person whom they would wish to see in that position. It seeming probable from such news as reached us that the Conference would meet in the course of the present summer, and before the meeting of the Legislature of the Colony in ordinary Session, I thought it advisable, after consultation with my Executive Council, to summon the Legislative Council together for the special purpose of selecting the member or members whom, in accordance with the terms of your Lordship's despatch, they would wish to proceed to the seat of Conference should the Conference be held.

2. The Council were accordingly summoned, and met for the despatch of special business; and I have now the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copies of the Speech with which I opened the Session, of the Address of the Council in reply, of a further Address communicating the names of the gentlemen selected by the Council, and of my Message in acknowledgment of the Address.

3. Your Lordship will perceive from these papers that the Council have selected for the purpose referred to two of their number—the member for Maritzburg, Mr. Akerman, and the member for Durban, Mr. Robinson; and that I have accepted the nomination of these two gentlemen as unofficial members and delegates to the seat of Conference to act and advise with Mr. Shepstone, the official member named by your Lordship as the representative of Natal.

4. The Council, it will be noticed, have not designated which of the two members selected by them they would wish to have a seat at the Conference in the event of its being so enlarged as to allow of the admission of one of them; and it would appear that they have purposely refrained from doing this, expressing a desire that seats for both members may be found at the Conference. But, with reference to this, I must remark that the Council had before them your Lordship's despatch of January, in which the improbability of the Conference being sufficiently enlarged to admit of even one additional member was very distinctly expressed, and, moreover, they had themselves, in their Address in reply, also very distinctly said that they would make the selection in question. From what I can understand, the explanation of this change of intention on their part is, that having named the two members they thought it would be an invidious act to make so marked a distinction between them.

5. The omission is, I think, to be regretted, notwithstanding the improbability of the Conference being enlarged. Should, however, it be enlarged, and admission found for one of the two unofficial members from Natal, and for one only, these gentlemen will doubtless be able to come to a mutual agreement between themselves as to which should sit; as, I need scarcely say for the Legislative Council, that they would not expect your Lordship to be put to the necessity of making a selection which, as being an invidious act, they had refrained from making themselves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BULWER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 52.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable the Legislative Council:

I HAVE called you together in order to communicate to you in due form a despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to one in which I forwarded an Address presented to me by you last Session, together with the Resolutions adopted on the 23rd November last, having reference to the proposed Conference of the States and Colonies of South Africa.

* No. 5 of C. 1399 of February 1876.

These despatches will be laid before you.

The resolutions referred to, which recorded the sentiments of the Council in support of the proposed Conference, expressed a desire on your part that, should such a Conference be held, one or two delegates, nominated by the Council from among its members, and approved of by me, might attend to act and advise with the gentleman recommended by the Secretary of State as the representative of Natal. The Secretary of State has signified that he will have much pleasure in meeting the wishes of the Council in this respect, and that he will be happy to receive one or two unofficial members accompanying Mr. Shepstone in the manner proposed; and should the numbers of the Conference be sufficiently enlarged, he will be prepared to admit as a member of the Conference such one of them as you may wish to see in that position.

It is proposed, as you are aware, to hold the Conference in London during the present year, instead of at the Cape, as was originally contemplated; and, as it appears probable that the meeting may shortly take place, I have deemed it advisable not to await the meeting of the Council in its ordinary Session of the year, but to request your attendance at once, in order that you may name the member or members whom you may wish to send to the seat of Conference, so that they may be prepared to proceed whenever the time of meeting may be determined.

I must express my regret for any inconvenience to which you may be put in being called together to attend a special and extraordinary Session; but to give effect to the wishes of the Council, and at the same time to provide against any cause of delay, I have thought it well to obtain beforehand from you the nomination of the members whom you may select for the purpose I have referred to.

I shall avail myself of your attendance to bring before you one or two matters which it may be desirable should have your consideration at the present time.

The Returns of Revenue and Expenditure of the last year will be laid before you, and I am happy to congratulate you upon the continued improvement shown in the former.

Inclosure 2 in No. 52.

Address of Legislative Council.—No. 1 of 1876.

To his Excellency Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Natal, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Supreme Chief over the Native Population.

May it please your Excellency:

1. WE, the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Natal, in Council assembled, respectfully acknowledge the Speech with which your Excellency has been pleased to open this Special Session.

2. We desire to acknowledge the consideration shown by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in adopting the views and complying with the wishes of this Council, as intended to be conveyed by the Resolutions passed on the 23rd of November last; and also to thank your Excellency for urging on the Secretary of State the adoption of those views.

3. We fully agree with your Excellency as to the desirability of your having thus called us together, without delay, that we may consider the terms of Lord Carnarvon's despatch on the subject of those Resolutions, and give effect to them by the election of one or more Delegates to represent this Colony in the proposed Conference, as an opportunity will thus be afforded of declaring any principles or rules of action which this Council may think it desirable to affirm for the guidance of its Delegates.

4. The Council will, by Address, at an early date, inform your Excellency of the name or names of the unofficial Delegate or Delegates selected by it as the representative or representatives of this Colony at the Conference, and will also name the gentleman to sit at the Conference, should two Delegates be nominated and a place for one only can be obtained; and begs to assure your Excellency that any personal inconvenience to Members, that may tend to the advancement of the interests of the Colony, will be at all times cheerfully submitted to.

5. Any other matters which your Excellency may think it important to lay before us at the present time shall have our careful consideration.

6. We join with your Excellency in congratulating the Colony upon the continual improvement in the revenue during the past year.

7. Finally, we beg that your Excellency will be pleased to convey to our Gracious Queen the assurance of our loyalty and attachment to her person and Government.

(Signed) WALTER MacFARLANE, *Speaker.*

Legislative Council, May 30, 1876.

Inclosure 3 in No. 52.

Address of Legislative Council.—No. 7, *of* 1876.

TO his Excellency Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Lieutenant-Governor in and over the Colony of Natal, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Supreme Chief over the native population.

May it please your Excellency.

The Legislative Council beg respectfully to inform your Excellency that they have appointed the Honourable Member for the City of Maritzburg (Mr. Akerman), and the Honourable Member for the Borough of Durban (Mr. Robinson), to represent the Colony at the Conference to be held in London; and further, that, as the Council consider the Conference is only held for the purpose of consulting with the Representatives of the different Colonies and States of South Africa, and not with the view of binding the Governments of the latter to any particular policy, they earnestly desire that, if possible, seats for both of the delegates may be allowed at the Conference, and that they therefore do not name either in particular to represent Natal.

The Council further respectfully request your Excellency to transmit the above address to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for his Lordship's information.

By resolution of the Legislative Council this 1st day of June, 1876.

(Signed) WALTER MacFARLANE, *Speaker.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 52.

Message No. 4.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Address No. 7 from the Honourable the Legislative Council, informing him, in reply to his request that they would name the member or members whom they would wish to send to the seat of Conference, that they have appointed the Honourable Member for the City of Maritzburg (Mr. Akerman), and the Honourable Member for the Borough of Durban (Mr. Robinson), to represent the Colony at the Conference. The Council at the same time expresses a desire that, if possible, seats for both of these delegates may be allowed at the Conference, and state that they do not name either in particular to represent Natal.

The Lieutenant-Governor has the honour to acquaint the Council that he accepts and will notify to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State the nomination of the two unofficial members above named as Delegates to the seat of Conference to act and advise with the official member named by the Secretary of State as the Representative of Natal. The Lieutenant-Governor must, however, observe that it is highly improbable that the Conference will be sufficiently enlarged to allow of the admission of the two Delegates as Members of the Conference, and it would, perhaps have been more convenient, therefore, had the Council, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of State, and with the intention expressed by the Council in their Address in reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech, named the member whom they would wish to see in that position in the event of the Conference being sufficiently enlarged to admit of one of the Delegates.

The Address of the Council will be duly transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State.

(Signed) HENRY BULWER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Government House, Maritzburg, Natal,
June 3, 1876.

No. 53.

The Earl of Carnarvon to his Honour President Brand.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 22, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant.*

I can have no hesitation in assuring your Honour that I shall make it my special care to see that the rights of the persons on whose behalf you address me shall, of course subject to the necessary verification of their claims, receive as full a confirmation in their holdings as if they had always been within British territory.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 54.

The Earl of Carnarvon to President Brand.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 27, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Honour's letter of the 19th instant,† in which you state your readiness yourself to attend a Conference to be held in London, and to take part in the discussion of questions relating to the sale of fire-arms and native law, or to appoint some one to represent the Orange Free State thereat.

I am not without hope that on the arrival of Mr. Molteno and the Delegates from Natal (who have already passed Madeira), it may be possible to hold a Conference on native affairs and the sale of fire-arms, and attaching as I do much value to your presence at such a Conference, I trust that you will attend in person at all events at some of the earlier discussions; and as I gather from your letter that it will be impossible for you to delay your departure for South Africa beyond the 20th of next month, I hope you may be in a position to nominate some one to represent your Government during the continuation of the sitting.

I need not repeat here, what I have said on other occasions, that I have no desire to press upon you a discussion of the merits of South African Confederation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 55.

His Honour President Brand to the Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, *Royal Cambridge Hotel, July* 27, 1876.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 22nd instant,‡ I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to express my sincere appreciation of the ready assurance given by your Lordship with respect to the rights of those persons on whose behalf I had the honour of addressing your Lordship in my letter of the 17th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

No. 56.

His Honour President Brand to the Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, *Royal Cambridge Hotel, July* 29, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 27th instant,§ and to state that I shall have much pleasure in attending the meetings of a Conference on an "Uniform Native Law," and the sale of fire-arms and ammunition, which may be held in London before the 20th of next month.

Should the Conference extend beyond that time I shall appoint some one to represent the Orange Free State at a Conference on these two subjects.

* No. 47. † No. 49. ‡ No. 53 § No. 54.

I shall be glad to hear from your Lordship when and where the first meeting of the Conference will take place.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

No. 57.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, July 4, 1876.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for presentation to the Queen, in the most acceptable manner, a Petition to Her Most Gracious Majesty, signed by a large number of the inhabitants of Griqua-Land West, humbly praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to confirm only such recommendations of the contemplated Conference on South African affairs as will render their connection with the Empire more close and intimate, and ensure to the province its existence as a British Colony.

2. It will be seen, from the copy of the Administrator's covering despatch and its inclosures, that objection was taken by certain parties to a paragraph in this Petition objecting to annexation to the neighbouring Republics, and that a counter Petition, protesting only against annexation to the Cape Colony, has been set on foot, though not yet sent in for transmission.

3. Major Lanyon has abstained, no doubt from a feeling of delicacy natural in his position, from offering any remarks on the signatures to the Petition now forwarded, but I feel it my duty to inform your Lordship that the names appended include, with scarcely an exception, those of the wealthiest and most respectable residents at the Diamond Fields.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 57.

Sir, *Kimberley, June 24, 1876.*

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency, in original, a letter with two inclosures, this day received from Mr. J. B. Robinson, the Chairman of a meeting which was held in this town, to consider the question of the annexation of this province either to the Cape Colony or the neighbouring Republics.

I have further the honour to forward the petition to Her Majesty which was adopted at that meeting.

2. With regard to the second paragraph of the Chairman's letter, I think I should explain that there had been, previous to the 8th instant, a preliminary meeting to discuss the subject. This meeting resolved that a petition should be drawn up, and accordingly the one now forwarded was submitted for signatures.

3. An objection was then raised by certain parties here, that the paragraphs referring to annexation with the neighbouring Republics had been imported into the petition without their consent, and that they had signed it without being cognizant thereof. Accordingly the meeting, as reported in the Chairman's letter, was held, and it was then resolved that the petition should lie at Mr. Robinson's office for ten days, so that any one could withdraw their name who had signed it through inadvertence.

4. The consequence of this resolution has been that seventy-eight of the former signatures have been withdrawn.

5. Immediately after the general meeting on the 8th, a further one was held by the objectors to the above-mentioned petition. A further petition was then drawn up embodying their views, and of which I inclose a copy, as reported in the "Independent" newspaper. The tenor of this petition is much to the same effect as the other, omitting the reference to the neighbouring Republics.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. OWEN LANYON.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 57.

Sir, *Kimberley, June* 22, 1876.

AS Chairman of a meeting held in the Circus Hall on the evening of Wednesday, the 8th instant, I beg to hand your Excellency, for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a petition to Her Majesty, praying that the Province of Griqua-Land West may not be annexed to the Cape Colony, or to either of the neighbouring Republics.

In forwarding this petition, I have to inform your Excellency that the meeting to which I have referred was called for the purpose of deciding what should be done with the petition. This course was taken in consequence of certain persons having stated that they had signed under a misapprehension of the contents of the petition. It was resolved at the meeting that the petition should be at my office for ten days, to allow those who objected to the petition to withdraw their names.

This will explain the erasures.

I also beg to forward two letters, one from Mr. George Manning and the other from Mr. Posno, expressive of their approval, and that of their friends at Du Toit's Pan, of the petition.

I shall be obliged if your Excellency will make Lord Carnarvon acquainted with the circumstances which I have brought to your notice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. B. ROBINSON.

His Excellency Major Lanyon, C.M.G.,
Administrator of Griqua-Land West.

Inclosure 3 in No. 57.

Dear Sir, *Du Toits Pan, June* 8, 1876.

ON behalf of myself and others of Du Toit's Pan who signed the Petition against non-annexation to the Cape Colony, I am requested to state that, before we signed the Petition in question, we carefully read the same and coincide with the Petition in its entirety, and that we do not repudiate our signatures; and, further, that we are a loyal community at the Pan, and do not belong to the Reform or any other party whose principles are anti-English, but that the very instincts of our nature are based on loyalty to our Most Gracious Sovereign the Queen and the British Constitution.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEO. MANNING.

J. B. Robinson, Esq.,
Chairman of Non-Annexation Meeting,
Kimberley.

Inclosure 4 in No. 57.

Dear Sir, *Kimberley, June* 8, 1876.

I HAD the pleasure of receiving a Petition against annexation, to be subscribed to by the inhabitants of Du Toit's Pan.

This Petition was entrusted to me by H. B. Webb, Esq., with full printed explanations, and I am happy to state that not one who signed did so without entire knowledge of the content and purpose of the said Petition.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) AND. POSNA.

J. B. Robinson, Esq.,
Chairman of Non-Annexation Meeting.

Inclosure 5 in No. 57.

Petition.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Petition of the Undersigned inhabitants of the Province of Griqua-Land West,

Humbly showeth,

THAT your Petitioners are loyal subjects of your Majesty resident in the Province of Griqua-Land West.

That the said Province of Griqua-Land West, although one of the youngest Dependencies of the Crown, is by no means an insignificant Colony, but one which, by its mineral wealth and the immense value of its imports and exports, has already been the means of saving from impending bankruptcy not only the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope but both of the neighbouring Republics.

That the said Province has within itself resources quite sufficient for its own good government and is not at all likely to become burthensome to the Government of Great Britain either in the matter of debt or military defence.

That the revenue of the Province has for some time past been steadily on the increase, while its expenditure has as steadily been decreasing, and this in spite of the fact that no revenue has as yet been derived from the vast quantity of land within its boundaries, and that therefore there is good reason to believe that, as soon as the land is made to contribute its quota to the revenue, Griqua-Land West will prove to be as flourishing and self-supporting a Colony as any within your Majesty's Dominions.

That your Petitioners naturally take some pride in the Settlement whose prosperity has been, and to a larger extent in the future will be, the work of their hands, and look forward with confidence to the day when it shall take its place among the most important Colonies of the Empire.

That your Petitioners yield to none in their loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's Crown and Government, and are pleased to see that the increased interest lately taken in the affairs of South Africa under the distinguished nobleman now at the Head of the Colonial Department has already in this Province borne fruit in improved administration and greater security and content among its people.

That your Petitioners have lately heard with regret a rumour that an intention exists to annex this Province to the Cape Colony, and are of opinion that any subordination of Griqua-Land to the Government of that Colony, as at present constituted, could only result in disorder, anarchy, and discontent.

That it has also been rumoured that, in order to conciliate the inhabitants of the neighbouring Republics, this Province might possibly be abandoned and annexed to one or other of them, or partitioned between them. This rumour your Petitioners cannot for a moment believe, nor can they, with the evil consequences of the abandonment of the Orange River sovereignty, and the endless complications arising therefrom before their eyes, consider it possible that your Majesty's Advisers could again counsel the abandonment against their will of a loyal population who glory in forming an integral portion of the British Empire.

That should it fortunately be brought about that all the Colonies and States of South Africa become confederated into one Dominion under your Majesty's most gracious rule, and should it appear politic in that case to readjust the boundaries of the several portions of such a Dominion, your Petitioners would not object to such readjustment as to the extension of the boundaries of this Province, or the annexation of adjoining native territories whose inhabitants wish for such annexation.

That your Petitioners have taken this means of approaching your Majesty and making their wishes known, in consequence of having been led to believe that a Conference is to be held in London on South African affairs, in which Griqua-Land is not to be represented, although your Petitioners believe that on such a subject they have the right to be heard.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to confirm only such measures as will render their connection with the Empire more close and intimate, and insure to the Province its existence as a British Colony.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Here follow the Signatures.)

Inclosure 6 in No. 57.

Extract from the "Independent" of June 8, 1876.

MR. TUCKER then read the following petition :—

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies and Dependencies thereof.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Griqua-Land West—

Humbly showeth—

"That your Petitioners desire to express their devotion and loyalty to your Majesty's person and Government.

"That your Petitioners have heard with alarm and regret that it is contemplated to annex this province to the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

"That your Petitioners are of opinion that this province has within itself resources of mineral and other wealth sufficient to support its independent Government, and that with the present improved Administration, and a steadily-increasing revenue, it will not become burdensome to the Home Government.

"That your Petitioners believe that if the proposed annexation to the Cape Colony be carried out contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants of this territory, it will be fraught with ruin to us.

"That your Petitioners, for these and other weighty reasons, humbly pray that annexation to the Cape Colony may not take place, and that no other serious change may be made affecting the separate and independent Government of this province, without the consent of the inhabitants being first had and obtained, and that your Most Gracious Majesty in Council may be pleased to afford such relief as may to your Majesty be deemed fitting."

Dr. Murphy proposed the adoption of the Petition, which was one which did not insult the neighbouring Republics. He hoped it would be signed by every honest man in the camps.

Mr. Blanch seconded the motion. He had not signed the Petition, because it made the community endorse what he maintained was a great injustice done to the Free State.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

No. 58.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, July 5*, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a Minute from my responsible Advisers, inclosing the Resolutions passed by both Houses of the Colonial Parliament, approving of the action taken by the Government, as signified in the Ministerial Minute of the 14th March last, and further intimating that it is the intention of the Honourable the Colonial Secretary to proceed to England in the "Windsor Castle," on the 7th instant, for the purpose of rendering, on the part of this Government, its counsel and assistance in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to the territory known as Griqua-Land West.

2. During Mr. Molteno's absence from the Colony the Honourable the Attorney-General will preside at meetings of the Cabinet, and be the medium of communication between it and the Governor.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 58.

Minute.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, June 30, 1876.

IN forwarding to his Excellency the Governor the accompanying Resolutions adopted by the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, on the 9th and 15th instant respectively, Ministers beg to announce that it is the Honourable the Colonial Secretary's intention to proceed to England by the "Windsor Castle," on the 7th proximo, for the purpose of rendering, on the part of this Government, its counsel and assistance in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to the territory known as Griqua-Land West.

(Signed) J. C. MOLTENO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 58.

Resolution adopted by the House of Assembly on the 9th June, 1876.

THIS House desires to express its approval of the action taken by the Government, as signified in the Minute of Ministers of 14th March last, consequent on the Resolution agreed to by the House in the Special Session of November, with the view of giving the counsel and assistance of this Government in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to Griqua-Land West.

Inclosure 3 in No. 58.

Resolution adopted by the Legislative Council on the 15th June, 1876.

THAT this Council approves of the action taken by the Government, as signified in the Minute of Ministers of the 14th March last, consequent on the Resolution agreed to by the Honourable the House of Assembly in the Special Session of November, with the view of giving the counsel and assistance of this Government in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to Griqua-Land West.

Inclosure 4 in No. 58.

Extract of Minute.

ACTING on the suggestion made in paragraph 15, and in the despatch of the 24th January last, and in pursuance of the Resolution of the House of Assembly of the 23rd November last, and of the intimation conveyed by Minute of Ministers, dated 4th January last, Ministers have the honour to state that Mr. Molteno proposes, at the earliest possible date that his public duties will admit of, to proceed to England during President Brand's visit to that country, for the purpose of rendering, on the part of this Government, its counsel and cordial assistance in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to the territory known as Griqua-Land West. The presence of President Brand will, no doubt, greatly facilitate such settlement, and Ministers will do all in their power to promote it.

Mr. Molteno would also, when in England, be able to discuss with the Right Honourable the Secretary of State any further matters which might be considered desirable.

No. 59.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received July 31.*)

My Lord, *Government House, Maritzburg, Natal, June 29, 1876.*

UNDERSTANDING, according to information received here from the Cape Colony, that Mr. Molteno is about to proceed home at an early date, for the purpose of conferring with your Lordship on certain public matters, and as the President of the Orange Free State is now in England, I have thought it well, having regard to the views expressed by your Lordship in your despatch addressed to me on the 13th of January last,* and in other published despatches, relative to the probable meeting in London, during the present year, of a Conference more or less duly constituted, and in which questions of public policy and interest in South Africa might be discussed and considered, that Mr. Shepstone should take this opportunity to proceed to England, in order to be present in the event of a Conference being held, or should your Lordship otherwise desire his attendance; and he has accordingly taken his passage home by the mail-steamer which leaves Natal on the 1st July.

2. I have notified this intention to the two non-official members who, as I reported recently, have been named by the Council and approved by me in accordance with the terms of your Lordship's despatch of the 13th January, to act and advise with

* No. 55 of C. 1399 of February 1876.

Mr. Shepstone in the event of a Conference being held; and these gentlemen have also taken their passages for England.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BULWER.

No. 60.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received July* 31.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, July* 6, 1876.

AT the request of the Chairman of a public meeting of registered voters, held at Somerset East, I have the honour to transmit an Address to your Lordship, covering certain Resolutions duly passed thereat, touching the recent decision of the Colonial Parliament, as to Mr. Molteno's proceeding to England.

2. I take the opportunity, likewise, of communicating copy of Resolutions on the same subject, passed at a public meeting, at Port Elizabeth, though they appear to have been forwarded direct to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 60.

Somerset East, Cape of Good Hope,
May it please your Lordship, *July* 1, 1876.

WE, the undersigned, being a Committee duly elected by the residents in the town and district of Somerset East, in the Eastern Province of Her Majesty's Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, recognizing with fervent gratitude the interest recently displayed by your Lordship, in your official capacity, in the welfare of this Colony, as well as in the adjoining States and territories of the Cape of Good Hope, hereby desire to tender, through your Lordship, our renewed expression of loyalty to the Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

It has come to our notice, that in furtherance of an invitation from your Lordship, Mr. Molteno, the present Premier of the Colony, has just been deputed by the Government, of which he is the head, to proceed to England, to meet your Lordship in conference upon matters affecting the settlement of certain difficulties that have arisen from the extension of British jurisdiction over the territory known as Griqua-Land West.

Your Petitioners are aware that the President of the Orange Free State is at present in England, to meet your Lordship upon matters of vital interest to the inhabitants of that portion of South Africa over which he presides; and we have also learned from public sources, that the sister Colony of Natal has deputed Delegates to England on a similar errand; and feeling that it is of the greatest importance that our interests should also be represented in any discussion that may arise, whether officially or informally; and feeling assured that Mr. Molteno, from the position he has taken up, cannot and will not in any sense represent the views, and advocate to our satisfaction the wants of the Eastern Province, of this Colony, we have deemed it of vital importance, in conjunction with other portions of this Province, to select as Delegates John Paterson, Esq., and Henry Blaine, Esq., to attend shortly in London; and we hereby humbly pray your Lordship to receive such, even though in an informal manner, as our Representatives, well assured from our knowledge of their character, and our confidence in their ability and integrity, as well as their loyalty, that your Lordship will be better able, by their assistance, to arrive at a just conclusion of the several matters that lie at the root of our difficulties, with a view to a final and satisfactory settlement.

We have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. TH. COOPER.
JAMES FARNHAM.
W. BLUNT.
C. HANNAM.
JAMES LEONARD.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting held at Somerset East, Cape of Good Hope, on June 30, 1876.

1st. THIS meeting regrets that the Parliament, in responding to Earl Carnarvon's invitation to send Representatives from the Colony to consider questions affecting its welfare, has agreed to send Mr. Molteno as sole delegate; and that it has restricted his powers to the consideration of the Griqua-Land West difficulty.

2nd. This meeting is of opinion that, as no decision has been arrived at by the Parliament now assembled in reference to the question of a Conference, which is likely to give satisfaction to the majority of the electors: It is highly desirable, in order that the Colony may be fairly represented, that one or more delegates should be at once authorized to proceed to England, who can represent the views of Colonists generally, and give their assistance in the settlement of the Griqua-Land West difficulty, as well as in any other questions that may arise affecting the interests of this Colony.

3rd. This meeting desires to mention the names of John Paterson, Esq., and Henry Blaine, Esq., as two delegates in whose ability, integrity, and Colonial knowledge they have every confidence, and hereby instruct the Committee who have convened this meeting to take the necessary steps to convey to these gentlemen such nomination.

4th. That copies of these Resolutions be at once sent to Earl Carnarvon, accompanied by a petition to his Lordship praying him to admit such delegates.

(Signed) QUINTEN SCUTT, *Chairman.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 60.

Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope,
June 30, 1876.

May it please your Excellency,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, the following copies of Resolutions, which were passed unanimously at a public meeting held last evening in this borough, viz.:—

"1st. That this meeting desires to express its extreme disappointment with the result of the session of Parliament just closed, during which session Ministers, by their Minute of 14th March last, led the people to expect that they would submit to the decision of the Legislature the question of the expediency of electing delegates to a Conference to be held in London, whereat the Secretary of State for the Colonies might have the opportunity of discussing with Representatives from the different States and Colonies of South Africa the great questions of native policy and Confederation, but which expectation Ministers not only did not fulfil, but employed every pretext in their power to impose upon the Legislature that no such Conference was contemplated, or would be convened by the Secretary of State, and thereby ensured a vote against this Colony sending representatives to any such Conference.

"2nd. That this meeting, believing that such Conference in London would accomplish great good for South Africa, and entertaining the confident belief that, notwithstanding the action taken by the Colonial Legislature, the Secretary of State will still convene it, desires to be allowed representation at such Conference, and acquiesces in the judgment of the Secretary of State when, in his first despatch on the subject, he suggested the name of the Senior Member for Port Elizabeth, Mr. John Paterson, as a fit and proper person, with any others to be chosen to represent the Colony in the said Conference.

"3rd. That this meeting, while abstaining from the nomination of any other representative than Mr. John Paterson, in whom it declares its own implicit confidence, as one specially qualified by his long experience of South Africa, and universally acknowledged abilities, to act as one of the Representatives at the proposed Conference, would gladly see one or more additional Representatives from the Colony, to be nominated by other constituencies, to be associated with him in the trust that this Colony might have at the proposed Conference a representation proportioned to the numbers and magnitude of the Colony as the Chief State in any Confederation of States for South Africa.

"4th. That this meeting, while refraining from any desire to limit generally the Representative nominated by it, in the exercise of his own free judgment, as to what will be best for the interest of all South Africa in any Confederation policy submitted for discussion to the London Conference, claims, on one point, to express its decided opinion to the effect that no Confederation of the several European Settlements of South Africa will be satisfactory under which this Colony shall not contribute to such Confederation

more than one State—to each of which States so formed the same self-government in all matters purely local shall be given as may be continued to the other Colonies or States after their admission to the Confederation.

"5th. That these Resolutions be embodied in a petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying his Lordship to receive at the London Conference, as a duly accredited Representative from this Colony, Mr. John Paterson, Senior Member for Port Elizabeth.

"6th. That the Chairman be authorized by this meeting to sign copies of these Resolutions, and to forward them,—one to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and one to his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, Governor of the Colony."

I have, &c.

(Signed) CÆSAR ANDREWS, *Chairman of the Meeting.*

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope,
Cape Town.

No. 61.

The Earl of Carnarvon to his Honour the President of the Orange Free State.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 1, 1876.

IN reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo,* I have the honour to inform you that it is proposed that the gentlemen who are prepared to attend the Conference should meet at this Office at 2·30 P.M., on Thursday next, when I propose to make a short statement indicating the general line which I am desirous that the Conference should follow.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 62.

Colonial Office to T. Shepstone, Esq.†

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 1, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to inform you that it is proposed that the gentlemen who are prepared to attend the Conference about to be held for the purpose of discussing questions relating to South Africa, should meet at this Office at 2·30 P.M., on Thursday next, when Lord Carnarvon will indicate the general line which his Lordship desires that the Conference should follow.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. R. MALCOLM.

No. 63.

Colonial Office to the Hon. J. C. Molteno.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 2, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acquaint you that his Lordship proposes that the gentlemen who are about to assemble in conference for the consideration of certain matters affecting South Africa, should meet him at this office on Thursday next at 2.30 P.M., and it will give him much pleasure if you feel yourself able to be present on that occasion, when Lord Carnarvon proposes to make a brief general statement respecting the subjects which, in his opinion, the Conference may, under all the circumstances, conveniently discuss.

His Lordship expects that the following gentlemen will be present, viz.:—President Brand, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Mr. Froude, Mr. Shepstone, Mr. Akerman, and Mr. Robinson. President Brand is not permitted by his Volksraad to discuss the question of Confederation, but is prepared to enter upon the consideration of other questions of importance; and Lord Carnarvon entertains the hope that, although not empowered by the Cape Parliament to take part in a general Conference as a delegate from the Colony,

* No. 56.

† Similar letters were addressed to J. Akerman, Esq., and J. Robinson, Esq.

you may be disposed, although not in the capacity of delegate, to assist at the consideration of some, at all events, of the matters which may come under notice, reserving to yourself, of course, the right to abstain from expressing an opinion, or even to withdraw altogether, if the subject is one at the discussion of which you would prefer not to be present.

Lord Carnarvon desires me, in conclusion, to say that he hopes that you will understand that he is far from wishing to put any pressure upon you, and though he hopes that he may have the pleasure of seeing you, he readily leaves the matter to your discretion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 64.

Charles Cowen, Esq., to Colonial Office.—(Received August 2.)

Sir, *Port Elizabeth, July* 1, 1876.

I AM directed by the Chairman of a public meeting, held in the Odd Fellows Hall last Thursday evening, to consider certain matters in connection with the Conference shortly to be held in London, under the auspices of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to hand you the accompanying copy of Resolutions* which were passed at that meeting, and to request you to place the same before his Lordship the Earl of Carnarvon, as the unanimous expression of a large and influential body of Colonists anxious to see Confederation an accomplished fact in South Africa.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. COWEN, *Hon. Sec.*

No. 65.

Speech of the Earl of Carnarvon at the Conference on South African Affairs on the 3rd August, 1876.

ON Thursday 3rd August, 1876, the Conference on South African Affairs, which has been for some time in contemplation, as shown in the Parliamentary papers, was opened at the Colonial Office, under the presidency of the Earl of Carnarvon.

The Vice-Chair was occupied by Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, whose short but brilliant administration of the Natal Government will be fresh in public recollection. The Orange Free State was represented by his Honour President J. H. Brand, who sat on his Lordship's right hand. Natal was represented by Sir Theophilus Shepstone, on whom, as Lord Carnarvon announced in the course of his address, Her Majesty has conferred the distinction of a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for his long and able services as Secretary for Native Affairs in Natal. Messrs. Akerman and Robinson, two Members of the Natal Legislature, whom that body has appointed as delegates to the Conference, were also present; and Griqua-Land West was represented, in the absence of any special delegate, by Mr. J. A. Froude, M.A., who is personally acquainted with the Province and its requirements.

Lord Carnarvon spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I propose to open this Conference by some explanations of its nature and the general objects which we all have in view; and first, I must express my great satisfaction at meeting you here to-day. There have been difficulties in bringing about this meeting, but I for one have never ceased to hope that it might take place, and believing, as I always did, that it would be very valuable, after fuller and further reflection I am confirmed in that idea.

I desire to take the opportunity of saying with how much personal pleasure I see each individual around this table; first of all, the President of the Orange Free State, with whom I have had negotiations of a very difficult and delicate character, and with whom I have been fortunate enough to arrive at a settlement which I hope will be for the advantage of the two peoples whom that settlement affects. I had hoped, indeed, to have welcomed Mr. Molteno, the Prime Minister of the Cape Colony,

* Not printed.

though aware that he has come over from the Cape fettered by a resolution of the Assembly of that Colony which confines his official and formal communications to particular subjects. At the same time it was due to him, due to the great Colony he represents, and certainly in accordance with my own feelings, that I should offer him a cordial invitation to be present here to-day. I have received from him a most courteous and considerate letter from which I understand that, while he would be personally very glad to attend, and also very glad, as I have no question, to give any assistance to the Conference, he yet feels himself so tied by the resolution of the Assembly, that he doubts whether it would be in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of that body, that he should assist at our deliberations to-day. I feel confident, from the tone of his letter, that so far as he conceives himself at liberty to do so, he will be ready to give us any assistance at any future stage of our proceedings. I am also glad to see Mr. Shepstone, whose long public services in Natal, have made him well known to me before, and to make the acquaintance of Mr. Ackerman and Mr. Robinson, who represent here the unofficial opinion of the Legislature of Natal, and whose names I know well in the records of the public business of that Colony. I am much pleased to see my friend Mr. Froude here to-day, who has rendered very great services in South Africa, and who, perhaps, more than any man now in England, knows the state of the Province of Griqua-Land. I hope, in the absence of any Colonist, he will be willing to undertake the duties of representing the Province. And lastly, it is with great satisfaction that I avail myself of the assistance of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and of that ability which has been so conspicuously proved in civil, as it has long since been in military, matters. I will merely add on this subject that, looking to the severe pressure of business at this period of the Session, whenever I am unable to take my place at this table I shall request Sir Garnet Wolseley to fill the vacancy, with every confidence that all a Chairman can by knowledge and ability accomplish will be accomplished by him. There is only one other matter further on this branch of the question which I desire to mention, and which I feel confident this meeting will receive with satisfaction, and it is that I have been honoured with Her Majesty's commands to state that Mr. Shepstone, for his long, faithful, and most able services in South Africa, has received as a mark of Royal favour the distinguished honour of the K.C.M.G.

And now, gentlemen, as regards the character of the Conference. In accordance with my despatch of, I think, the 22nd of October, this Conference will be a purely deliberative one, no resolutions which we come to being binding on any State or Colony without the concurrence of the Legislature. This, of course, will not prevent the expression of the opinion of individuals, which is necessary to the transaction of business. It may also be expedient as the Conference proceeds to take evidence on one or two particular points; some member, even, of the Conference may desire to put in the record of his opinion in that form; but in such case I think that any such evidence should be very brief. We have met for business and not for lengthy speeches. Of course there are some questions which affect us all, there are others which, constituted as South Africa is, affect the British Colonies and this country alone, and consequently have a limited application. In conclusion, I would remind every member of the Conference that our communications for the present should be considered as strictly confidential.

Now, gentlemen, as regards the subjects with which we have to deal, you will doubtless remember that the question of the Conference has been greatly mixed up with my original suggestions for Confederation. In one of these despatches I stated: "It may be thought, as I myself am becoming disposed to think, that the time has arrived when Her Majesty's Government should more specifically explain the general principles upon which they are of opinion that the native policy of the future should be based, and the terms and conditions upon which they conceive that a Confederation might be effectually organised;" whilst again, at a later period, on the 24th January of this year, I wrote: "In any case no proper and convenient opportunity of studying this great question should be lost, and wherever Her Majesty's Government can meet with representatives from the Governments concerned, or whenever they may agree to consult together on subjects of common interest, the principles and bearings of Confederation may properly be considered. While, however, in consequence of the recent discussions, the present time appears to me peculiarly opportune for laying down the outlines of such a scheme, I am, as I always have been, very far from desiring to press any Government or Legislature to commit itself finally to so grave a step as that of Confederation, without clearly understanding what it implies. I entertain no doubt that, when its operation is so understood, not only those who are most anxious for the strengthening and consolidation of Colonial and Imperial

interests, but many of those also who now shrink from the idea of a new and untried form of Government, will recognise from every point of view the value of such a policy as I desire to see adopted. But, in order to be successful and enduring, Confederation should be the result of a clear conviction on the part of each State entering into it, that its political, social, and material interests, as a whole, will be advanced, and that those minor objections which always present themselves when any large scheme is proposed, and which, at first sight, even appear to constitute serious obstacles, can be satisfactorily disposed of."

On this point, it is right that I should say a few words, for these two despatches seem to impose upon me the duty of explaining in very brief outline what my original intentions were on this subject. I need not, of course, consider in any detail what Confederation means; what proportions the component parts should bear to the general system; what checks and counter-checks should be established; what subjects should be considered as common property; what subjects should be, on the other hand, reserved for the particular members of the Confederation and not dealt with by the central Government; but it is important, as misapprehension appears to have arisen, that I should explain that I never have considered it necessary that each separate member of the confederated body should have one and the same identical Constitution. I think that, on the contrary, each member of it might well retain its own laws, customs, traditions, and mode of procedure, reserving only a certain limited number of subjects for discussion and administration by the central Legislature and Government. This limitation, usual in any form of Confederation, would be particularly convenient in South Africa, where the several native tribes are very different in their wants, their civilisation, and their character; and where, on the other hand, those tribes, separately and collectively, may easily constitute a serious and common danger to the whole European population. It seems to me now, as it has seemed to me in time past, that it is very desirable, by a certain unity of action on the part of the European communities, to reduce, as far as possible, that common danger, by securing at least a principle of well-considered co-operation on their part. The bundle of sticks may be tied together very loosely or very tightly, but, provided that there is common action, the object is secured. This, I apprehend, is the meaning of Confederation. As regards the expediency of it, I do not conceal from this Conference that it is, in my opinion, extremely desirable.

I should not, indeed, have written the despatches that I have written, had I not felt this very strongly, nor have I seen reason in any way to alter my opinion. So far as the Colonies themselves are concerned, such a system would open up a wider area of public life; would raise the standard of political action and thought; would give higher views, and engender a stronger sense of public responsibility. It would most certainly create strength, diminish the risk which is inseparable from the existence of these great native tribes, preserve the European communities from sudden panics, and tend at least to tranquillize the native mind, because the natives would see in times of disturbance that there was little chance of their being able to combine for mischief. And thus the ultimate result would be to raise and improve and consolidate with the European communities the native races. But, further, it is clear that the effect of Confederation would be to give to these great Colonies even a fuller and larger measure of self-government than that which has yet been accorded to them; and from that point of view I look upon it as a distinct step towards that consummation which is now so nearly achieved in some parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, where loyalty to the Crown and a certain and appreciable amount of control on particular questions by the Imperial Government can be practically combined with the fullest and most ample measure of self-government.

I have said this much because I conceived I was bound by my despatch to allude to the question, but I do not wish to seem to press it upon you, and I have referred to it in the briefest and merest outline. I now proceed to those other questions with which we can deal.

I propose, therefore, to indicate very generally the subjects which it seems to me are of the greatest importance that we should consider; and I am happy to be able to pay the President of the Orange Free State the compliment of referring first to the two subjects which he is, I know, specially prepared to discuss—the question of the importation and regulation of arms, and the possibility of securing a greater unity of action in dealing with the native races.

There is no doubt, as every member of this Conference is aware, a very large and increasing and practically uncontrolled importation of arms. I have heard it variously estimated, but certainly the stand of arms in the possession of the natives of South

Africa is to be counted by hundreds of thousands. Moreover, it is to be remembered that the usual method of payment in South Africa for work done and labour given seems to be by arms. It is a dangerous form of wages. It is also to be remembered that this importation of arms is, as I have said, increasing; that at this moment, in Delagoa Bay, the Portuguese Government are making a considerable revenue through this very traffic. It may be a question whether a friendly nation should not be requested to put some decisive check and control upon this questionable trade. I must also say, though I say it with very great pain, of the Chief Magistrate of a neighbouring State, that I watch with anxiety and great regret the President of the Transvaal Republic aggravating the difficulties of this case by stirring up a war for which I have seen as yet no sufficient justification, and threatening all the horrors and all the evils which would arise out of that war to South Africa, thereby, it may be added, giving the natives, themselves, a very practical proof of the importance of becoming possessed of these dangerous weapons. Such wars, if incurred hastily without sufficient reason and sufficient justice, largely increase the difficulties of controlling this import of arms. It may further be said to be unfair to the natives to deprive them of their means of self-defence, and it certainly is very dangerous to every neighbouring State where a chance firebrand wantonly thrown about may kindle a general conflagration.

In what I have now said with regard to the expediency of seeking for some greater uniformity of policy in our dealing with the native races, I have adverted to what I consider the side of danger, but there is also a side of public duty, and the object, I am sure, of all here present, is by our deliberations, as far as possible, to suggest that which may raise and improve, and gradually bring within the pale of a fuller civilization those native tribes who have so strong a claim upon us, and whose existence must affect us so largely for good or evil.

I am quite aware how much has been done in the Cape Colony, and how liberal the policy there has been; and it will, I hope, be possible, without coming into conflict with the resolution of the House of Assembly, to which I have alluded, to obtain from Mr. Molteno information on some points as to the native policy which has been pursued there, and which it may be desirable that we should consider. In Natal we are seeking, as regards both the Executive and the general community, to humanize the native races, and gradually so to incorporate them into the body politic, as to make them a source ultimately of strength rather than of danger and of difficulty. Meanwhile it is always to be remembered that fresh territories have been and are being added to Her Majesty's Possessions in South Africa; the native population has enormously increased in Natal, and is still overflowing across our frontiers. All this constitutes an element of anxiety and difficulty to the local Government. I know, indeed, that it is said that each State or Colony in South Africa, being different in its nature and conditions, and having on its borders native tribes of very different character, must each have its own individual policy, and that therefore there could be no one rule prescribed to each and all. Within certain limits I admit the truth of this statement; on the other hand, we must all feel, that in times of difficulty, and still more, of native disturbance, no State or Colony can be indifferent to any great native movement, whether of feeling or thought, which stirs up the anxieties or fears or passions of these vast populations.

Or, again, the President of the Orange Free State may say that his State is so shut in, and, as I might say, so guarded by his neighbours, that the native difficulty scarcely exists as regards himself. That is quite true. On the other hand, he could not view with indifference any great heaving of popular feeling on any particular subject amongst the native races; and he would also feel, I cannot doubt, the obligation which one good neighbour bears to another of as far as possible bearing a share in a common duty, and of assisting in all that contributes to the common welfare. And although it may be impossible to obtain a complete identity in native policy or in the treatment of the natives on every point, still I think that some much greater approximation towards unity of action is possible and very desirable. Therefore I would suggest to the members of this Conference that, amongst other things, they should be prepared to consider the laws which affect the tenure of real property by the natives, and the franchise. I believe that none of us pursue an identical procedure on that point; the Cape and Natal, the Orange Free State and Griqua-Land have all different laws. I need not say that there are many modes in which some kind and degree of representation can be given to the natives; there is considerable variety on this subject in different parts of the Empire, but it is a delicate and difficult question. The extent of the jurisdiction of the Chiefs, the

limitation and gradual absorption of their powers, are subjects which have occupied much of my attention in connection with Natal, and which may, perhaps, usefully attract the consideration of this Conference.

Again, the laws relating to vagrancy and those which require the production of passes for natives travelling from one place to another will also merit your attention. Special consideration should also be given to the laws respecting the possession of arms. And lastly, you are not likely to forget that all that legislation which has regard to the sale of spirits and to the establishment of canteens has a most important bearing upon the general welfare of the native tribes. Of course I need not remind the members of this Conference that all these questions to which I have alluded differ not only as regards the various States and Colonies, but also in a great degree according as they are applied to natives residing within the boundaries of the Colonies or to natives residing beyond those boundaries. Large and important differences will necessarily follow from that distinction, and I need not add that, in our efforts to improve the native races, we have to look not only to their civilization, in the ordinary sense of the word, but also to the communication of a higher, morality and a truer knowledge of religion than they unfortunately now possess.

All these are considerations of the gravest nature, considerations which have doubtless been before the mind of the President of the Orange Free State, have certainly been recognized both by the Cape and by Natal, and which in this country we accept as a duty and a trust of the highest possible nature.

There may be other matters which may grow out of our deliberations, but I do not know that it is necessary for me to go into them at the present moment. There are also, no doubt, some considerations which belong to the Empire. It would be idle, as it would certainly be contrary to my intention, to ignore the fact that there are Imperial interests in South Africa of the highest possible value, interests which affect not only England, but India, Australia, and New Zealand, as well, indeed, as many other colonies. There has sometimes been misapprehension on this point, and it has been supposed that there might be indifference on the question, or even some disposition here at home to neglect those considerations. No one could fall into a greater mistake. There is certainly not the slightest intention of abandoning any Imperial rights. Of course, the concern of this country in South Africa is not to be measured by the actual number of troops that are maintained at the Cape at any time. That number is undoubtedly in excess at this moment of what strictly Imperial interests may require, though it is of very great advantage to every single member of the European family in South Africa. The presence of those troops is a guarantee beyond measure for the peace and consequent prosperity of that great Continent. But England is not, and never has been, niggardly in these matters; she has no desire to make up a strict debtor and creditor account; she accepts freely her position as the paramount Power of South Africa, with its duties and its responsibilities; and whilst determined steadily to maintain her Imperial interest there, she rejoices to use her great power and means for the advantage of her Colonies and her neighbours.

In conclusion, I will only say that the present juncture seems to me to be one eminently fitted for the meeting of such a Conference as this. There are the grave causes for anxiety and regret which arise out of the hostilities, in which the Transvaal Government have embarked with the native tribes, but which I sincerely trust may be brought to a speedy close without much bloodshed. There is, as I have already mentioned, the fact that large territories have been, and are being, added to Her Majesty's dominions, and a large influx of native population has occurred in Natal, and lastly there has been a settlement of that long and serious controversy which for many years embittered the relations between the Orange Free State and Her Majesty's Government. Taking, therefore, all these different circumstances into account, I believe that the present moment is most opportune for the meeting of this Conference and for its deliberations. For my own part, I entertain a very sanguine hope, whatever may be the immediate result, that great good will grow out of it, in the establishment of firmer and more friendly relations, and a more cordial understanding amongst those members of the European family in South Africa, which really have and ought to have only one common interest.

Gentlemen, I have thought it right to make these few observations in opening this Conference; but it will, before proceeding to actual business, be necessary to consider what our mode of procedure shall be; and I therefore propose to adjourn the meeting now till Monday next at 2·30 P.M.

No. 66.

The Hon. J. C. Molteno to Colonial Office.

My Lord, *Albemarle Hotel, Piccadilly, August* 3, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of yesterday's date,* intimating that you propose that the gentlemen who are about to assemble in Conference for the consideration of certain matters affecting South Africa should meet your Lordship this afternoon, when your Lordship proposes to make a brief general statement respecting the subjects which, in your opinion, the Conference may, under all the circumstances, conveniently discuss, and inviting my attendance at the meeting, should I think fit, to assist at the consideration of some, at all events, of the matters which may come under notice.

Your Lordship's communication has received my very careful consideration, and it is with regret that I have arrived at the conclusion that I am not at liberty to accept the invitation which your Lordship has conveyed to me in such courteous and considerate terms.

Your Lordship will apprehend the grounds of my decision upon reference to the Minute of the Cape Ministry, dated the 14th of March last (paragraphs 16 to 19 inclusive), and to the Resolutions of both Houses of the Colonial Legislature, based upon and approving of the terms of that Minute; for, even with the limitations specified by your Lordship, I cannot help entertaining the opinion that my assisting at the meeting to which your Lordship has invited me would be a course opposed to the spirit and intention of the documents to which I have referred, and especially to the tenour of paragraphs 17 and 18 of the Minute.

I will only add that I am fully persuaded that your Lordship will accurately estimate the circumstances under which I feel myself precluded from taking part in the meeting convened by your Lordship, and will accept the renewed assurance of my regret at being unable to give an affirmative response to your Lordship's invitation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. C. MOLTENO.

No. 67.

Colonial Office to the Hon. J. C. Molteno.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 5, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant,† and to express his Lordship's regret that, for the reasons therein assigned, you feel yourself precluded from taking your seat at the Conference now assembled for the discussion of South African affairs.

The point is, of course, one which is entirely for your own judgment, and Lord Carnarvon does not question your decision,—the Resolutions of the Cape Parliament having been framed so as to leave you little discretion. His Lordship is, however, confident that it cannot be either your desire, or the desire of the Cape Legislature, that, when the Conference is seeking information on subjects (whether connected with the Colony, or with South Africa generally) respecting which your experience and official position specially qualify you to speak, it should be compelled to have recourse to less authoritative sources.

Lord Carnarvon, therefore, trusts that, although unable to confer that benefit on South Africa which would result from your taking part in the deliberations of the Conference, you will be willing to appear before it, and give such explanations respecting subjects falling specially within your knowledge and the jurisdiction of your Government as you may deem consistent with the interests of the Cape Colony.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

---

* No. 63. † No. 66.

No. 68.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, August 5*, 1876.

IN my despatch of the 19th ultimo,* I intimated to you that, in a later despatch, I should inform you more fully as to the terms on which the long-standing differences between this country and the Orange Free State have been brought to a final adjustment, and I now propose to explain to you the main features of my negotiations with President Brand, and the considerations which have led me to adopt the course ultimately followed.

2. Mr. Brand arrived in this country on the 6th of May, and my first formal interview with him was on the 15th of May. I saw him again on the 30th of May, and after an interval of five weeks, occupied in correspondence, a further formal interview took place, at which the negotiations were terminated by the execution of two Memoranda of Agreement, bearing date the 13th of July.

3. These Memoranda represent the results of the lengthened interviews to which I have already referred, and of various other communications which it is needless here to recapitulate in detail.

4. At the earlier interviews, Mr. Brand repeatedly expressed his desire to submit proof of the claim preferred by his Government to a great part of Griqua-Land West. I had, however, determined from the first that there would be no advantage in entering upon such an inquiry. It was obvious that there could be no prospect of our coming to an agreement on a question which teemed with local details and personal contentions, and which had, up to this time, resulted in lengthy and fruitless controversies; and my former despatches, in which I invited the President to visit this country, clearly indicated that (the proposals for arbitration, and all other modes of deciding the dispute as to the alleged rights of the Orange Free State, having failed, and being abandoned) I no longer contemplated any proceedings for the proof or disproof of the President's claims, but should now address myself to the simpler and more practical question whether, without prejudice to the strong convictions of either party as to its rights, it might not be possible, by friendly arrangement, to remove every feeling of dissatisfaction which could form a hindrance to friendship between the two countries in the future.

5. But even if I could have now departed from this principle of negotiation, the great length of time which any detailed inquiry must have occupied would in itself have constituted an insuperable objection to my undertaking it. President Brand had declared himself unable to postpone the time which he had fixed for his return to South Africa, and consequently the completion of the settlement, so far as he was concerned, could not be delayed.

6. If, therefore, it had been the decision of Her Majesty's Government to enter upon that formal examination of the claims of the Free State which Mr. Brand desired, not only must such examination have been hurried and unsatisfactory, but the evidence which I have recently received from you in disproof of the Free State claims, and which, doubtless, is both extensive and important, would have arrived too late to be used in the course of the argument; and it would consequently have been conducted on my part under disadvantages which, as it happens, I was not aware of when, on his arrival, I informed the President that I deemed such argument inadmissible.

7. The general result of our repeated discussions was to satisfy the President (who had urged the cession to the Free State of a very large part of the Province, as well as the grant of pecuniary compensation to the State for the consequential and indirect damage resulting from the original annexation) that Her Majesty's Government could not, under any circumstances, surrender any material extent of British territory, nor, indeed, consent to anything further in that direction than some very limited modification of the frontier line. I further explained clearly to him that I could not admit the invalidity of the British title, or the validity of the Free State title, to the whole or any parts of the territory in question; and that each party must be left free to continue to believe that its contention (now happily disposed of) had been well founded.

8. But I intimated my willingness to undertake that a reasonable sum should be paid to the State, not as recompense for any admitted wrong, but in consideration of the injury which the President and the people of the State represented that they had sustained, and in order to remove for ever any impression that the British occupation of the territory (which, under the pressure of circumstances, had necessarily been carried out summarily, and without the possibility of lengthened explanations) was in any sense an unfriendly act, or one which could be hereafter complained of.

* No. 50.

9. After full consideration of my views, the principle of a money settlement was accepted by President Brand. But when we approached the question of the particular amount to be paid, there was, not unnaturally, a very material divergence between the President's views and mine. After some time had passed, I saw little prospect of an approach to an agreement on this point of detail; and, in order to advance matters, I determined to have recourse (for the particular purpose of facilitating an understanding as to the sum to be paid) to the services of Mr. Donald Currie, whom I found to possess the confidence of the President, and to whom, as occupying an intermediary position, it was, of course, much more practicable to explain the limit beyond which Her Majesty's Government would not be prepared to go. I have to thank Mr. Currie for devoting much attention to this matter, and I cannot refrain from recording my conviction that the settlement of the amount of the money payment was greatly facilitated by his assistance; as a record of which I requested him to attend and to witness the signature of the Memoranda.

10. Reverting, then, to the details of the Memoranda of Agreement, copies of which are herewith inclosed, you will perceive that the leading features of the first and principal Memorandum are the payment to the Free State of 90,000*l.*, and a modification of the frontier hitherto claimed for Griqua-Land West, by the acceptance of the "David's Graf" of Mr. de Villiers' survey instead of that fixed upon by Mr. Orpen, as the point on which the lines of boundary northward and southward converge, and a slight rectangular deflection of the line from David's Graf northward; so as (while preserving the Diamond Fields to the Province) to assign to the Free State so much country as will include in it the farms occupied by two leading members of that community, whom, for special and personal reasons, there is a strong desire to retain within the boundaries of the Free State.

11. Exact facsimiles of the map spoken of in the Treaty will be made, and copies will be forwarded to you as soon as possible, which will show you more fully the nature of the slight modification of frontier which I have thought it expedient to concede in deference to the wishes of Mr. Brand. I shall, at the same time, furnish you with the necessary instructions for the guidance of the Griqua-Land Government in carrying out the joint demarcation of boundary mentioned in the Memorandum of Agreement.

12. On the same day the supplementary Agreement was signed by myself and President Brand. It provides for the payment to the Orange Free State of a further sum of 15,000*l.* in the event of the State constructing a line or lines of railway in connection with one or more of the Colonial railways. The advantages which would accrue to all parties, both in a political and a commercial point of view, and not least of course to Griqua-Land West, from the establishment of such railway communication, are obvious, and I look upon this as a valuable part of the arrangement.

13. I should appear very unmindful of the consideration shown to Her Majesty's Government by the Cape Government and Legislature in resolving to offer advice and assistance in connection with Griqua-Land West if I were to close this account of the transactions without some reference to the fact that they were concluded before it was possible for Mr. Molteno to arrive in this country. The date of his arrival, which had been postponed to a period considerably later than had been anticipated, was uncertain, while, on the other hand, the time for President Brand's departure was approaching, and it was most important not to delay the settlement with the Free State. Of course if any other mode of settlement than a pecuniary payment had been contemplated by Her Majesty's Government, as, for example, if I had had in view any considerable transfer of territory, or if it had been proposed to make it an element of the transaction that the Cape should at once undertake the administration of Griqua-Land West, or should grant a remission of duties to the Free State, it would have been necessary for me, at whatever inconvenience, to deter any final arrangement until an opportunity had been afforded me of consulting the representative of the Cape Government; but as Her Majesty's Government had arrived at the conclusion that the only form of settlement which they could entertain would be that of a payment of a sum of money to be provided by Griqua-Land West, there was no sufficient reason for delay which might imperil the negotiations.

14. It has, moreover, been from the first the President's desire, very natural in itself under all the circumstances, that the negotiations should be conducted as between the Orange Free State and Her Majesty's Government alone; and this view was not without weight in determining the mode of settlement which I adopted.

15. On the other hand, having carefully weighed the offer of assistance which had been made to Her Majesty's Government by the Cape Legislature, I could not hesitate to decide that the Cape Government, although the circumstances which I have mentioned

prevented it from being one of the parties to the actual negotiation with President Brand, should at once be invited to consider with Her Majesty's Government whether such assistance as would be acceptable can be given, and I shall at an early date invite Mr. Molteno's attention to this subject.

16. I entertain a strong hope that the settlement of the question which has now been arrived at will be satisfactory, not only to the Legislature and people of Griqua-Land West, who are principally concerned, and whose interests I believe to be materially promoted by the settlement of this long and irritating controversy, but to the other South African Colonies. I am confident the people of Griqua-Land West will appreciate the course which I adopted in allowing no material alteration of their boundaries of the Province, and in not committing them to any present constitutional changes.

17. Her Majesty's Government have left entirely untouched, and open to free consideration hereafter, the very important question of the future government and political position of Griqua-Land West, as to which it would have been improper and, indeed, impossible, for me to attempt to arrive at any conclusion as a part of a specific negotiation with another Government, and without full knowledge of the views and feelings of the inhabitants of the Province and the Cape Legislature.

18. In enacting the necessary Ordinance for raising the sum required to carry out the agreements, the Administrator and the Legislature of the Province will bear in mind that the interest and sinking fund will press very lightly now that the territory of the Province is secured to it, and can be fully utilised, and that the requisite amount may, indeed, be covered by further retrenchments if that course should be thought expedient, or specially charged against the land fund.

19. In conclusion, I am encouraged to express the hope that the settlement now effected with the Orange Free State, with which, as being liberal in terms, and free from any conditions to which he could object, the President regards as complete and satisfactory, may in no small degree contribute to that cordial understanding between his State and the British Colonies of South Africa, on which in so great a degree the prosperity and safety of all parties depend.

20. I have sent copies of this despatch and of the Memoranda of Agreement to the Administrator of Griqua-Land West, and have desired him to publish them in the Province. It will be convenient that my despatch, with its inclosures, should also be made public at the Cape in such manner as you may think best.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 68.

Memorandum of Agreement between the Earl of Carnarvon and his Honour the President of the Orange Free State.

London, July 13, 1876.

Memorandum of Agreement between the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, representing Her Majesty's Government, and his Honour President Brand, for the Orange Free State, who, having met and fully communicated with each other for the purpose of arriving at an understanding with regard to the Frontier Line between the British and the Orange Free State Territories, and as to the sum to be paid by Her Majesty's Government to the Orange Free State in full settlement of all claims with respect to the Diamond Fields and the question of Sovereignty over the lands hitherto in dispute, hereby agree as follows:—

1. THE frontier shall be known and recognized hereafter (subject to the provisions in paragraph No. 2) by a line drawn from Rama (Fountain), passing through David's Graf (close above the junction of the Riet and Modder Rivers) to the beacon standing on Tarrantal Kop (and marked by De Villiers on the Map referred to hereafter), thence by a straight line at right angles to the line from David's Graf to the summit of Platberg, and from the point where the two lines join, thence to the summit of Platberg, thence in a straight line to the point marked G on the said Map, on the River Vaal, including the whole of the places known as the Diamond Fields.

2. The boundary line given shall be drawn so as to leave within the Free State Territory the farm belonging to Gideon Joubert, and the four farms occupied by Commandant Dolf Erasmus, according to the boundaries of the said farms as registered in the Registry of Deeds Office at Bloemfontein, on the 27th October, 1871, but verified

and certified by examination, and by marking of beacons, to be made on the spot by two experts, approved by the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon and his Honour President Brand.

3. The Map now in the hands of the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, drawn by Mr. Jonas de Villiers, of the Free State, and signed in duplicate by the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon and his Honour President Brand, shows the line of boundary as herein set forth. But it is admitted that this Map is to be verified and approved on the spot by the experts herein referred to, who will mark out the line of boundary by beacons, and make out two copies of the Chart, and sign the same, which is to be completed within six months, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, or sooner if possible.

4. The amount to be paid by Her Majesty's Government on the due fulfilment and carrying out of the details of this Agreement is hereby fixed at the sum of 90,000*l.* sterling, payable as follows:—20,000*l.* payable at Bloemfontein on the completion of the surveys and settlement of the boundaries by beacons in bills drawn by the Treasurer-General of the Orange Free State upon Her Majesty's Government in London at sixty days after sight, and the remainder (70,000*l.* sterling) by bills equal to cash in London on the completion of the documents exchanged there.

5. The Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon and his Honour President Brand hereby express their cordial satisfaction with the foregoing arrangement as a just and fair settlement in full of the question referred to herein and heretofore in dispute; and all grounds for controversy now being removed, the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon and his Honour President Brand, for themselves and for Her Majesty's Government and for the Orange Free State, agree to seek, by friendly co-operation hereafter, all that can advance the common interests of their respective countries.

(Signed) CARNARVON.
J. H. BRAND.

In the presence of—
(Signed) Donald Currie.
Donoughmore.

Inclosure 2 in No. 68.

Further Memorandum of Agreement between the Earl of Carnarvon and his Hanour the President of the Orange Free State.

London, July 13, 1876.

Further Memorandum of Agreement between the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, for Her Majesty's Government, and President Brand, on behalf of the Orange Free State respectively:—

THE questions at issue between Her Majesty's Government and the Orange Free State having been arranged this day, as set forth in the Memorandum of Agreement to which this is attached,—

The Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon has proposed to President Brand, as an additional proof of his good feeling towards the Orange Free State, and of his desire for its material prosperity, that if, within five years from this date, the Orange Free State shall establish a line of railway to connect with the Natal Railway, or any line of railway which the Cape Colony may make, then and in such case Her Majesty's Government will pay to the Orange Free State the sum of 15,000*l.* sterling, without any further condition than that this amount so payable is to be employed in the construction of the line of railway referred to within the territory of the Orange Free State;

And President Brand, fully recognizing in this offer the friendly disposition of Her Majesty's Government towards the Orange Free State, but not feeling himself authorized to decide in this matter, seeing that the subject of railways rests entirely with the Volksraad of the Orange Free State, accepts the same in the spirit in which the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon has made it, subject to the approval of the Volskraad, to whom the President will submit the proposal, and obtain their decision, within three months after his arrival at Bloemfontein, and communicate the same to the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon without delay.

(Signed) CARNARVON.
J. H. BRAND.

In the presence of—
(Signed) Donald Currie.
Donoughmore.

No. 69.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Major Lanyon, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, August 5,* 1876.

I TRANSMIT to you copies of two agreements executed by President Brand and myself in settlement of the disputes which have so long existed in consequence of the extension of British sovereignty over the Province of Griqua-Land West.

Copies of the map referred to will be forwarded when lithographed.

I also inclose a copy of a despatch which I have addressed by this mail to Sir Henry Barkly.*

You will publish these documents in the Gazette of the Province.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 70.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, August 5,* 1876.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 30th of May,† forwarding a copy of a resolution of the Legislative Council, in which they take exception to an assumption they suppose to be contained in your despatch of the 4th December last, that the concurrence of the Council, with the offer of the House of Assembly, in regard to difficulties existing in Griqua-Land West, might be assumed without being invoked.

It appears to me that the Council have attributed an intention to your despatch which was not in accordance with the meaning you desired it to convey; for, in the despatch in question, you did not omit to point out the possibility that the Ministerial party might receive a defeat in the Council upon a motion which they had carried in the Assembly; and you then went on to explain what appeared to you to be the reasons of the course of action they adopted.

I feel assured that you could not have intended, nor did I for a moment understand you to intend, that the legitimate position of the Council in the affairs of the Colony should be in any way ignored.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 71.

Colonial Office to the Hon. J. C. Molteno.

Sir, *Downing Street, August 5,* 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a despatch* which his Lordship is about to address to Sir H. Barkly, and which will give you full information with regard to the arrangements now satisfactorily concluded between his Lordship and the President of the Orange Free State respecting the ownership and boundaries of Griqua-Land West.

2. Lord Carnarvon desires me, in the first place, to express his satisfaction at your arrival in this country, invested by both Houses of the Cape Parliament with power and authority to give effect to their desire that Her Majesty's Government should receive the assistance of the Colony in making provision for the future administration of the Province; and, in order that you may be in a positisn to enter into communication with his Lordship on this subject without delay, Lord Carnarvon thinks it desirable that you should have a correct account of his negotiation with President Brand, as to which inaccurate reports may not improbably have reached you.

3. The result ot this negotiation, which, as you are aware, was according to previous agreement, conducted between the Orange Free State and Her Majesty's Government alone, and to which no Colonial Government could be a party, is sufficiently explained in the despatch of which I am to inclose a copy; and you will perceive that, by the rectification of a disputed frontier, and by removing all question as to Her Majesty's title to

* No. 68. † No. 38.

the territory of the province, it has cleared the way for the next and not less important step, namely, the consideration by his Lordship and yourself of the means by which it is to be maintained and governed.

4. It is unnecessary for Lord Carnarvon now to revert at any length to the past transactions with the Cape Government and Legislature respecting Griqua-Land West. It is sufficient to observe that the undertaking entered into by the Cape Parliament in 1871, to make provision for the Government of the Province accepted by the Crown under their advice, can now be fulfilled, in one way or another, so as to relieve Her Majesty's Government from some part at least of the responsibility which it has hitherto been obliged to bear alone; and Lord Carnarvon would invite you to give him an intimation of your views as to the manner in which the assistance offered in general terms by the Cape Legislature may best be afforded, having regard to all the interests concerned.

5. After much consideration of the subject, Lord Carnarvon is disposed to think that the co-operation of the Cape can hardly avoid taking one of three forms, namely, either (1) the incorporation of Griqua-Land West as an integral part of the Cape Colony; (2) the association of the Province in a federation with the Cape; or (3) the payment to the Province of the Customs' duties levied in ports of the Cape Colony upon goods consumed in the Province; with any similar refund which may be found reasonable of revenue unquestionably contributed by the population of Griqua-Land West; the Government of the Province and its constitutional relations with the Cape remaining unaltered.

6. Lord Carnarvon thinks it right to observe, with regard to the first of these alternatives, that he has received representations from Griqua-Land West against this course, which would render further inquiry and reference to the Province necessary before he could commit himself to an opinion as to its expediency.

7. Subject to this reservation the principles of incorporation necessarily come under consideration in common with the other alternatives above-mentioned; and Lord Carnarvon will be obliged by your favouring him at your early convenience with your opinions and suggestions on the whole subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 72.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 6, 1876.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 29th of June,* announcing the departure of Mr. Shepstone, accompanied by two non-official members of the Natal Council, for the purpose of taking part in the Conference proposed to be held in London.

I have had great pleasure in being able, owing to the circumstances under which this Conference is now being held, to admit both gentlemen to it; I ought, perhaps, as a matter of official duty, to point out that on any other occasion it would not be possible to admit any delegate who had not been specially designated as the person selected for the purpose by the Council.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 73.

The Hon. J. C. Molteno to the Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, *Albemarle Hotel, Piccadilly, August* 7, 1876.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, dated the 5th instant,† in which, with reference to previous correspondence, your Lordship expresses a trust that although, as already stated, I am unable to take part in the deliberations of the Conference on South African Affairs convened by your Lordship, I should be willing to appear before that body, and give such explanations respecting subjects falling specially within my knowledge and the jurisdiction of the Cape Government as I might deem consistent with the interests of the Cape Colony.

* No. 59. † No. 71.

In reply, I can only submit to your Lordship that the grounds upon which I felt it my duty, as intimated in my letter of the 3rd instant, to respectfully decline your Lordship's invitation to assist at the Conference, appear to me to apply with equal, if not greater, force to the present proposal. In my judgment, to attend the Conference as a witness and offer views and opinions for consideration in the discussion of which I should not—from the position I have held it right to maintain—be able to take part, would be a course at once highly unsatisfactory and incompatible with the tenor of the Resolutions of the Cape Legislature.

While, therefore, I consider myself bound to decline, with all respect, to appear before the Conference in the manner proposed, I desire most distinctly to assure your Lordship that I shall at all times be prepared to render your Lordship every information in my power on the matters to which the latter portion of your letter refers, in accordance with the 17th section of the Minute of the Cape Ministry, dated the 14th March last, viz.:—

"Mr. Molteno would also be able, when in England, to discuss with the Right Honourable the Secretary of State any further matters which might be considered desirable."

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. C. MOLTENO.

No. 74.

Colonial Office to the Hon. J. C. Molteno.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 8, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon, as President of the South African Conference, to transmit to you the inclosed copy of a Resolution adopted unanimously at the sitting of the Conference held on the 7th instant under the presidency of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, in the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Carnarvon.

Your Honour will observe from this Resolution that in the opinion of the members of the Conference present, it is essential that you should be earnestly invited to take part in discussing with them the policy to be adopted in reference to the trade in arms.

Lord Carnarvon, while anxious not to put any undue pressure upon you, cannot but concur in this Resolution on general grounds, and I am further to acquaint you that in his opinion and that of the Vice-President, the news received within the last few days respecting the hostilities between the Transvaal and the neighbouring native tribes has greatly altered the circumstances of the case and renders it still more important in the interests of South Africa that some general agreement should now be arrived at as to the policy to be adopted in relation to the trade in arms. He trusts that the Resolutions of the Cape Parliament will not be considered by you to preclude you from conferring in the present circumstances on this particular question with those best qualified to guide the decision of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. FAIRFIELD.

No. 75.

His Honour President Brand to the Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, *Royal Cambridge Hotel, August* 8, 1876.

AS the agreement made between us on the 13th ultimo stipulates, that the "boundary line" shall be marked off on the spot by beacons, by two experts, approved of by your Lordship and myself, I have the honour to state that I intend, on behalf of the Orange Free State, to appoint Mr. Josias de Villiers, Land Surveyor, or, in case he should be prevented by unforeseen circumstances from doing so, Mr. J. G. Stegmann, Examiner of Diagrams and Land Surveyor; and I shall be glad to be informed whether this will meet with your Lordship's approval.

It will, I think, greatly expedite the carrying out of the details of our agreement, if your Lordship could kindly inform me, before my return to South Africa, whom your Lordship will appoint for the purposes set forth in the above-mentioned agreement.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

No. 76.

The Hon. J. C. Molteno to the Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, *Albemarle Hotel, Piccadilly, August* 10, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 5th instant,* giving cover to a copy of a despatch (with two annexures), about to be addressed by your Lordship to Sir Henry Barkly, on the subject of the arrangements now concluded between your Lordship and the President of the Orange Free State respecting the ownership and boundaries of Griqua-Land West.

I beg to thank your Lordship for the very kind manner in which you are good enough to express your satisfaction at my safe arrival in England on the mission with which I have been entrusted by the Cape Legislature, and for the very full information on the subject of the negotiation with President Brand with which your Lordship has favoured me.

Your Lordship's letter under reply invites my consideration (as representing the Colonial Legislature), in concert with your Lordship, of the means by which Griqua-Land West is to be maintained and governed, and also my opinions and suggestions on the whole subject.

I would represent to your Lordship, in the first place, that the Minute of the Cape Ministry, upon which the Legislative Resolutions authorizing my mission were founded expressly contemplates (paragraph 16) my proceeding "to England, during President Brand's visit to that country, for the purpose of rendering, on the part of the Government, its counsel and cordial assistance in settling the difficulties which have arisen out of the extension of British jurisdiction to the territory known as Griqua-Land West;" the Minute then continuing, "The presence of President Brand will, no doubt, greatly facilitate such settlement, and Ministers will do all in their power to promote it."

I now learn from your Lordship that a satisfactory arrangement of the difficulties in question had been concluded a fortnight before my arrival in England, and it would thus appear that the main object of my mission has been accomplished, without my having had the opportunity of rendering that counsel and assistance which it was thought probable would be required. As regards, therefore, your Lordship's invitation that I should state my opinions and suggestions on the whole subject, and particularly as to the future Government and maintenance of the Province of Griqua-Land West, I desire to submit to your Lordship that the difficulty with the Free State having been overcome, there does not appear to be the same necessity for the immediate settlement of these important questions as would undoubtedly have existed had their adjustment constituted a requisite preliminary to concluding the Agreement with that State; and I note that your Lordship (in paragraph 6 of your letter under reply) recognizes the need of a reference to Griqua-Land West in regard to the first of the three alternatives mentioned by your Lordship, viz., the incorporation of Griqua-Land West as an integral part of the Cape Colony; and also (in paragraph 17 of your despatch to Sir Henry Barkly) the expediency of obtaining, as respects the general question of the future Government and political position of the Province, a full knowledge of the views and feelings of the inhabitants of the Province and the Cape Legislature.

While, in view of these circumstances, I am unable to perceive that any appreciable advantage would be gained by my now entering, at this distance from my colleagues, upon what I apprehend would prove a long and tedious correspondence with your Lordship,—from engaging in which I would gladly be excused,—I wish at the same time to renew the assurance I have already had the honour of giving in my communication of the 5th instant, that I am anxious to place your Lordship in possession of all the information which I can render in this and kindred matters. From the interview which your Lordship was good enough to accord me on the day after my arrival in London, I was disposed to expect that I should be favoured with an intimation of your wishes in respect to a convenient time for personally discussing with your Lordship those matters on which you might be desirous of consulting me, and I learn with pleasure, from Mr. Ommanney's note of yesterday's date, that your Lordship is only deferring the appointment of a further interview until the receipt of my present communication.

The marked advantages attending a personal consultation, as compared with those afforded by official correspondence,—advantages clearly recognized in your Lordship's published despatches,—had much weight in determining the Colonial Legislature to sanction my present mission; and I can entertain no doubt that conversation with your Lordship on the questions which you indicate will not only tend to facilitate a thorough understanding of them, but will also enable me, on my return to the Cape, to submit far

* No. 71.

more fully and satisfactorily than would otherwise be the case these important matters for the consideration of my colleagues and the Legislature.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. C. MOLTENO.

No. 77.

The Hon. J. C. Molteno to the Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, *Albemarle Hotel, Piccadilly, August* 10, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Fairfield's letter, dated the 8th instant,* in which, by your Lordship's direction, he transmits to me a copy of a Resolution unanimously adopted at a sitting of the South African Conference held on the 7th instant, to the effect that I should be earnestly invited to take part in discussing the very important question of the trade in arms.

I note with pleasure that the letter under acknowledgment disclaims on the part of your Lordship any desire to put an undue pressure upon me in the matter of attending the Conference to discuss this particular question, because I am constrained respectfully to state that, for the reasons which I have already communicated to your Lordship, and to which I adhere, I should not feel justified in taking any part whatever in the Conference now sitting. I am the more confirmed in this view of the case, because I find that your Lordship urges the recent news of the outbreak of hostilities between the South African Republic and the neighbouring native tribes as augmenting the importance of a general agreement among all the Colonies and States being now arrived at as to the policy to be adopted in relation to the trade in arms; and I am certainly (although well aware of the great importance of the question, and of the very serious difficulties which beset it) not in a position, on behalf of the Colony which I have the honour to represent, to enter into any such agreement as that which appears to be in contemplation, however desirable it may be.

I desire at the same time to state that, if your Lordship should think fit to favour me with the result of the deliberations on the trade in arms at which the Conference in concert with your Lordship may arrive, together with an intimation of your Lordship's views thereon, it will afford me much pleasure to give the same my most careful consideration; and I should then be enabled, on my return to the Cape, to bring the matter in its completeness before my colleagues and the Colonial Legislature.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. C. MOLTENO.

No. 78.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, July* 13, 1876.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 6th instant,* in which I transmitted copy of the resolutions passed at a public meeting in Port Elizabeth, relative to the recent decision of the Colonial Parliament as to the Colonial Secretary's visiting England to confer with your Lordship, I beg now, as requested, to forward a Petition in conformity therewith, signed by about 300 of the principal inhabitants of that town, praying your Lordship to receive John Paterson, Esq., senior Member in the House of Assembly, as their Representative at any Conference to be convened in London for the discussion of South African Affairs.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

---

* No. 74. † No. 60.

Inclosure in No. 78.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Downing Street, London.

The Petition of the Electors and others of Port Elizabeth,

Humbly showeth,

THAT your Petitioners desire, in accordance with the subjoined Resolutions, passed unanimously at a public meeting of the electors and others of the constituency of Port Elizabeth, on Thursday, the 29th day of June, 1876, A.D., that to any Conference to be convened in London by your Lordship, for the discussion of South African subjects, especially the great ones of Native Policy and Confederation, your Lordship will be pleased to receive John Paterson, Esquire, senior Member for this borough in the House of Assembly, as a Delegate from this Colony, who enjoys the full confidence of your Petitioners, as a fit and proper person to represent them in such Conference.

That the following are the Resolutions referred to :—

"1st. That this meeting desires to express its extreme disappointment with the result of the Session of Parliament just closed, during which Session, Ministers, by their Minute of 14th March last, led the people to expect that they would submit to the decision of the Legislature the question of the expediency of electing Delegates to a Conference to be held in London, whereat the Secretary of State for the Colonies might have the opportunity of discussing with Representatives from the different States and Colonies of South Africa the great questions of Native Policy and Confederation, but which expectation Ministers not only did not fulfil, but employed every pretext in their power to impose upon the Legislature that no such Conference was contemplated, or would be convened by the Secretary of State, and thereby insured a vote against this Colony sending Representatives to any such Conference.

"2nd. That this meeting, believing that such Conference in London would accomplish great good for South Africa, and entertaining the confident belief that notwithstanding the action taken by the Colonial Legislature, the Secretary of State will still convene it, desires to be allowed representation at such Conference, and acquiesces in the judgment of the Secretary of State, when, in his first despatch on the subject, he suggested the name of the senior Member for Port Elizabeth, Mr. John Paterson, as a fit and proper person, with any others to be chosen to represent the Colony in the said Conference.

"3rd. That this meeting, while abstaining from the nomination of any other Representative than Mr. John Paterson, in whom it declares its own implicit confidence as one specially qualified, by his long experience of South Africa, and universally acknowledged abilities, to act as one of the Representatives at the proposed Conference, would gladly see one or more additional Representatives from the Colony, to be nominated by other constituencies, to be associated with him in the trust, that this Colony might have at the proposed Conference a representation prortioned to the numbers and magnitude of the Colony, as the chief State in any Confederation of States for South Africa.

"4th. That this meeting, while refraining from any desire to limit generally the Representative nominated by it, in the exercise of his own free judgment as to what will be best for the interest of all South Africa, in any Confederation-policy submitted for discussion to the London Conference, claims on one point to express its decided opinion to the effect, that no Confederation of the several European Settlements of South Africa will be satisfactory under which this Colony shall not contribute to such Confederation more than one State, to each of which States so formed, the same self-government in all matters purely local, shall be given as may be continued to the other Colonies or States after their admission to the Confederation.

"That these resolutions be embodied in a Petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying his Lordship to receive at the London Conference as a duly-accredited Representative from this Colony, Mr. John Paterson, senior Member for Port Elizabeth.

"And your Petitioners, in the confident hope that your Lordship will so receive the Delegate nominated by them, will, as in duty bound, ever pray."

(Signatures follow.)

Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope,
June 30, 1876.

No. 79.

The Earl of Carnarvon to his Honour President Brand.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 12, 1876.

I HAVE not neglected to give my careful consideration to your Honour's letter of the 18th ultimo,* in which you request, with reference to a passage in the Convention of 1854, that the Orange Free State may obtain such portion of the Customs dues of the Cape Colony and Natal as under the circumstances it may be fairly entitled to claim.

2. My reply to your Honour's communication has been delayed, as may possibly have occurred to you, by the meeting of the South African Conference, and by the close connection necessarily subsisting between the question of the just and proper disposal of the Customs duties levied in the Colonial ports and the great question of Confederation, to which I made some reference in opening the proceedings of the Conference.

3. I will not now trouble your Honour with any lengthened statement of the reasons which have led me to the conclusion at which I have arrived on the subject of your representation as to the Customs duties, but will at once proceed to state that conclusion. Your Honour quotes that part of the Convention of 1854 which refers to this subject. I need not say that I am quite ready to make such recommendations in the spirit of that Convention as are applicable to present circumstances; but it is also clear that the condition of South Africa is very different from what it was in 1854; and, looking to the probability, earlier or later, of some form of Confederation between some or all of the South African Colonies and States, any measure taken or recommendation made with reference to the Customs duties must clearly be founded on the principle that a share of the duties should be assigned to those Governments only who are prepared to take part in such Confederation. The duties are, in fact, obviously a very material part of that revenue which should be principally available for federal expenditure on objects of common interest.

4. If it should be argued that there ought to be no difficulty, independently of Confederation, in carrying out such arrangements as those of the German Zollverein, under which all the duties collected are paid into a common Treasury, and then allotted in proportion to the population to the different members of the Union, the answer of course is, that the circumstances of the present case are altogether different. Great Britain and its Colonies, which own the ports of entry, are not only responsible for their maintenance and defence, but have to bear the burden of internal defence; while there is no guarantee, as, in a public point of view, it is the duty of a Colonial Minister to require, that the Republics might not after receiving the Customs duties legislate on fiscal subjects, and on other matters of common importance, in a manner possibly inconsistent with the general interest.

A proposal, indeed, to remit to a State unconnected with Great Britain the Customs duties levied in the British ports of South Africa, would be open to many other substantial objections, to which, however, it seems unnecessary for me here to refer. But, having stated the conclusion at which I have arrived, I will now invite your Honour to consider whether it is not within your power, before leaving this country, to make some advance in the direction of qualifying the Orange Free State to receive those fiscal advantages which, as I have shown, can only be enjoyed by the members of a Confederation.

6. When, at the first meeting of the Conference, your Honour read the resolutions of your Volksraad, and supplemented them by the statement of your opinion that the question of Confederation had better not be discussed in the presence of yourself or any Representative of the Free State, I did not think it due to your Honour's high position, or considerate to yourself personally, that I should enter, at that time or place, upon any discussion of the view which you had expressed. But I have not failed to observe that the second resolution of the Volksraad is by no means so framed as to preclude your Honour from all consideration of Confederation in some form or another, and its words, which are carefully chosen (as befits an important State document), that "the people and Government of the Orange Free State cannot take part in a negotiation with reference to a Confederation of the Colonies and States of South Africa by which the independence of this State can be endangered," appear to me clearly to permit, and indeed to encourage, the consideration of such terms of association as might promote the general safety of South Africa, and obtain the desired fiscal advantages for the Free State, while fully securing its independence.

* No. 48.

7. I am certainly not without ground for believing that in pressing this suggestion upon your Honour I am, at all events, doing nothing which can be deemed unreasonable, or for which the Free State is not fully prepared. I have before me an article written in "The Friend of the Free State and Bloemfontein Gazette" of the 23rd March, which, after referring to your Honour's projected visit to this country, concludes with the follow-remarkable sentence:—

"Meanwhile we believe that everything will come right, and that the English Government will pay 100,000*l.* in liquidation of all demands. Then, and not till then, shall we be prepared to enter into a general Conference with the rest of South Africa, and discuss the feasibility and desirability of becoming once more part and parcel of the British Empire; provided, of course, that we retain our flag and our language, and are awarded 50,000*l.* annually as our share of the Customs dues."

8. These observations not only anticipated with somewhat singular accuracy the nature and extent of the statement which Her Majesty's Government might be disposed to agree to, but expressed in brief and clear terms the general nature of such a Confederation as I should be prepared to recommend to your Honour's very serious consideration.

My proposal would be, in fact, as there stated, that, while coming into the British Empire the State should retain its own flag and its own language, and that the national sentiment which the Resolution expresses should be respected in all possible ways; and, further, that the State should, as a consequence, receive its reasonable share of the federal expenditure, defrayed from the Customs duties levied in the ports of the Confederation.

9. What the amount so payable into the State Treasury would be must depend, as your Honour will readily perceive, upon the details of the form of Confederation agreed upon. If the Free State should elect to accept a less comprehensive system of joint action, under which it would be liable to bear a large proportion of those charges which in a more complete Union are borne by the general revenue, it would probably be found equitable to pay over to it a portion (though not the whole) of the duties represented by its imports; while, if the Union were more matured, the State would probably receive, in value though not in actual money, a larger proportion of those duties.

10. I have now, I think, said enough to explain to your Honour the reasons for which I think myself justified in inviting you to consider whether I may not have your concurrence in inviting the Conference, which must shortly proceed to enter upon the question of Confederation, to examine, in your presence and with your assistance, the outline of such a scheme of association as I have indicated, with such limits and safeguards as might preserve that individuality of action in internal Government which it is the desire of your State to maintain; and, as a portion of this subject, to make some recommendation to me as to the apportionment or other expenditure of Custom duties under the Confederation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 80.

Colonial Office to the Hon. J. C. Molteno.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 14, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant,* stating that, though considering yourself precluded from taking any part whatever in the Conference now sitting, it would afford you much pleasure to give your most careful consideration to the result of the deliberations of the Conference on the trade in arms, and any expression of his Lordship's opinion thereon.

The South African Conference, under the Presidency of Sir Garnet Wolseley, expressed its view upon this question in the following unanimous Resolution:—

"The Conference regrets extremely that Mr. Molteno feels prevented from attending the meetings of this Conference to assist in considering what is commonly known as the arms question."

Lord Carnarvon shares the feeling of regret thus expressed, and he will take a later opportunity of communicating with you upon the subject referred to.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

---

* No. 77.

No. 81.

J. Standen, Esq., to Colonial Office.—(Received August 14.)

My Lord, *Municipal Office, Aliwal North, July* 10, 1876.

I HAVE the honour, under instructions of the Commissioners of this Municipality, and in accordance with the 5th Resolution, to forward to you the inclosed copy of certain Resolutions passed at a public meeting held in this town on the 8th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. STANDEN, *Town Clerk.*

Inclosure in No. 81.

Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting of Resident Householders, duly convened and held in the Court Room at Aliwal North, on the 8th July, 1876, *and presided over by the Chairman of the Municipality.*

1. THAT this meeting is of opinion that the Colonial Legislature adopted a course inconsistent with the interests of this Colony in resolving that no delegate or delegates should be sent to represent it at the Conference proposed by Lord Carnarvon, the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Proposed by Mr. Graham; seconded by P. A. Orsumner, and carried unanimouly.

2. That this meeting is strongly of opinion that a Confederation of States and Colonies of South Africa, upon the basis of the Constitution of the Canadian Dominion, whereby the independence of the several constituent States is preserved, whilst the common interests of the whole are protected by the General Government, would be highly beneficial and tend to the peace, prosperity, and progress of the whole of South Africa.

Moved by Dr. de Morgan; seconded by D. C. R. Guoshead, and carried unanimously.

3. "That this meeting is of opinion that, in case such a Federal Union be adopted, this Colony should contribute at least two separate and independent States to the Dominion."

Moved by Mr. Harvey; seconded and carried unanimously.

4. "That this meeting is opinion that M. J. Paterson, M. L. A. and M. H. F. Blaine, of London, are fit and proper persons to represent the interests of the Eastern province of this Colony at the proposed Conference to be held in London."

Moved by Mr. Standon; seconded and carried unanimously.

5. "That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted direct to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and also to Sir H. Barkly, High Commissioner, and to Messrs. Paterson and Blaine."

Moved by Mr. Caldecott, senior; seconded and carried unanimously.

I beg to certify that the foregoing Resolutions were duly submitted and passed on the occasion and in the manner stated.

(Signed) HENRY S. CALDECOTT, *Chairman.*

Aliwal North, July 10, 1876.

No. 82.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received August 14.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, July* 21, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit Resolutions passed at a meeting of householders, held at Aliwal North, in favour of the representation of the Eastern province by Messrs. J. Paterson, M. L. A. and Henry Blaine of London, in any Conference that may be held in England.*

2. These Resolutions, of which I believe copy has been already sent by mistake direct to your Lordship, are addressed to me as "High Commissioner," but I forward

* Inclosed in No. 81.

them, I need hardly say, in my capacity of Governor, after communicating them to my Ministers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure in No. 82.

Sir, *Municipal Office, Aliwal North, July* 10, 1876.

I AM instructed to forward to you the inclosed copy of Resolutions passed at a public meeting held in this town on the 8th instant.

I am also to state that copies of these Resolutions have been, in order to save time, forwarded direct by this day's post to the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. STANDEN, *Town Clerk.*

His Excellency the High Commissioner,
Cape Town.

Further Correspondence relative to the Affairs of South Africa.

(In continuation of C. 1401 of February 1876.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. August 8, 1876.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

285

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

COLONIES AND STATES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

NATAL.

(In Continuation of Part II of C. 1342-1 of 1875.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

February 1876.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1876.

[C.—1401-1.] *Price* 1*s.* 6*d.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date	Subject.	Page
1	Aborigines Protection Society ..	Aug. 12, 1875	Transmitting extract from a letter from Bishop Colenso strongly urging that the Chief Langalibalele should be allowed to return to Natal	1
2	Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	July 2, 1875 (Rec. Aug. 20)	Major Butler's instructions in connection with his mission to the Orange Free State for the purpose of conferring with the President upon the subject of telegraphic communication between the Cape and Natal	2
3	Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	July 15, 1875 (Rec. Aug. 20)	Inclosing copies of letters which he has addressed to the Governor-General of the Portuguese Possessions in East Africa and to Sir H. Barkly respecting the trade in firearms with natives through Delagoa Bay ..	3
4	Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	July 15, 1875 (Rec. Aug. 20)	Inclosing Report by Major Butler upon the subject of European immigration into Natal	5
5	To Aborigines Protection Society	Aug. 23, 1875	Acknowledging receipt of extract from Bishop Colenso's letter, respecting the location of Langalibalele, and stating that it has been referred to Sir H. Bulwer for consideration .	12
6	War Office	Aug 23, 1875	Acquittal of Lieutenant Clarke, R.A., and the resumption by him of his duties as Magistrate in the Umgeni district	13
7	Aborigines Protection Society ..	Aug. 24, 1875	Bishop Colenso's opinion on the subject of the return of Langalibalele to Natal	14
8	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Aug. 26, 1875	Major Butler's mission to the Orange Free State, and his instructions	14
9	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Aug. 28, 1875	Requesting to be furnished with his opinion upon Bishop Colenso's suggestion that Langalibalele should be sent back to Natal..	14
10	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Aug. 31, 1875	Expressing approval of Sir G. Wolseley's despatches on the subject of the trade in firearms with natives through Delagoa Bay ..	14
11	To War Office	Sept. 1, 1875	Acquittal of Lieutenant Clarke, R.A., of the charge of having wantonly ordered a native to be shot	15
12	Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 13, 1875 (Rec. Sept. 20)	Stating that, with the exception of the location of the Amangwana tribe, all the other lands in the Colony set apart for natives have been conveyed to the Natal Native Trust ..	15
13	Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 13, 1875 (Rec. Sept. 20)	Alleged destitute condition of the members of the Amahlubi tribe. Reporting the result of his inquiries into the matter	15
14	Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 17, 1875 (Rec. Sept. 20)	Stating who was responsible for accounts given of the revenue derived from the sale of cattle of the Amahlubi and Putini tribes . ..	22
15	Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 17, 1875 (Rec. Sept. 20)	Reporting the steps taken, or ordered to be taken, for the relief of the Putili or Amangwe tribe	22

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
16	Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Aug. 27, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 1)	Miss Colenso's complaint to Mr. Bird in the matter of Ngwadhla, and her accusation against M. Van Breda	23
17	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 2, 1875	Sir G. Wolseley's despatch of the 13th August last, reporting the absence of distress among the Amahlubi tribe, and the steps taken to allay their fear of returning to Natal	26
18	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 4, 1875	Approving of the steps for the relief of the Putili or Amangwe tribe	26
19	Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Sept. 2, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 5)	Reporting his arrival and assumption of the Government of Natal. His interview with Sir Garnet Wolseley, and stating that he had received from him Minutes containing information, and recording his views on various important subjects and questions ..	27
20	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 9, 1875	Approving the measures adopted by Sir G. Wolseley for the relief of the Putili tribe ..	27
21	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 10, 1875	Requesting that Mr. Van Breda be informed that Lord Carnarvon is satisfied that the charges brought against him by Miss Colenso are without foundation	27
22	Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Sept. 4, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 11)	As to the removal of Langailbalele and his son Malambuli, from Robben Island to the farm Uitvlugt, a few miles from Cape Town. With Proclamation defining the limits; and the rules and regulations to be observed in connection with the location	28
23	Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Sept. 7, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 20)	With letter from Bishop Schreuder, giving an interesting account of the circumstances attending the delivery to King Cetywayo of the presentation copy of Mr. Shepstone's Report upon the King's coronation in 1873 .	30
24	Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Sept. 11, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 20)	The Agent in Basutoland has been instructed to give as much publicity as possible to the Governor's views in regard to members of the Amahlubi tribe residing in that territory, and who may wish to return to Natal ..	35
25	Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Sept. 13, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 20)	Report by Colonel Colley on the charge preferred by the Bishop of Natal against Mr. John W. Shepstone	35
26	Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Sept. 16, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 20)	Forwarding copy of a Minute passed by the Executive Council on the occasion of Sir Garnet Wolseley's departure from the Colony, with copy of a letter covering the Minute, and addressed by the Acting Clerk of the Council to Sir Garnet Wolseley, and copy of his acknowledgment of the Minute .	83
27	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 20, 1875	Remarking on the Report made by Major Butler upon the subject of European immigration into Natal. Requesting him to consider the whole question, and inform the Secretary of State of his opinion upon Major Butler's suggestion, or upon any modification of it, under which the proprietors of unoccupied land may be required to grant leases on reasonable terms to European settlers; and requesting to be furnished with a Report on the details of such a scheme	84
28	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Oct. 22, 1875	Acknowledging despatch forwarding Proclamation defining the limits of the location on the mainland to which Langalibalele and his son had been removed	86

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
29	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 29, 1875	Acknowledging the Minute of the Executive Council of Natal, on the occasion of Sir Garnet Wolseley's departure from the Colony upon the expiration of his administration of the Government; and desiring to place on record Lord Carnarvon's sense of the value of Sir Garnet's services . ..	86
30	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 30, 1875	Has read with interest the report of Bishop Schreuder of the circumstances attending his visit to King Cetywayo, to deliver the presentation copy of Mr. Shepstone's Report upon the King's coronation in 1873 ..	86
31	The Aborigines Protection Society	Nov. 4, 1875	Neglect of the Natal Government to carry out Lord Carnarvon's instructions in favour of the Amahlubi and Putili tribes. Flogging of natives. State of the prison at Estcourt. Failure of Native Administration Bill to effect its object. Working of Law No. 28 of 1865. Doubling of the native hut-tax, and enforced labour of natives	86
32	To Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Nov. 5, 1875	Sending him a copy of the despatch which Lord Carnarvon had addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, in answer to one received by him forwarding a Minute passed by the Executive Council on the occasion of Sir Garnet's departure from the Colony ..	89
33	Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Sept. 29, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 8)	Reporting the appointment of several gentlemen to be Members of the Legislative Council ..	89
34	Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Sept. 30, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 8)	Reporting the opening of the fourth session of the seventh Legislative Council, and forwarding copies of his speech on the occasion.	90
35	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Nov. 12, 1875	Approving the appointments which he had made, under the new law, to the Legislative Council of Natal	92
36	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Nov. 13, 1875	Acknowledging receipt of his despatch of the 8th instant, inclosing copies of the speech with which he opened the Legislative Council of Natal	93
37	Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 8, 1875 (Rec. Dec. 2)	Lord Carnarvon's inquiry respecting the course proposed to be adopted with regard to the Amahlubi and Putili tribes. Has been answered by Sir G. Wolseley	93
38	Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 21, 1875 (Rec. Dec. 2)	Address of the Legislative Council in reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's opening speech ..	93
39	To the Aborigines Protection Society	Dec. 6, 1875	As to their letter of the 4th ultimo relating to certain questions of native policy in Natal ..	94
40	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 6, 1875	Transmitting copy of a letter, dated 4th November last, from the Aborigines Protection Society, and a copy of the reply thereto, and requesting to be furnished with any remarks which he may have to make on the subject	96
41	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 14, 1875	Acknowledging the expression of loyalty and attachment contained in the Address from the Legislative Council, in reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's speech on the opening of the session	97

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
42	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 15, 1875	Acknowledging and remarking on the Report of Colonel Colley into the charges preferred by the Bishop of Natal against Mr. J. W. Shepstone, with reference to the conduct imputed to him in his attempt to effect the arrest of Matyana in 1858; and expressing Lord Carnarvon's sense of the able and conscientious manner in which Colonel Colley had acquitted himself of an arduous and delicate task	97

APPENDIX.

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
1	Lieutenant-Governor Sir B. C. Pine, K.C.M.G.	Aug. 17, 1874 (Rec. Oct. 2)	States that the Bishop of Natal had preferred serious charges against Mr. J. W. Shepstone, and that the letter, with that gentleman's remarks, will follow by the next mail ..	99
2	To T. Shepstone, Esq. ..	Oct. 6, 1875	Forwarding him copy of the above, with a view to his making any observations	99
3	Lieutenant-Governor Sir B. C. Pine, K.C.M.G.	Sept. 23, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 2)	Forwards Bishop Colenso's statement on the conduct of Mr. J. Shepstone during the Matyana affair	99
4	To Lieutenant-Governor Sir B. C. Pine, K.C.M.G.	Nov. 19, 1875	In reply to the above	108
5	Lieutenant-Governor Sir B. C. Pine, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 31, 1874 (Rec. Feb. 5, 1875)	On the subject of the charges brought against Mr. John Shepstone in the case of the Chief Matyana	108

MAP (p. 83).

Rough Sketch showing the relative positions of Mr. J. Shepstone and Matyana on the 16th March, 1858.

Natal.

No. 1.

Aborigines Protection Society to Colonial Office.

Aborigines Protection Society, Canada Government Building,
King Street, Westminster, August 12, 1875.

My Lord,

THE Bishop of Natal, in a letter which I have received from him, while expressing natural and, as it appears to us, just dissatisfaction with the proceedings of the Cape Government, in connection with the location of Langalibalele on a sandy flat in the Cape Colony, strongly urges that the Chief should be allowed to return to Natal. His Lordship says:—

"As to the natives, it is simply ridiculous to suppose that any harm would arise from his being brought back to live here, not as a powerful Chief but as a private individual, with merely his family and friends around him. As to the Europeans, no doubt in January last there was some strong excitement, and possibly some foolish act of violence might have been attempted if Langalibalele had been landed without due military protection. But this feeling has died away, and the people are thoroughly tired of the whole affair, and the spirit roused in January last cannot now be resuscitated. With Sir Garnet Wolseley on the spot, I do not believe that there would be the slightest risk or difficulty in his being landed at Durban, and conveyed to his destination, whatever that may be.

"If I were asked what that destination should be, I answer without hesitation that in my opinion the wisest and best thing to be done with him would be to let him live as a private person, with his family and some of his people, on the mission land at Bishopstowe. It is one large plot of 8,500 acres, in the very centre of the Colony, 70 miles from the nearest edge of his old location, 3 miles at its nearest point from Maritzburg, on which side it is bounded by the town lands, and on all other sides by farms in the hands of Europeans, being utterly cut off therefore from the general native population. On this land are now living Mahoiza, the notorious witness, who still retains his post as chief Induna of the Magistrate's Court at Maritzburg; Manxele, Induna of the Secretary for Native Affairs, one of the native judges who sat upon Langalibalele's trial, and several native policemen in Mahoiza's train. It would be utterly impossible that he should conspire or get away, if he had the least inclination to do either the one or the other. Let him be 'interned' on this land, with orders not to go out of it for the next three years, without express permission from the magistrates, and I am sure he would be perfectly safe and harmless, and I myself would be responsible for his good behaviour so far as I can reasonably be expected to incur such responsibility. Meanwhile, let the Government give all possible help and encouragement to the men of this tribe (and others) to work for money wherewith to buy land, and I venture to predict that at the end of three years they will have acquired one or two small farms, and will have got a footing again in the land. Perhaps then, if he has behaved well and is still living, he might be allowed more freedom of locomotion, especially if our native affairs shall have settled peacefully down under the new system.

"If Mr. Shepstone, and therefore also Sir Garnet Wolseley, should object to this plan, as making the Chief too comfortable, he might of course be put for a time under some black chief, as Qatslucke, Mr. Shepstone's *protégé*. But under such an arrangement, if he had any wish to intrigue, he would be more able to do so when

living on a location far away from the city and white people, and surrounded by natives.

"I have now said what I had to say on this matter, and must leave it to your friends in England to do what can be done."

In a subsequent letter, dated June 18, the Bishop states that his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor had sent a message to Edendale, near Maritzburg, to ascertain which of Langalibalele's women would be willing to go immediately by sea to Cape Town. His Lordship says:—

"Mungo (Langalibalele's son) tells me that there are a number of the women and children who are very anxious to go; but they have the greatest horror of the sea. They will ask, I expect, to be allowed to go by land (even if it takes a year to walk the distance, and though some would be likely to die on the way), and to be helped by Government with the same sum it would have cost to take them to Cape Town by sea, and they will get the rest from the young working men, &c., or if Government will not help them at all in the matter, then they will ask merely for passes that they may find their way to the Chief by land at their own expense. As far as I can judge at present, the women and children, and their attendants who would be ready to make the pilgrimage on foot at a moment's notice, if they had leave to do so, and as soon as they had the means of living upon the way (I suppose it would take them two months at least) would exceed 500. But very few will wish to go by sea, until, at all events, some of their friends have gone to the unknown land (which to them is truly one of the shadow of death) and returned in safety. I think that they will ask that two or three women and a few attendants may go at once with John Zulu, and the others will await his return, with the Report of his voyage, &c."

I have ventured to trouble your Lordship with this further extract because it appears to the Committee greatly to strengthen the Bishop's opinion in favour of sending Langalibalele back to Natal. I need not add that the Committee feel very grateful to your Lordship for all that you have done in this matter, and that they entertain the fullest conviction that whatever you may hereafter do will be dictated by the same determination to consult the true interests both of the colonists and of the natives.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. W. CHESSON, *Secretary.*

No. 2.

Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—
(*Received August* 20.)

My Lord, *Camp, Ollivier's Hoek, Natal, July* 2, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have instructed Major Butler, C.B., to proceed by the first opportunity to the Orange Free State, and I inclose a copy of the instructions which I have given to him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Sir, *Camp, Ollivier's Hoek, Natal, July* 2, 1875.

I HAVE it in command from Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley to direct you to proceed at the earliest opportunity to the Orange Free State, for the purpose of conferring with the President upon the subject of telegraphic communication between Natal and Bloemfontein, and through the latter place with the Cape Colony.

You will inform the President that it is the desire of this Government to establish telegraphic communication with the Cape Colony at the earliest possible date.

There are several routes proposed for the line of telegraph, one by sea to East London and thence by land to Cape Town, one by land direct through British territory only, and another through the Orange Free State. Each of these has its own peculiar advantages, but owing to the community of interests existing between

Natal and the Orange Free State, it is believed that the line affording telegraphic communication between Bloemfontein, Maritzburg, and Durban would not only be acceptable to the people generally, but would be of great commercial advantage to the merchants and men of business both of the Orange Free State and of this Colony.

You will be so good as to invite Mr. Brand to inform you of his views on this question, and will ascertain whether his Government would be prepared to enter into a Convention for constructing, at the expense of the Orange Free State, a telegraphic line from one of the passes on the Natal frontier (say Van Reenen's Pass) through Bloemfontein to the point on the frontier of the Cape Colony, to which it is the intention of the Cape Government to carry their line, the Colony of Natal constructing on their part a line connecting Maritzburg and Durban with the frontier pass.

His Excellency would suggest as one of the terms of such a Convention that both lines should be finished within one year from the date of signing the Convention. The tariff of charges could be settled hereafter, but it is suggested that they should be proportionally on about the same scale as those now in force between Maritzburg and Durban.

You are aware of the address on the subject of telegraphic communication with the Orange Free State presented to his Excellency by the Legislative Council of Natal. A copy of this address has been sent to the President of the Orange Free State, and his opinion has been invited upon the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BRACKENBURY, *Major.*

Major Butler, C.B.,
Aide-de-camp, &c., &c.

No. 3.

Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—
(*Received August* 20.)

Camp, Mooi River, Umvoti County, Natal,
My Lord, *July* 15, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, copies of letters which I have addressed to the Governor-General of the Portuguese Possessions in East Africa, and to his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, upon the subject of the trade in firearms with natives through Delagoa Bay.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Sir, *Camp, Tugela River, Natal, July* 14, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a resolution of the Firearms Board of this Colony, with a copy of the minute of the Colonial Secretary to the Board upon which this resolution is based.

2. I also forward you a copy of the Law No. 11 of 1862, regulating the importation and sale of firearms in this Colony.

3. No firearms can be exported from the Colony without having been previously imported, and you will see that, under section 18 of this Law, none can be imported without a license being previously obtained.

4. Several applications having been made for leave to import firearms, with a view to their export to Delagoa Bay, I have ordered licenses to be granted in all such cases. But I beg to point out to your Excellency that it is the policy of this Government, as I believe it to be that of Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, and the South African Republic, to prevent the sale of arms to the native tribes; and that no arms of an inferior description, such as are evidently intended for sale to natives, are allowed to be imported into this Colony, either for sale here or for export to Orange Free State or South African Republic.

5. If your Excellency agrees with me that it is most important, in the interests of civilization, that the sale of firearms to the natives should be checked, and will

issue instructions which shall prevent this sale being carried on through Delagoa Bay, I shall be very glad to make my instructions conform with your Excellency's, and will, in that case, refuse licenses to import this inferior class of arms for export to Delagoa Bay.

6. I shall be thankful to your Excellency if you will furnish me with your views on this matter as soon as possible, and with a copy of any instructions you may think it desirable to issue to the Lieutenant-Governor of Lorenço Marques with a view to preventing the indiscriminate sale of firearms to the native tribes through Delagoa Bay. In the meantime, I shall continue to authorize the export of firearms to that port.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General, Administrator.*

The Governor-General of the Portuguese Possessions in East Africa, Mozambique.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

Firearms Board.

June 22, 1875.

RESOLVED:—That the Board, while giving full compliance to the directions contained in the minute of the Colonial Secretary of the 7th June, 1875, nevertheless considers that the spirit of the Law No. 11 of 1862 is meant to prevent, if possible, the introduction by any channel of firearms into South Africa which are ostensibly for sale to natives. The Board would, therefore, respectfully suggest that negotiations be opened with the Portuguese authorities, and if necessary with other Governments on the east coast, in conjunction with the Cape Colony, and Orange Free State, and Transvaal Governments, to fall in with so wholesome a regulation as to prevent the introduction of inferior and low-priced firearms. And that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary for the information of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

Minute.

June 7, 1875.

Colonial Secretary, Natal, to the Secretary to the Firearms Board, Durban.

IN notifying to you, by direction of his Excellency in Council, the removal of the restriction on the export of arms to Delagoa Bay, I have the honour to inform you that such removal is meant to apply to all classes of guns, even to such as are obviously intended for native trade. His Excellency considers that nothing would be gained by preventing the importation to Natal for the purpose of transshipment to Delagoa Bay of these arms. If the license to import were refused, the arms would be sent direct to Delagoa Bay, without passing through Port Natal.

In giving this permission, it is hardly necessary for me to add that the importation of cheap arms, presumably for trade with the natives Overberg, or elsewhere in or beyond the interior of Natal, is not to be allowed in any case, since it is not the wish of either the Orange Free State or the Transvaal Governments to encourage the sale of such arms, and most certainly they cannot be allowed to be imported for trade in this Colony.

(Signed) F. NAPIER BROOME, *Colonial Secretary.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 3.

Sir, *Camp, Tugela River, Natal, July* 14, 1875.

IT having come to my knowledge that large quantities of arms are constantly being imported into Delagoa Bay of a description manifestly intended for sale to natives only, I have addressed the letter, of which I inclose a copy, to the Governor-General, Portuguese possessions, and I should be glad to know if your Ezcellency's

Government is inclined to take a similar course in regard to exportation of arms to Delagoa Bay from the Cape Colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General, Administrator.*

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Governor of the Cape Colony.

No. 4.

Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—
(Received August 20.)

My Lord, *Camp, Mooi River, Umvoti County, Natal, July 15, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information a copy of a report by Major W. F. Butler, C.B., A.D.C., upon the subject of European Immigration into this Colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Government Notice No. 209, 1875.

HIS Excellency the Administrator of the Government directs the publication for general information of the following Report by Major Butler, C.B., A.D.C., upon European Immigration into this Colony, with covering letter.

By his Excellency's command,
(Signed) F. NAPIER BROOME,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Natal, July 6, 1875.

Sir, *Camp, Oliver's Hoek, July 3, 1875.*

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Administrator of Natal, a Report upon the question of Immigration, with suggestions for the promotion and development of European settlement in the Colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. F. BUTLER, *Major.*

To the Private Secretary, his Excellency the Administrator.
&c. &c. &c.

Many schemes have been devised during the past thirty years, for promoting the introduction of European immigrants into Natal, and for the settlement and occupation of the Crown Lands of the Colony.

So far back as 1846 the question occupied the serious attention of the then Governor of the Cape.

"I submit to your Lordship," wrote Sir Philip Maitland to Lord Stanley in that year, "that it would be highly desirable to promote the emigration to Natal of Europeans possessed of some amount of capital, and able to buy and cultivate the farms; the district has far greater capabilities than this Colony (the Cape), a better supply of water, and less encumbrance of bush. Its climate is also favourable, and, I believe, on the whole, it is of a nature amply to repay the middle class emigrant for his outlay and labour, while the numerous natives settled upon the land, who are generally of a docile character, would supply abundance of labour for the cultivation of the soil.

"The 'trekking' of the Boers is rapidly denuding Natal of its white population, and the daily increasing numbers flocking from Panda's cruelty, threaten to occupy the country.

"The consequent thinness of the scattered white population, and the vast numbers of the interspersed natives, would render the Government weak and the Colony poor."

"I agree with you in thinking," wrote Mr. Gladstone in June, 1847, "that an emigration of the kind might be desirable, but I do not at present see by what means a practical encouragement could be given for promoting it; but if you are prepared to suggest any mode in which an emigration to Natal of persons possessed of small capital could be successfully promoted without expense to the British treasury, I shall be glad to give the subject my best attention."

Shortly after the receipt of this despatch the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal appointed a Commission for the purpose of reporting upon the most feasible methods of carrying into effect the suggestions of the Governor of the Cape "upon a system at once necessary for the secure and profitable occupation of the territory, and at the same time best calculated to secure a just price for the Crown Lands to be hereafter sold."

The Report of this Committee is only interesting as evidence of the state of the Colony at the time; and the remarks made upon it by Earl Grey, Sir H. Pottinger, and Sir Harry Smith, point to the interest manifested at a period so remote in the history of the Colony in a question which still remains to-day unsettled and unsolved.

Following closely upon the correspondence above cited, came the first scheme of emigration to Natal. It was named after its projector, and is still known as the "Byrne Emigration Scheme."

The substance of Mr. Byrne's agreement with the Imperial Government was as fellows: That a bonus of 10*l.* should be allowed for every white immigrant landed in Natal, to be available in the purchase of Crown Lands at the established upset price of 4s. per acre. That a like amount should be deposited in the Bank of England by Mr. Byrne in sums of not less than 1,000*l.* as security, to be released on receipt of certificates from the Local Government that the emigrants had been properly treated on the voyage, and each put into possession of twenty acres of land.

It would be needless to follow the history of this scheme, through its many phases of dispute and disappointment, to its ultimate failure; it will be sufficient to observe that the causes of that failure are now clearly manifest; but of the many reasons adduced, that of the upset price of land being fixed at a rate far above its real market value, and far above the price at which the Boers were disposing of their lands at the same time, was alone sufficient to account for the failure of the scheme.

In 1850-51 this, and one or two other schemes of similar design, finally ceased—nearly 3,000 persons had been added to the population.

No further attempt was made to people the country, and an interval elapsed during which no emigrants from Europe entered the Colony.

Nevertheless the fruits of even these inadequate systems of emigration began to make themselves apparent. The community was growing in wealth and importance; the Customs had increased from 5,802*l.* in 1849, to 14,647*l.* in 1857; the exports from 11,992*l.* to 82,497*l.*; the imports from 55,922*l.* to 184,549*l.* in the same period.

In this year—1857—a fresh attempt was made to bring settlers into the Colony, and the system of "Free Passages" was devised to effect that object. An Immigration Board was established, an agent was sent to England, money was voted, and many strenuous efforts were made to set in motion the stream which flowed so rapidly to other lands—so sluggishly to South Africa.

The reports of the Immigration Board are long and varied—they contain many valuable suggestions, and many practical remarks upon the needs of the Colony; but they also bear unmistakeable evidence of the failure of the assisted system to produce a continuous or sufficient stream of immigration into the country; and they afford conclusive proof of the impossibility of rendering the Crown lands of the Colony an inducement to the incoming settlers, so long as the vast areas of land in hands of public speculators or private absentee proprietors remained in their present condition.

To fully understand the true bearing of this last important question, I must go back into the subject of land grants in Natal.

At the close of the operations which resulted in the establishment of British authority in Natal, the Dutch Boers were the possessors of immense tracts of country, known by the singularly inappropriate title of "farms."

The frugal habits of European Dutch industry had changed under the influence of South African extent, and it had become the custom of the farmers to possess themselves of immense tracts of land in the old Colony, and of still larger areas in their newer settlements along the upper waters of the Orange river. When they crossed the Drakensberg, and descended into the fertile slopes of Natal, they found a country differing in almost every respect from their former possession. The rains were regular and abundant, the soil was rich, the climate warm, and the land, under the influence

of a semi-tropical sun, put forth a luxuriant vegetation, from the foothills of the Berg to the bush-covered shores of the Indian Ocean. Yet under these altered conditions of soil and climate, the same practice was persisted in, and to make the earth a waste, and call it a farm, became the common custom of the new proprietors.

Unfortunately, those who guided the destinies of the infant Colony failed to read aright the lesson of their time. They saw, on the one hand, the Dutch abandoning their immense freeholds, and carrying families and flocks across the Berg; on the other hand they beheld the natives from beyond the Tugela fleeing from the tyranny of the Zulu chiefs to the protection of the British flag; and, fearing that the country would lapse again to the undisputed possession of the savage, they held forth to the emigrating Boers the most liberal offers of land in the newly acquired province. These offers were successful; the Boers remained; the system of vast farms was perpetuated, and the opportunity of rearing a strong and compact white community on African soil was lost for ever.

In 1857, as we have already seen, an attempt was made, under the Governorship of Mr. Scott, to recommence immigration. By the system of assisted passages, two-thirds of the rate of transport from England was defrayed by the Colony. The persons introduced under this system were, generally speaking, of the artizan or labouring classes, and their introduction was sought more with a view towards developing, by means of their labour, the lands already in possession of former settlers, than in the hope of opening up fresh settlements, and still less with the object of breaking through the existing conditions of the large grant system. In fact, as the natural prosperity of the Colony increased, the grants, which in earlier years had been of so little value that they were not unfrequently bartered away for a bag of coffee, became of considerable importance; and so far from any diminution of area being brought about by the action of time, men sought to accumulate in their hands still vaster possessions.

From 1857 to 1860 the vicious system of large land grants became still further increased by the sale at nominal rates of land in blocks of 3,000 to 6,000 acres to single individuals.

In these three years 1,361,334 acres passed out of the hands of the Crown while only 279 persons were added to the population of the Colony.

In the seven years during which the assisted passage system was worked, a total sum of 23,600*l.* was spent by the Colony, resulting in the introduction of 1,703 immigrants; of this sum nearly two-thirds were recovered, leaving the actual cost to the country of each immigrant at about 7*l.* per head.

Nevertheless, the operations of this system were necessarily of so limited a nature, that at the expiration of seven years it was found needless to continue it. Again the question was raised as to what new direction should be taken to bring white settlers to the Colony. Again, Committees assembled, received evidence, and reported, but all to little purpose.

To grasp the cause of evil was no difficult matter; to remedy it seemed impossible. And in truth there lay behind this scheme, as there had lain behind all others, a cause of failure sufficient to destroy any attempt to introduce Europeans into Natal. There was no available land to be had.

In a country as large as Scotland, and with a total white population of a third rate English town, the Government had no land to give away, some 8,000 individuals were in possession of 8,000,000 acres of Natal. The Crown lands were remote and utterly unsuited to the occupation of newly arrived settlers. In the Report of the Immigration Board of 1864, stress is laid upon this fact. In the concluding portion of the Report of the Select Committee of 1863 we find the following:—

"Unfortunately two leading difficulties to be encountered by every attempt to introduce a new system, are that the inadequacy both of revenue and land are almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of any comprehensive proposal," and thus with an amount of decision somewhat antithecal in its reasoning and contradictory in its logic, the Report goes on:—

"It is only by a wise liberality in the expenditure of one, and by a judicious discretion in the disposal of the other, that immigration can be materially assisted, and somewhat similar inducements held out in connection with Natal that are offered to intending settlers by other Colonies."

In a despatch from Mr. Cardwell to the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal in 1865, we find the following reference to the large land grants:—

"The concluding remarks in the Report" (Board of Colonial Lands and Emigration) "on the evils resulting from large land grants, and on the remedy of a land-tax, which has been found effectual and advantageous in many parts both of British North

America and the United States, appear deserving of your consideration, and I shall be glad to receive the opinion which, after consulting your Executive Council, you may form upon it."

In the Report above alluded to Mr. Murdoch states :—

"In conclusion, I may be permitted to observe that the difficulty under which Natal labours is similar to that which has been so fatal to West Australia, viz., the accumulation of all the best land of the Colony in the hands of a small body of landowners.

"Hardly any British Colony possesses greater natural advantages than Natal; but these are neutralized by the obstructions which the state of the land market opposes to the profitable investment of capital. It is useless to expect that capitalists will resort to a Colony where they have no assurance of being able to obtain the land they require, and where their operations would be impeded by the want of proper roads and other means of communication.

"The only remedy for this state of things—slow and inadequate at best—is the imposition of a general land-tax which might induce landowners, who hold land only with a view to its further advance in price, to surrender it to the Crown, or to part with it to those who would make immediate use of it."

These views were of importanre at the time they were expressed—they are doubly so now.

The difficulty then spoken of has since increased—a rapid depreciation in the value of property in 1865-6—consequent upon commercial panic and over-speculation, had the effect of further consolidating the already large tracts of land in the hands of still fewer individuals—more than three quarters of a million of acres of the best and most available lands passed into the possession of a single Corporation, and the stream of emigration, always slow and insufficient, stagnated into complete inactivity.

Since the Report above quoted was written, ten years have passed away. Commerce has recovered its former active tone. A great impetus has been given to trade by the discovery of precious stones and minerals in the adjoining Republics—the value of imports has quadrupled; the value of exports has increased threefold—but all the same a vast waste of wilderness meets the traveller's eyes wherever he turns his steps over the great uplands of Natal, and year by year the blue sky of winter is darkened by the smoke, and the nights are reddened by the glare of unnumbered fires, which carry again into the atmosphere the wealth that the summer's rain and sun had quickened upon the soil.

In the Session of 1874 another attempt was made to promote immigration—a sum of 10,000*l.* was voted by the Legislative Council. A Select Committee reported upon the question, and some alterations were made with a view of promoting free passages to Natal. The old Immigration Board, established in 1857, ceased to exist, and a new office, called the Department of Immigration, was nominated.

Nevertheless, since the end of last Session, notwithstanding all the efforts made to promote emigration from England, only 45 persons have entered the Colony; of these 39 have been under the assisted, and 6 under the free passage system.

Such has been the history of white emigration to this country.

In sketching the successive efforts made to introduce Europeans into Natal, I have dwelt at some length upon the causes which appeared to operate injuriously against the settlement of the country. And it now remains to be seen if the experience of the past is to avail us aught in arriving at some new means by which the evils pointed out can be either partly or wholly overcome.

There are roundly stated about 8,000,000 acres of Natal held by private individuals, or by companies; of these nearly 1,000,000 are in the possession of one corporate body.

There still remain some two or three million acres of unallotted Crown lands, situated generally in remote parts of the Colony.

Two general conditions appear to offer themselves for consideration :—

The first is the leasing to small farmers of certain portions of large estates, in 200 or 300 acre farms, upon a term of years, with right of pre-emption to the tenant at Government valuation, upon expiration of term of lease.

The second is the settlement upon the Crown lands of small communities of farmers, forming new centres of settlement in remote districts.

In order to illustrate the first proposition, I will suppose a case of a person holding 10,000 acres of land.

Ten thousand acres, unfenced, left as nature formed it, and roamed over by straggling flocks and herds, which destroy more than they consume.

I will suppose that such an estate—and there are many of the kind—has been divided into four portions, one of which, to the extent of 2,500 acres, has been broken up into lots of 200 to 300 acres, and let to incoming settlers for a term of twenty-five years. During the first five years the land would be rent-free, and the condition of future occupation would be the erection of a homestead and farm-buildings within that period.

At the expiration of five years the tenant would pay rent at the rate of 1s. per acre for twenty years, and at the final termination of the lease in twenty-five years he would have the right of becoming the owner of his farm upon payment of a sum which should be fixed by Government valuation.

The advantages derivable from a plan of this kind would be:—

1st. Throwing open for settlement the best and most available lands in the Colony.

2nd. The gradual breaking up of the large grants.

3rd. The introduction of a new element into the Colony, viz., the small industrial farmer.

4th. The increased value which would accrue to the remaining three-fourths held by the landlord, from the presence in the neighbourhood of a community of farmers; a value which would, at the expiration of a few years, be much greater than had the entire 10,000 acres remained unbroken.

5th. The effect which such a settlement of the available lands would have upon those districts lying far away from the main roads, and which are now unsuited to settlement, by reason not so much of their remoteness, as from the fact that land nearer the centres of trade and civilization remains still in a state of wilderness.

There appear to be two methods by which the compliance of landowners in a scheme such as that proposed could be attained. One, by a Squatting Law, giving the Government power to locate squatters upon certain portions of large estates, and to lease lots to such squatters. The other, the imposition of a land or absentee tax, coupled with the remission of the annual quit rent now paid, on estates whose owners voluntarily entered into leasing arrangements with incoming settlers, upon the fixed Government rates.

I can see no reason to suppose that a measure having for its object the settlement of a small farming class upon portions of large unoccupied estates would in any way impinge upon the vested interests of the landowners; but, on the contrary, I perceive many reasons why such a measure would eventually lead to results as favourable to the present proprietors as they would be advantageous to the general interests of the Colony.

It must be steadily borne in mind that the real evil under which Natal at present suffers, is not so much the limited amount of land held by the Crown as the remoteness and discontinuity of such land.

To the small farmer a near market is a necessity, and while vast tracts of unoccupied lands are held by private speculators and others in the close proximity of towns, and along the main roads of commerce, these desirable sites for settlement are not only kept from the hands of those who could turn them to advantage under a system of small culture, but they are also kept as barriers against the occupation of more remote districts, drawing around such districts wide cordons of desolation. With regard to the Crown lands remaining available for allotment, a plan of settlement might be devised, giving to each settler 300 acres of land free, conditioned upon his occupation of such land, and of his building a homestead upon it within two years of his entering into possession. I would suggest that the Crown lands of the Umkomas be surveyed for the purpose of carrying out such a system of settlement, regard being had to particular localities which might be found suitable to the establishment of small communities of settlers, which should be grouped around a new centre of trade in the south-west section of the county of Pietermaritzburg. In these two propositions I have stated what appears to me to be the only remedy for the long-existing evils of the land system in Natal.

Believing that it is only by inducing an influx of white settlers into the Colony that the evils which now retard its progress, and affect its peace, can be overcome, I have not hesitated to depart from the usual routine of reports upon subjects such as this, and by exposing what appear to me to be the real causes of previous failures, endeavour to frame from the past the materials of future success.

Exceptional evils can only be met by exceptional remedies, and not until this land question, so long avoided, is resolutely faced, can we hope to see introduced into

Natal a population corresponding in numbers with the capabilities and the requirements of the country.

It is possible that an argument, too frequently misused in our day, may be put forward by those who would seek to perpetuate in Natal the present land system. That argument is, that such a measure as the one proposed would be an interference with the rights of property—rights in this instance, let us not forget, frequently acquired in exchange for a few bags of coffee, or some such trifling remuneration. That the rights of property should condemn to lasting stagnation a land rich in all the wealth nature can give to a country; that they can bar against Anglo-Saxon energy a fair field for labour and for enterprise; that they can militate against that noble mission of peopling with prosperous communities the wild waste spaces of the earth, which has been England's highest duty to fulfil; these are rights of property which can never be sustained in any country, still less in one which holds within its infant bosom the germ, though small it be, of African civilization.

So far, we have only considered this question of immigration in connection with the land system of Natal. We have now to speak of the machinery by which the stream of emigration may be set in motion from England, and the means by which an incoming settler might be most effectually put into actual possession of his future home.

In the first place we will consider the expense necessary to carry out a system of emigration upon a scale corresponding with the proposed changes.

The present cost of transport per mail steamer from England is 16*l.* 16*s.* for each second class adult passenger. Children are carried at the rate of 1*l.* for every year of age. A contract upon these terms has been entered into between the Natal Emigration Agent in London and the Union Steam-Ship Company. This contract is to be in force for a period terminable by two months' notice from either party. Now, presuming that 200 families were introduced annually into Natal, there would be expended yearly a sum of about 9,000*l.* in the transport of immigrants to the Colony, and a further expenditure of half as much again would be necessary to place these people in possession of their farms. I therefore assume that a sum of not less than 15,000*l.* should annually be placed upon the estimates for the sole purpose of defraying the passages of approved emigrants to Natal, and the subsequent expenses in moving them from the port of disembarkation to their destinations.

I have used the term families advisedly, believing that a man who has a wife and one or two children with him is the only true settler. He has "given hostages to the State" for the permanency of his occupation in a more binding manner than any stipulation he could otherwise enter into.

The difficulties attending the arrival of immigrants in this country, and their transport to their destination, are considerable.

To meet them, a depôt will have to be established in Durban, and some method of transport placed at the disposal of the settlers to enable them to move up country; but, if the principle of inducing the large landowners along the main road from Durban to Maritzburg, to lease portions of their unoccupied lands be carried out, the transport of settlers to such lands will not be difficult. It must be borne in mind that it is only by utilising the nearer unoccupied waste lands, for the purpose of settlement, that the more remote parts of the Colony can be rendered available for future operations.

The greater portion of the country lying between the port of Durban and the capital of Maritzburg is at the present moment in a state of almost complete wilderness —yet this district commands the only two markets in the Colony. Once people this unoccupied country, representing about 500 square miles of territory, and the future success of Natal as a field for European immigration is, I believe, assured.

In no part of the British Colonial Empire does there exist a stronger necessity for a gradual and complete settlement of the country, or more formidable objections against far scattered occupation, than in Natal.

The physical features of the land present strange contradictions—the rivers are useless as means of transport; the roads barely passable for the ordinary rough waggon of South Africa in the dry winter season, are frequently rendered wholly impassable during the rainy season of summer, yet it is during this rainy season of summer that feed and forage for cattle are plentiful, and the favourable time for transport, so far as the roads are concerned, is the period of greatest scarcity of grass and food.

In the upper districts the valleys are deep and steep, and the numerous streams and rivers, even in the dry season, are difficult to cross. Within 50 miles of the sea an altitude of 4,000 feet is attained; and the great range of product and climate for

which the Colony is remarkable, is the result of surface undulations which are hostile to traffic.

All these conditions point to the necessity of filling up the waste spaces of Natal lying adjacent to the centres of population before attempting the wider work of general colonization.

So far I have endeavoured to point out the means which appear to me best calculated to promote a new flow of immigration into Natal—immigration of a class and a type differing from anything that has preceded it, except the scheme of Mr. Byrne, alluded to in the early portion of this Report. I feel fully convinced that the present system of assisted passages, upon application from residents in the Colony for the introduction of persons of the labouring and artizan classes, should be steadily persevered in; but the introduction of such persons, important though it is, is nevertheless secondary to that of the other class, whose presence as occupiers of the soil I have, in the foregoing remarks, endeavoured to facilitate.

It now remains for us to consider the existing machinery in the Colony and in England for carrying out the work of immigration.

The Colonial Department of Immigration will first claim attention.

The duties of the officer at the head of this Department, the Protector of Immigrants, are almost confined to Indian immigration. These duties are onerous, and require the constant presence of the Protector in the sea coast districts. Hence arises the present unsatisfactory state of this Department. On the one hand, it is evident that the hope of future prosperity must altogether depend upon the introduction of European immigrants into Natal; on the other, we find immigration wholly confined to persons alien alike in habit, colour and nationality; and we commit to the Department whose office it is to watch over the interests of these aliens, a combination of work impossible for it to fulfil. Differing in every respect from the question of white immigration, and distinct in all its bearings and its needs, is the coolie immigration to this Colony. It requires a special staff to carry out its minute and complex regulations. It necessitates the use of those checks entailed whenever the opposite interests of labour and capital are conducted under a system of Government supervision; the sphere of its operations is confined to particular areas along the coast, where only the special labour suited to the Asiatic and the African can be carried out. All these conditions point to the necessity of keeping the Asiatic and African labour and immigration questions distinct and separate from the European.

As I am convinced that white immigration is of vastly greater importance to the Colony than any influx of coloured people, whose presence here must at best tend only to a partial development of a particular interest, and whose interest can never become the general interest of the country—so I am of opinion that the head of the Department of Immigration should be free to give his undivided attention to the question of the settlement of Europeans in Natal. Let his assistant be the Inspector or Protector of Indian and African immigrants with the present staff of clerks working under him, and having power to decide coolie cases, and to allot newly-arrived Indians—while, on the other hand, the head of the Department would undertake the duties of European immigration, be a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and act as Commissioner of Crown and Waste Lands. The subject of the Natal Emigration Agency in London next claims our attention.

Should the foregoing recommendation be deemed worthy of being acted upon either wholly or in part, the increased demand which will be made upon the services of the Agent in England will require a more independent scope of action than that now enjoyed by the present Agent, and increased facilities for furthering the objects of the agency.

The Emigration Agent for Natal will in fact have to take his place as a competitor among those Agencies which the North American, Australian, and New Zealand Colonies maintain in Europe for the advancement of their several interests.

It is evident that for such a position the present salary of 300*l.* per annum, which includes all charges on account of office, &c., is insufficient.

I would suggest that the salary of the Agent for Natal should be increased to 350*l.* per annum, exclusive of charges for office and advertisements, and that a sum of 200*l.* be annually expended in advertising throughout the United Kingdom the conditions of emigration to the Colony, and the facilities which Natal affords as a field for European settlement.

This expenditure, together with the present office charges, will bring the total annual cost of the London establishment to about 800*l.*, a sum which would be only excessive in the event of the other recommendations put forward in this Report not

being acted upon, and the whole question of emigration to Natal remaining in its present unsatisfactory state. With regard to the fitness of its present Agent to sustain the duties of his position, my limited official intercourse with him precludes my giving a decided opinion; but if the action taken by him, as reported in the "Natal Mercury," be correctly stated, I am forced to entertain the belief of his being, on that occasion at least, singularly deficient in the knowledge of his duty:—

"The 'European Mail' tells us that a meeting of the Natal colonists in London, convened by Mr. J. Goldsmith Rolls, was held at the Natal Emigration Office, 79, Coleman Street, on January 18, to consider what course of action should be taken in view of the present aspect of the Langalibalele affair. A long conversation ensued, and ultimately Messrs. Goodliffe, Adler, Gladstone, Blackwood, Gooch, Peel, and Dickinson, were appointed a Vigilance Committee. It is proposed shortly to hold a public meeting at the Cannon Street Hotel, at which the subject will be freely discussed."

In connection with this subject, I would observe that the position of Emigration Agent to a Colony, is one requiring the exercise of ability and energy of no ordinary kind. The individual filling that position, should not only be conversant with all conditions of life in the Colony which he represents, but he should also be able to take his place in those deliberative meetings, which are held by the Colonial Institute and other Societies, on subjects connected with Imperial and Colonial interests. He should also be able to extend the sphere of his labour to those other countries of Northern Europe, whose outflowing population forms such a large proportion of the total emigration from the old world; and as a considerable portion of German and Scandinavian passenger traffic has to pass through England, he might be in a position to hold out to emigrants from those countries the benefits of his office.

It is desirable that cheap maps of the Colony should be issued, showing the lands available for lease and settlement, and giving in the smallest compass, and under the simplest forms, that information requisite to the new settler.

I have now to close this report, which has attained a length not originally anticipated. Begun during a short period of connection with the Immigration Department of the Colony, when I acted as Head of that Department, it is now ended when longer experience and actual travel through the country have enabled me to form more mature judgments upon the general capabilities of Natal as a field for settlement.

I have only to add, that such experience has not caused alteration in the views first set forth, but has materially strengthened them.

(Signed) W. F. BUTLER, *Major.*

Camp, Oliver's Hoek, July 3, 1875.

No. 5.

Colonial Office to the Aborigines Protection Society.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 23, 1875.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant,* inclosing extracts from letters from the Bishop of Natal, respecting the location of the Chief Langalibalele.

Though Lord Carnarvon is satisfied that it would not be right or safe to send Langalibalele back to Natal at present, his Lordship will forward a copy of your letter to the present Lieutenant-Governor Sir Henry Bulwer, for his consideration. Sir Garnet Wolseley, on whose presence in the Colony the Bishop seems to count, is believed to have already left it for this country. The Bishop does not appear, from your letter, to have informed the Lieutenant-Governor of the course he had taken in communicating with the Aborigines Protection Society; and the Society will understand that such suggestions as he makes must be in accordance with the usual rule referred back for the consideration of the local Government in the first instance.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

---

* No. 1.

No. 6.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, August* 23, 1875.

WITH reference to previous correspondence relative to the case of Lieutenant Clarke, R.A., who was charged with having wantonly ordered a captured rebel to be shot on the occasion of the expedition against Langalibalele in Natal, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Hardy to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, extracts from the proceedings of the court martial which was held on this officer in Natal on the 21st May, 1875.

The Major-General commanding reports that the Court having honourably acquitted Lieutenant Clarke of the charge, he had approved and confirmed their proceedings; and that that officer had accordingly been released from arrest, and had resumed his civil duties as magistrate.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Extract from Proceedings of the General Court Martial, of which Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Montgomery was President, which was assembled for the Trial of Lieutenant M. J. Clarke, Royal Artillery.

LIEUTENANT CLARKE was arraigned upon the following—

Charge.

Scandalous conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman in having, near the Hlatikula River, Natal, on the 10th day of November, 1873, when in command of a rocket party in the expedition against Langalibalele, then in rebellion against Her Majesty, and carrying out an order to dislodge certain rebels from a cave, whence they had fired upon the native contingent, cruelly, wantonly, and wrongfully caused Gologodela, a captured rebel, to be shot to death, the said act not being done by him, the said Lieutenant M. J. Clarke, R.A., in good faith for the purpose of suppressing the said rebellion, or for the preservation of the peace in the said place.

Finding.

The Court find that the prisoner Lieutenant M. J. Clarke, R.A., is not guilty.
Signed at Fort Napier, Natal, this 31st day of May, 1875.

(Signed) ROBT. B. MONTGOMERY, *Lieutenant-Colonel, 13th Light Infantry, President.*
W. EDWD. BROWN, *Major, 13th Light Infantry, Officiating Judge Advocate.*

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*
Head-Quarters, Government House, Pietermaritzburg, June 4, 1875.

Sir, *Fort Napier, May* 31, 1875.

I have the honour to acquaint you that the general court martial, of which I am President, in finding the prisoner Lieutenant Clarke not guilty of the charge preferred against him, desire to add to their verdict that they honourably acquit him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBT. B. MONTGOMERY, *Lieutenant-Colonel, 13th Light Infantry, President.*

To Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Commanding the Troops, Natal.

True extract.
(Signed) H. HULLUM PARR, *Lieutenant, District Adjutant.*
Fort Napier, Natal, June 1875.

No. 7.

Aborigines Protection Society to Colonial Office.

Canada Government Buildings, King Street, Westminster,
August 24, 1875.

My Lord,

I BEG to thank your Lordship for your acknowledgment, through Mr. Meade, of the receipt of my letter concerning Langalibalele.

I am aware that, as your Lordship points out, the usual course is for such suggestions as were made in the Bishop's letter to be forwarded through his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor; and I am anxious your Lordship should understand that the Bishop did not ask us to send these extracts to you, his letter having been written for our private information, and not for public use. No doubt the Bishop, for reasons which readily occur to us, has considered it inexpedient to make to Sir Garnet Wolseley a formal representation of his views as to Langalibalele; and perhaps we may have committed an error in sending to your Lordship an expression of opinion which possibly he might not have wished to become the subject of an official communication.

At the same time, considering the very peculiar circumstances of this case, we thought, and I am sure the Committee will still think, that your Lordship should know that, in the Bishop's judgment, Langalibalele's return to Natal would not be attended with any danger.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. W. CHESSON.

No. 8.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.

Sir,

Downing Street, August 26, 1875.

I HAVE received Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch of the 2nd July,* and I have to express my full approval of the judicious instructions which he gave to Major Butler on his proceeding to the Orange Free State.

I shall be glad to be furnished with Major Butler's report of his mission as soon as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 9.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.

Sir,

Downing Street, August 28, 1875.

I TRANSMIT to you a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Aborigines Protection Society,† inclosing extracts from letters from the Bishop of Natal, in which he urges that Langalibalele should be sent back to the Colony.

I also inclose a copy of the answer which has been returned to Mr. Chesson's letter.‡

I shall be glad to receive your opinion on the Bishop's suggestion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 10.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.

Sir,

Downing Street, August 31, 1875.

I HAVE received Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch of 15th July,§ inclosing copies of despatches which he had addressed to the Governor-General of the

* No. 2. † No. 1. ‡ No. 5. § No. 3.

Portuguese Possessions in East Africa, and to Sir Henry Barkly, on the subject of the trade in fire-arms with natives through Delagoa Bay.

I have to express my approval of these despatches.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 11.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 1, 1875.

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Carnarvon your letter of the 23rd ultimo,* with its inclosures, from which it appears that Lieutenant Clarke, R.A., has been acquitted, by the court-martial held upon him on the 21st May last, of the charge of having wantonly ordered a native to be shot on the occasion of the expedition against Langalibalele.

Lord Carnarvon is glad to hear that, after a careful inquiry, the court-martial have been able to arrive at this conclusion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 12.

Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—
(*Received September* 20.)

My Lord, *Government House, Natal August* 13, 1875.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of 20th December, 1874,† directing that the lands from which the Amahlubi and Putini tribes had been expelled, and any other lands set apart for natives in the Colony, should be conveyed to the Natal Native Trust as soon as possible, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, with the exception of the location of the Amangwana tribe, not yet surveyed, all the other lands in the Colony set apart for natives have now been conveyed to the Natal Native Trust.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY.

No. 13.

Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—
(*Received September* 20.)

My Lord, *Government House, Natal, August* 13, 1875.

UPON my arrival here I at once took steps to inquire into the condition of the members of the Amahlubi tribe dispersed through the northern districts of the Colony; and with this end in view I called for Reports from the various Resident Magistrates.

2. It having been represented to me by the Bishop of Natal that members of the tribe were in a destitute condition in the Orange Free State and Basutoland, I directed inquiries on this subject also to be made by the Resident Magistrates, and the Administrator of Native Law, Olivier's Hoek; and I also requested the President of the Orange Free State to make inquiries, and inform me as to the condition of such of these people as were living in that territory.

3. I have now the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, copies of—

1. Report of Resident Magistrate, Weenen County.
2. Ditto, Klip River County.
3. Ditto, Klip River County, Newcastle Division.
4. Report of Administrator of Native Law, Olivier's Hoek, with inclosures.

* No 6. † Not printed.

5. Letter from President, Orange Free State, 29th May.
6. Ditto, 25th June.

By these your Lordship will be informed that neither in this Colony, in the Orange Free State, nor in Natal, is there any destitution as was reported; and I would further express to your Lordship my opinion that, with the urgent demand for labour which exists throughout South Africa, it is practically impossible that these people could at any time be in a starving condition, if they are willing to work.

4. It having been further reported to me, in a conversation with the Bishop of Natal as to the sending of messengers by his Lordship, referred to in my despatch of the 13th May, and your Lordship's reply of 28th ultimo, that the natives of the Amahlubi tribe in the Orange Free State and Basutoland were afraid to enter the Colony to seek work, and his Lordship having assured me that he would send no more messengers provided I would communicate to the Amahlubi, through the proper authorities, that they were free to return to the Colony for work, I addressed, on the 5th ultimo, despatches, of which I inclose copies, to the President of the Orange Free State and Sir H. Barkly, requesting them to inform these natives that, except those actually implicated in the taking of human life, they are free to enter this Colony to seek work, but that they will not be permitted to settle in the location formerly allotted to them, nor to settle together as one tribe.

5. I have received a reply (copy inclosed) from the President of the Orange Free State, and Sir H. Barkly has informed me that notice shall be given to his agent in Basutoland. Your Lordship will perceive, from Major Bell's letter, inclosed in Captain Allison's Report, that the Amahlubi in Basuto-Land know perfectly well that they are free to return to Natal, and that they would be unmolested there.

6. I trust your Lordship will now consider that the necessary steps have been taken to carry out the instructions regarding this tribe contained in your Lordship's despatch of 4th December last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

Minute.

June 5, 1875.

The Acting Resident Magistrate, Weenen County, to the Hon. the Secretary for Native Affairs.

IN compliance with the instructions of His Excellency the Administrator, I have caused inquiry to be made as to the extent to which the members of the late Alubi tribe have returned to their former homes, and whether they are sadly in want of the necessaries of life.

I find that only five families have, with permission, returned to the location lately occupied by the tribe, but a great many others have returned to the county and settled on private lands.

Those who are in the location are, as Mr. Wheelright reports to me, in sufficiently good circumstances.

The men who have again begun to settle on private lands have, for the present, and pending the replanting of their land and ripening of their crops, dispersed their families amongst their friends and relatives in various parts of the county. This has necessarily occasioned a greater consumption of food at the kraals where members of these families are temporarily located, and there is not in consequence the same abundance of food as there would otherwise be, but I am assured that there is nothing like absolute want amongst the people, and that they all have a sufficiency.

I am, however, causing further inquiries to be made, and shall not fail to report to you any cases of destitution I may discover.

(Signed) PETER PATERSON,
Acting Resident Magistrate.

Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

Minute.

May 20, 1875.

The Acting Resident Magistrate, Klip River County, to the Hon. the Secretary for Native Affairs.

IN reply to your Minute of May 10, 1875, concerning a representation made to His Excellency that "a large number of men belonging to the Amahlubi tribe are hiding, either in Basutoland or the Free State, in a starving condition," I would premise by stating that I had considered it my duty to keep myself informed of the condition of the Amahlubi people since their exodus from Natal, and that I availed myself of every opportunity to obtain such information, either through native channels or in conversations with Dutch inhabitants of the Free State; and I have found that since the issue of Proclamation of 2nd May, 1874, there has been no "hiding" and no "starving" amongst the Amahlubi. Pursuant to your directions, I have now made strict private inquiries, and I am enabled to say with certainty that the above statements made to his Excellency are untrue. There is now neither "hiding" nor "starving" amongst the Amahlubi in the Free State, and I have this assurance both from reliable Dutch farmers and from trustworthy natives.

When the Amahlubi fled to the Free State, they were by the authorities apprenticed as refugees amongst the farmers; others who surreptitiously entered the State took refuge with their relations and friends living on private lands, under contract of labour with owners of such lands, and are not, therefore, in a starving condition, and none, if willing to work, need ever be destitute, as the demand for labour in the Free State is great, and the wages are good. But such is their disinclination to farm labour that many have absconded from the homesteads on which they had been placed, and sought maintenance at the Diamond Fields.

When it was made known to the Amahlubi that, if willing, they could return to Natal, they refused availing themselves of the privilege, and elected to remain in the Free State, on the grounds that they obtained better wages, that the lands they there occupied were more productive and preferable for their cattle than those abandoned in Natal. And although it was known to them that farmers in Klip River would remunerate their labour at the rate of 10*s*. per month, with food, this offer failed to induce their return.

The Free State and Transvaal have lately gained great estimation in the native opinion, and many kraals in this division, who were not Amahlubi, have, within the last year, abandoned Natal for adjoining territories.

As far as I am personally concerned, I am conscious of no obstruction having been placed in the way of those families wishing to join their friends in the Free State, nor in that of anyone thence desirous of returning to this Colony. I have always been most anxious to afford every facility to Amahlubi families, since the "offer of pardon" to reunite either in or out of Natal, and I am not aware that any hindrance has been offered them in the carrying out of such wishes, either by Free State officials or officers of this Government.

I know but little of Basutoland, but the information I have gleaned from time to time from Basuto natives visiting this division ever tended to the effect that the Amahlubi were happy and contented in their new home, that they had built kraals, and had, during last season, reaped good crops.

I will continue my endeavours to obtain every information I can concerning this people, and should any matter of importance affecting them take place, I will not fail at once to acquaint you with it.

(Signed) A. E. TITREN,
Acting Resident Magistrate.

Inclosure 3 in No. 13.

Minute.

May 19, 1875.

The Resident Magistrate of Newcastle to the Hon. the Secretary for Native Affairs, Natal.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Minute of the 10th instant, I have the honour to report as follows:—

2. That at the time of the hostilities in connection with the Amahlubi tribe, I reported to Government that some of the people of that tribe had taken refuge on Free State territory adjoining the boundaries of this Colony. These people were under Mabuhle and Umzilikazi; and, in obedience to the instructions I received from Government, I have constantly watched the movements of these people, hence I am fairly able to state their present condition, &c.

3. The two Izinduna, Mabuhle and Umzilikazi, a few months ago, moved with their families on to the Vaal river, below its confluence with the Klip river. There are at present no men of rank residing with the people immediately on the Berg, with the exception of Langalibalele's sons, Undungazwe, Umfipa, and Umhazi.

4. Immediately on receiving intimation of the amnesty granted by Government, I sent one of my most reliable men to those persons of the Amahlubi tribe on the Berg to acquaint them of it, and to assure them of their safety, should they elect to return to their allegiance, and that I would furnish safe-conduct passes to any who would prefer not to return for good, to enable them to fetch their families that were still in Natal (Weenen County). Shortly after this message was delivered, Macaleni, Induna, and Makala (a Headman), came down, and went straight on to Weenen County, where, I am informed by natives here, they were unmolested, and obtained their families.

5. The number of souls of the Amahlubi alluded to would, I believe, be about 150, and not exceeding 200, women and children included. They are certainly not in a starving condition. They live with, or under the guidance of, Umgijimi, an old resident there, and who belongs to the same tribe. They live upon private lands (speculators), and pay rent, at least I am aware that all Kafirs on those lands are expected by the proprietors to pay the rent, which varies from 7*s.* to 10*s.* per hut.

6. That the people are not in a starving condition, I can, so far as I am able to learn, assert with confidence. A full crop was harvested last season in that neighbourhood, and grain has been plentiful there. It is possible that the idea of their being in a starving state arises from the fact that the present season's crop, which ought soon to have been ready for harvesting, has been very seriously damaged, and to a great extent destroyed by frosts since last month, which is sure to result in a short harvest and scarcity.

7. The people alluded to are not hiding, as alleged; they live mostly in their own huts, built by themselves, and openly; some of them, I understand, are in service in and about Harrismith, but most of them labour at the Diamond Fields, on account of the high wages obtained there.

8. They are chiefly still without the whole of their families, the latter being with their friends and acquaintances about Nodada's and other locations in Weenen County; so far as I know, no hindrance whatever exists to their joining them. I am aware, however, that these people, who were accustomed to the comparatively warm climate of Natal, are not satisfied with the locality where they are now, especially on account of its high altitude, exposed position, and the severity of the winters. Another important reason of their dislike to it is that they (and all natives there) are held under great restraint by the Free State Government, and they are well aware that, a short time ago, an order or law was issued by that Government forbidding the congregation of more than a very limited number of natives on any one farm occupied by whites, and that none at all would be allowed on farms not so occupied. They are also well aware that this law or order was made especially in reference to those farms upon which they now squat, not because of their presence on them, but because, during the past few years, a large number of Zulu and Basuto Kafirs (especially the latter) had been encouraged by the owners to locate themselves on those lands, upon payment of rent. The Amahlubi refugees, therefore, viewing the undesirability of that locality for a permanent residence, and the uncertainty of their tenure, as the Government regulation may at any moment be enforced against them, are, in my opinion, purposely leaving their families in Natal until they may be able to find a suitable and permanent residence.

Before concluding, I beg to say again that these people are not in a starving condition, that they are, with regard to provisions, about as well off as the many other Kafirs residing in their immediate neighbourhood. That in view of the anticipated scarcity, on account of the damage sustained by the present crops there, they can easily meet the difficulty by responding to the urgent demand for labour in the Harrismith District and this Division, at high wages. Moreover, the crops in Newcastle Division, under the Drakensberg, and within a few miles of their residence, have sustained no injury, and promise a fair harvest, whence they will be

able easily to obtain supplies by purchase at the rate of about 7*s.* per muid, as has been often before done by natives living on the Berg, where they are now, when their crops had been damaged by early frosts. The corn so purchased is transported with facility upon pack oxen.

(Signed) M. OSBORN, *Resident Magistrate.*

P.S.—The people of the Amahlubi live on the Drakensberg adjoining the Natal boundary, and close to the Mill River and Klip River Districts (Free State), which district is, I may say, thickly occupied by farmers, who, I am aware, are very much in want of labour, and are constantly hiring and endeavouring to hire Kafir servants from the Kraals on those unoccupied farms where Umgijimi and these Amahlubi refugees reside.

Inclosure 4 in No. 13.

Sir, *Upper Tugela, July* 19, 1875.

I REPLIED to your minute of the 10th of May, with reference to the condition of members of the Amahlubi tribe resident beyond the borders of this Colony, on the 30th ultimo.

As Major Bell's letter with regard to this subject only reached me after you had left Pietermaritzburg with his Excellency to visit the native locations, I retained the report until your arrival here.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALBERT B. ALLISON,
Administrator of Native Law.

The Hon. the Secretary for Native Affairs,
Natal.

Inclosure 5 in No. 13.

Report.

AS I only received Major Bell's reply very lately, I have awaited your arrival here before replying to your minute of the 10th May.

It will be seen by the accompanying minutes that I received special instructions from your Department to provide for and facilitate the departure from the Colony or arrival of any of the Amahlubi tribe, and I have acted upon those instructions.

Many of these people have entered the Colony, and travelled to Estcourt and Pietermaritzburg in search of their relatives, and returned with them; others (women and children chiefly) have been passed on their way to join their husbands or families resident in the Free State, at Leribe, or in other parts of Basutoland; these people have been sheltered and fed on their way.

To the remnant of the men of the Amahlubi tribe living at Molappo's and in the Free State I have sent frequent messages, with the assurance that they might come and claim their families, and go whither they would, and no impediment that I am aware of has existed to prevent them from entering Natal.

Upon receipt of your minute, I again sent out messengers. The messenger who returned from Umkijimi states that those who declined to enter Natal fear to do so because they will be apprenticed as refugees. Many of the people at Umkijimi's are settled amongst their relatives. Umkijimi formerly lived in Natal.

One of the sons of Langalibalele now living at Umpatswanas says, "after he has gathered in his corn he intends to return to Natal."

I append letters from Major Bell, Leribe, and Mr. M. Uys, a farmer resident in the Harrismith District, upon this subject.

(Signed) ALBERT B. ALLISON,
Administrator of Native Law.

Olivier's Hoek, June 30, 1875.

Inclosure 6 in No. 13.

Sir, *Leribe, Basutoland, June 5*, 1875.

IN reply to your minute No. 103, dated 25th ultimo (received this day), on the subject of stray members of the Amahlubi tribe, I have the honour to acquaint you that there are doubtless many people of Langalibalele in Basutoland. I know there are several in this district; there is no impediment whatever to their returning to Natal. There are none in a starving condition; on the contrary, they are so well off as to be disinclined to work. They are mostly living with relatives long settled in this country. They all know perfectly well that they are free to return to Natal, and that they would be unmolested there.

I have, &c.

Captain Allison, (Signed) C. H. BELL, *Major, Magistrate.*
Administrator of Native Law,
Upper Tugela, Natal.

Inclosure 7 in No. 13.

Sir, *Southey's Hoek, Orange Free State, June 5*, 1875.

YOUR letter of the 1st instant I have received. There are people of the Amahlubi tribe living on my lands. These people are paid by me as labourers and well fed.

They are so far satisfied and settled that they only wish to recover their wives and children, but do not want to come back to Natal. They say they have nowhere to live there.

I have never heard any of them say they have been stopped from going back to live in Natal. There are six men living on my land. I have asked them to go and fetch their wives and children, so that they might be more easy, but the answer they gave me is, "We don't want to go to Natal for our families, because we have heard that we shall be sent to work for three years."

Yours truly,

Captain Allison, (Signed) M. J. UYS.
Olivier's Hoek, Natal.

Inclosure 8 in No. 13.

Sir, *Bloemfontein, May 29*, 1875.

IN reply to your Excellency's letter of the 11th instant, I have the honour to state that in my letter of the 23rd April, 1874, I informed his Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Sir Benjamin Pine that, at the beginning of that year, I had instructed the Landdrost of Harrismith to maintain our Pass Law (Ordinance No. 1, 1860), with respect to natives coming from Natal without proper passes.

I have inquired of the members of the Volksraad of Harrismith and Bethlehem respecting the condition of such of Langalibalele's people as have come to this State, and they inform me that they have heard nothing of those people being in a starving condition; those whom they saw had plenty of mealies and corn, or were living with their relatives, and others were working with our farmers, with whom they could readily obtain employment; and, as they came into this State before the picking season, it is not likely that they can be in a state of destitution now.

I have also written by this mail to the Landdrosts of Harrismith and Bethlehem, and I shall acquaint your Excellency with the result of the inquiry.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Administrator of the Government of the Colony of Natal.

Inclosure 9 in No. 13.

Sir, *Blaemfontein, June 25*, 1875.

TO supplement my letter of the 29th ultimo, in reply to your Excellency's letter of the 11th of the same month, I have the honour to forward the following trans-

lation and extract from the report of the Landdrost of Harrismith to our Government Secretary:—

"In compliance with a former order of the President, I caused the necessary inquiry to be made, and sent out the Field Cornet of the Ward Harrismith, who could not, however, find out anything. I have spoken to the same Field Cornet again, and he informs me that there are Kafirs of the Amahlubi tribe who had formerly concealed themselves, but who, now that the affair at Natal is settled, have made their appearance, and have commenced to build kraals on the farms of Mr. C. de Villiers and son, and also on the farms of Mr. Matthys Uys. I, therefore, presume that these Kafirs reside upon the farms with the consent of the proprietors."

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Administrator of the Government of Natal.

Inclosure 10 in No. 13.

Sir, *Camp, Biggarsberg, Natal, July 5*, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Honour's letter of the 25th ultimo, inclosing a translation of an extract from the report of the Landdrost of Harrismith on the subject of members of the Amahlubi tribe living in the Orange Free State.

I beg to thank your Honour for the inquiries which you have caused to be made in regard to these people, and shall esteem it a favour if your Honour will cause it to be communicated to them that, so far as the Government of Natal is concerned, all men of the Amahlubi tribe living in the Orange Free State, except those actually implicated in the taking of human life, are at liberty to return to this Colony, and may bring with them their wives and children; but that they will not be permitted to settle in the location formerly allotted to them, nor to settle together as one tribe.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General, Administrator.*

His Honour the President of the Orange Free State,
Bloemfontein.

Inclosure 11 in No. 13.

Sir, *Camp, Biggarsberg, Natal, July 5*, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to request that your Excellency will be so good as to instruct the Governor's Agent in Basutoland to communicate to the members of the Amahlubi tribe living in Basutoland that, so far as the Government of Natal is concerned, all men of the Amahlubi tribe living in Basutoland, except those actually implicated in the taking of human life, are at liberty to return to this Colony, and may bring with them their wives and children, but that they will not be permitted to settle in the location formerly allotted to them, nor to settle together as one tribe.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General, Administrator.*

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 12 in No. 13.

Sir, *Bloemfontein, July 31*, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 5th instant, relative to the members of the Amahlubi tribe living in the Free State, and to inform your Excellency that I have caused the letter to be published in our "Government Gazette" of the 28th instant, with directions to the Landdrosts,

Justices of the Peace, Field Cornets, and Burghers to make it as generally known as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. BRAND.

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Administrator of the Government of Natal.

No. 14.

Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—
(Received September 20.)

My Lord, *Government House, Natal, August* 17, 1875.

IN reply to the request contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 5th ultimo,* that I would inform your Lordship in whose department the accounts of revenue derived from the sale of cattle, &c., of the Amahlubi tribe and Putini tribe were prepared, who were the officers concerned in framing them, and how far they are fairly responsible for the loose and inaccurate manner in which they have been produced, I have the honour to state that the accounts were prepared in the Treasury, and that the Colonial Treasurer is responsible for them; but that it was impossible for him to do more than estimate the proportion of property taken from each tribe, as the cattle were mixed together, sold in lots without being separated, the gross receipts being forwarded to the Treasury.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY

No. 15.

Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—
(Received September 20.)

My Lord, *Government House, Natal, August* 17, 1875.

WITH reference to previous despatches on the subject of the Putili or Amangwe tribe, more especially mine to your Lordship, of the 7th May last,† and your Lordship's reply of the 5th ultimo, I have now the honour to report to your Lordship the steps taken and ordered to be taken for the relief of this tribe in accordance with my Minute inclosed in my despatch of 7th May last.

2. Early this year advances in money to the amount of 550*l.* to relieve any pressing want were made, through the magistrate, to such of this tribe as applied, in sums seldom exceeding 2*l.* to an individual.

3. When I passed through the location in June last I ordered a supply of blankets to be sent to the tribe. This was done at a cost of 360*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

4. Cattle to the amount of 70*l.* have been purchased for them, and an opportunity having now arisen for the purchase of 350 head of cattle of a suitable description at a price of about 5*l.* per head, I have ordered them to be bought and distributed. This will make a total expenditure on cattle of about 1,820*l.*

5. I propose to make up the amount to be spent upon the tribe this year to 3,000*l.* by the purchase of ploughs, hoes, or other helps to agriculture which the magistrate resident among them may recommend. A supplementary estimate for this sum will be laid before the Legislative Council at their next Session.

6. I have also ordered a sum of 3,000*l.* to be placed in the estimates of the year 1876 for relief of this tribe; and I shall leave a Memorandum for my successor to the effect that, in my opinion, the total sum of 12,000*l.* to be expended on the tribe should be spread out over a period of about four years including this present year.

7. I have further the honour to inclose a copy of the last monthly report of the resident magistrate of the Ulundi division upon the condition of this tribe.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY.

---

* No. 33 of C. 1324-1 of 1875. † Ibid., No. 23.

Inclosure in No. 15.

Report.

Resident's Magistrate's Office, Ulundi Division,
August 1, 1875.

NOTHING of any importance has transpired during the past month in the locations of Langalibalele and Putini.

A large supply of blankets has been distributed among the people of the latter tribe; the distribution was made as general and wide-spread as possible; the recipients seemed well pleased, and the people generally of the tribe seem contented.

The widow of Manziyezulu has returned to her late husband's kraal.

Mazujana, who was allowed to settle at the head of the Little Tugela, has been directed to remove his kraals from there, and has had a tract of land lying between the Umstshazana and Umtshezi Rivers apportioned to him to live on.

Those of the Amangwe tribe who went to live on private farms after their liberation, are gradually returning to their old location.

(Signed) W. D. WHEELWRIGHT,
Resident Magistrate, Ulundi.

No. 16.

Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—
(*Received October* 1.)

My Lord, *Government House, Natal, August* 27, 1875.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 12th February last,* I have the honour to inclose copies of the Reports of Mr. Bird, Resident Magistrate, Pietermaritzburg, and Mr. Shepstone, Secretary for Native Affairs, on the subject of the complaint made by Miss Colenso in the letter forwarded by your Lordship to me for inquiry and report.

2. I do not consider it desirable that any further inquiry should be instituted into the matter, but would suggest that, if your Lordship is satisfied, after reading Mr. Bird's and Mr. Shepstone Reports, that Mr. Van Breda is cleared from the charges made against him, the Lieutenant-Governor here should be authorized to write Mr. Van Breda a letter to that effect.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 16.

Minute Paper.

Report by the Secretary for Native Affairs on Despatch No. 15 *of February* 12, 1875, *transmitting Miss Colenso's complaint to Mr. Bird* in re *Ngwadhla.*

REPORT forwarded herewith. Mr. Breda's request for an investigation before some competent Tribunal in the Colony has not been submitted to his Excellency for his decision, because I wished to ascertain the facts as far as I could before doing so.

I do not see what good can be gained by an inquiry; if any harm was done, which I do not for a moment believe, it has long ago been remedied by removal, and it would only tend to keep alive a feeling of irritation which has food enough already to feed upon.

(Signed) T. SHEPSTONE.
August 8, 1675.

---

* No. 2 of C. 1158 of 1875.

Inclosure 2 in No. 16.

Report on Despatch of the Secretary of State No. 15 of February 12, 1875, forwarding Miss Colenso's complaint to Mr. Bird in the matter of Ngwadhla.

BEFORE leaving for England last year, I was anxious to provide comfortably for some of the old men of Langalibalele's tribe—men who could not work themselves, and whose families were not made up of working members, because for such families I knew it would not be easy to find places.

I had known Mr. Van Breda and his family for many years. I was aware from my official position that they had treated their native tenants and servants with uniform kindness and consideration, and that natives who have grown up in their service from childhood still voluntarily remain in it; I considered further that Mr. Van Breda was a large landed proprietor with ample means, and that, therefore, he was not likely to be tempted to be guilty of oppression after for so many years having followed an opposite line of conduct.

I asked him to allow these people to settle on his lands, describing to him their condition and the composition of their families; at first he objected, because he thought they would be a mere encumbrance, and possibly an expensive one; at length, however, he consented, in the hope that ultimately they might attract a working and therefore a useful tenantry.

On leaving the Colony, I arranged that as many of such families as Mr. Van Breda would receive should be placed on his lands, supposing that I was doing them, rather than Mr. Van Breda, a service; and I never was more surprised than to find that he and his family had been accused of harshness and cruelty to these people, nor could I believe it.

The Secretary of State's despatch now under report transmits Miss Colenso's letter to Mr. Bird, which contains these accusations. Mr. Bird says in his Report annexed of 16th April, 1875, that he did not regard it as an official communication. I do not feel disposed to criticise a lady's private letter, written evidently under the influence of one of those impulses which ladies are liable to be carried away by or listening to an *ex parte* story of oppression. I believe Miss Colenso to have been misled, and to have done Mr. Van Breda and his family a real injustice.

Her letter has been referred to Mr. Van Breda; his answer is annexed; he indignantly denies the accusations, and requests that an investigation before some competent Tribunal in the Colony may be instituted to enable him to rebut them, adding that the adoption of such a course would be conferring an obligation upon him.

I represented to him that I scarcely thought that either his Excellency or the Secretary of State would care to institute a special Tribunal to inquire into such a case, and urged him to give me any explanation he thought fit; but he perseveres in his preference for a public inquiry, because he considers the charges, to use his own language, to be not only "false" but "slanderous."

I have, however, succeeded in getting, for my own satisfaction, the following particulars from a member of the family personally acquainted with them, and as I believe I can rely upon their being true, I take the liberty of inserting them in this Report:—

Two families of twenty-three individuals in all were sent to Mr. Van Breda, *i.e.*, two men, two young boys, the rest being all women, girls, and young children.

One of these families, that of Fehlela, consisting of eight members, Mr. Van Breda placed with his son on the same estate; they were sent to the kraal of Muloms, an old family servant, until a dwelling could be erected for them; a lately vacated native hut was given to them, and Mr. Van Breda's servants assisted to remove it to the spot chosen for them to live upon.

About three weeks after their arrival, Fehlela asked leave to fetch the head of the family, whom he represented had been left on the way during their journey in bad health; this was, of course, agreed to, and he left, as he alleged, with this object, taking two of his women to assist the sick man. A few nights after this the remainder of the family went off secretly, and have never returned.

Mr. Van Breda gave notice at once of this to the office of the Secretary for Native Affairs, stating that he did not wish them to return, as it was not his desire to keep people against their own free will.

Fehlela was unfit for any work, but he had done a few odds and ends about

the place, and one of the girls had been taken in young Mr. Van Breda's house as a servant.

They were well supplied with food, and left a good deal behind them in the hut they had occupied.

The family that remained with Mr. Van Breda, senior, consisting of fifteen members, *i.e.*, one man, three women, one boy, and ten girls.

Two huts were at once erected, and ground ploughed and planted for their use. They came twice a day for their maelie meal and butter milk, of which they had as much as they wished for.

The man cut grass for the calves, one woman with the elder girls weeded the maelies, four of the girls were taken into the house, and the younger ones gathered acorns under the oak trees.

It was supposed that these girls would supply the place of a native woman servant, who had been twenty-five years in the service of the family, but was now on the eve of being married.

The girls in the house were properly clothed; the others positively refused to wear any dress, although clothing was given to them.

At length an order came for them to leave, and leave they did in obedience to that order.

All expressed great regret. The girls had become attached to the family, and the family to them; they had acquired some knowledge of housework, sewing, &c., and were rapidly becoming useful servants.

On the morning of their departure they went to the house to say good-bye, dressed in the clothes they received, seemed much affected; the girls cried, and so did the boy, and one of the women had to keep hold of his hand to prevent his staying behind.

The man said if it had remained with him they never would have left. The head of the family also thanked much for the kindness shown to his relatives, and said that they would never forget it.

It happened that young Mr. Van Breda and his wife were journeying up country after these events; they met these people on the road, who greeted them and requested them to convey kind messages from them to the Breda family whenever they should write to their parents at home.

Further on, they came together again, for they were journeying in the same direction; it was on a Sunday; the natives remembered the day, for they had donned their Sunday dresses, and again went to greet the young travellers, from whom they received a welcome and some biscuits; and, on taking leave, this family of natives a second time requested that kind greetings from them might be conveyed to Mr. and Mrs. Van Breda, Senior, and family at their home. This statement requires no remark from me to support my opinion that Miss Colenso must have been misinformed and so misled.

(Signed) T. SHEPSTONE, *Secretary for Native Affairs.*

August 14, 1875.

Inclosure 3 in No. 16.

April 16, 1875.

To the Hon. the Secretary for Native Affairs.

I AM not sure whether I gave a written answer to Miss Colenso's letter, which I did not regard as an official communication. I know that very shortly after its receipt (I think on the same day) Miss Colenso called at my office, and I explained to her that the remedy of the alleged grievances was a matter entirely beyond my province and functions and those of the magistrate of the Mugeni Division, since the location of the destitute families had been a duty assigned to Mr. Arthur Shepstone, and they had been placed in a part of the Colony beyond my jurisdiction or that of Mr. Clarke. I engaged, however, to urge the proper officer immediately to inquire into the matter with the view of undoing a wrong, if a wrong had been done. I pointed out to Miss Colenso that the terms on which the families were located could not possibly bear the construction of slavery, and that the use of such a term was intemperate and injurious.

I also explained to Miss Colenso that Mr. Van Breda was well known to me as a high-minded man, who would shrink from doing a wrong to any one, and most of all from a want of consideration for the unfortunate.

I lost no time in making known to Mr. Arthur Shepstone Miss Colenso's state-

ments. I received his promise that the matter should receive his immediate attention, and I have every reason to believe that the promise was redeemed without delay, for within a few days Mr. Van Breda informed me that the contract for the location of the families on his property had been set aside and annulled.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BIRD,
Resident Magistrate, City Division.

Inclosure 4 in No. 16.

Sir, *Breda's Fontein, June* 15, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 8th June, with the inclosed copy of Miss Colenso's letter to Mr. Bird, received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies for my information, requesting me for an explanation if so inclined.

I beg to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the evil-disposed accusations brought against me and my son are entirely false and without foundation; and that I am in a position to explain the same to his Lordship's satisfaction.

But that I, as a colonist of thirty-six years standing, personally known to yourself and Mr. Bird, the Resident Magistrate under whose jurisdiction I have always resided, have never during that long period had any charges of whatsoever nature brought against me by any native; and you both are aware that I and my family always entertained the kindest feelings towards the natives generally, and more especially those living on my lands, whose rights I have always protected.

In consequence of which I request you to urge upon his Lordship that an investigation before a competent tribunal in the Colony may take place, so as to enable me to rebut the above false and slanderous charges brought against me, and in doing so I will consider it an obligation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. VAN BREDA.

To the Hon. the Secretary for Native Affairs.

No. 17.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 2, 1875.

I HAVE received Sir G. Wolseley's despatch of the 13th of August.* I learn from it with great satisfaction the absence of any real distress among the members of the Amahlubi tribe.

I approve of the steps taken by Sir G. Wolseley to allay the fears of those members of the tribe in the Orange Free State and Basutoland who were afraid to return to the Colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 18.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 4, 1875.

I HAVE received Sir G. Wolseley's despatch of the 17th of August last,† and I approve of the steps taken by him for the relief of the Putili or Amangwe tribe. I need scarcely, however, add that care should be taken in giving relief, to give it in such a manner that the people may not be led to depend too much on the Government for assistance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

---

* No. 13. † No. 15.

No. 19.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 5.)

My Lord, *Government House, Natal, September 2, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival in Natal, and that I have this day assumed the Government of the Colony.

2. On reaching Cape Town on the 17th ultimo I learned that Sir Garnet Wolseley, whom, according to your Lordship's instructions, I expected I might meet there, had not arrived, nor was immediately expected; and receiving, two days later, a telegraphic communication from him to the effect that he would await me at Durban till the 3rd September, on which day he proposed leaving the Colony, I accordingly at once proceeded on my way in the Colonial mail steamer.

3. I arrived at Durban on the 27th August, Sir Garnet Wolseley coming down from Maritzburg on the following day, and I have since had the great advantage of personal communication with him, and of learning from him the present position of affairs in the Colony. I have also received from him Minutes containing information, and recording his views on various important subjects and questions.

4. As the mail is just leaving, I have no time at present to do more than express my sense in general terms of the exceeding value of these Minutes; but I cannot close this despatch without this reference to them, nor can I omit to bring under your Lordship's notice, if I may take the liberty to do so, the friendly reception I have met with from Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the frank and loyal manner in which he has placed at my disposal the information he has obtained, and the results of his experience and judgment in all matters connected with the Colony, and the administration of its Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BULWER.

No. 20.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, October 9, 1875.*

I HAVE received Sir G. Wolseley's despatch of 27th August,* forwarding Reports from Mr. Bird and Mr. Shepstone, on the subject of Miss Colenso's complaint of the ill-treatment of one Ngwadhla.

I cannot hesitate to conclude from these papers that Miss Colensow as misled by the statements made to her, and that Mr. Van Breda treated the Kafirs placed on his lands with great kindness.

I have to request you to write to Mr. Van Breda, as suggested by Sir G. Wolseley, informing him that I am quite satisfied, after reading the Reports of Mr. Bird and Mr. Shepstone, that the charges brought against him were without foundation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON

No. 21.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, October 10, 1875.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 2nd of September,† reporting your arrival in Natal and assumption of the Government. I have read with much satisfaction your testimony as to the great advantage which you have derived from your personal intercourse with Sir Garnet Wolseley, and from the memoranda which he prepared for your information embodying the result of his own inquiries and observation on public questions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON

---

* No. 16. † No. 19.

No. 22.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 11.)

My Lord, *Kimberley, September* 4, 1875.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 15th July,* announcing that Her Majesty will not be advised to disallow the Act of the Cape Parliament No. 1 of 1875, which authorizes and provides for the removal of the native Chief Langalibalele and his son Malambuli from Robben Island to a location on the mainland of the Colony, I have the honour to report that the said Act was proclaimed by me to commence and take effect from and after the 26th ultimo, and that in pursuance of its provisions, I have issued a further Proclamation defining the limits of the farm "Uitvlugt," situated a few miles from Cape Town, to the homestead of which the Chief and his son were on the same day conveyed as their future residence.

2. I have likewise the honour to transmit a copy of the regulations as prepared to restrict the Chief and his son within the limits defined, which regulations do not difier from those already submitted to your Lordship.

3. I may add that the conditions on which they would be released were fully explained to them in the presence of the Secretary for Native Affairs and other gentlemen on Robben Island some weeks ago.

4. It may serve to show the respect still paid to Langalibalele by his fellow-countrymen, and the importance attached to his movements, that his nephew Xibi, who lives under British protection in the St. John's territory, has recently applied to the Government for permission to send a deputation of four head men to Cape Town to inquire after his uncle's health and congratulate him on his release from Robben Island.

As there is no question of Xibi's loyalty, the permission will be granted subject to proper precautions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 22.

No. 44 of 1875.

Proclamation.

Proclamation by his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Her Majesty's High Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of this Colony, No. 1 of 1875, entitled "An Act to repeal the Act No. 3 of 1874, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor to provide and set apart a suitable and sufficient location in the Cape Division on the mainland of this Colony for the native Chief Langalibalele and one of his sons Malambuli, during the period for which they respectively have been prohibited from returning to the Colony of Natal, and that the said location shall be defined and fixed by Proclamation to be published in the "Government Gazette:" Now, therefore, I, the Governor aforesaid, do hereby proclaim, declare, and make known that I have provided and set apart a location in the said Cape Division for the said Langalibalele and the said Malambuli, which location I do hereby define and fix as follows:—

Bounded on the north by the Wellington Railway from the crossing between the fourth and fifth mile (from Cape Town) to the eighth mile; thence to the beacon common to Lots D.D., H.H., G.G., and F.F., thence to the beacon common to Lots C.C., D.D., E.E., and F.F.; thence to the most easterly beacon of the farm "Jackals Vley" belonging to Mrs. Wrench; thence to the most northerly beacon of the said farm; thence along the western boundary line of "Jackals Vley;" thence to a beacon of "Vygekraal" common to it and Lot C.C.; thence to the most northerly beacon of

* No. 34 of C. 1342-1 of 1875.

"Vygekraal;" thence to its most westerly beacon; thence to the north-eastern beacon of a piece of land granted to B. Jones; thence along the boundaries of "Rapenburg," "Oude Molen," and "Nieuve Molen," to the first-named point, as more fully described in a general plan deposited in the office of the Registrar of Deeds.

God save the Queen!

Given under my hand and the public seal of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope this 23rd day of August, 1875.

(Signed) HENRY BARKLY, *Governor.*

By command of his Excellency the Governor in Council,
(Signed) J. C. MOLTENO, *Colonial Secretary.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 22.

Government Notice.—No. 402, 1875.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, August 23, 1875.

WITH reference to Proclamations No. 43 and 44 of this date, the first fixing the date on which the Act No. 1 of 1875 shall take effect, and the second defining the limits of the location set apart for the residence of the Native Chief Langalibalele and his son Malambuli, it is hereby notified that his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following regulations, in terms of the 3rd Section of the said Act, to restrict the Chief and his son during the period mentioned in the Act to the said location, and to prevent them from proceeding beyond the limits thereof.

(Signed) J. C. MOLTENO, *Colonial Secretary.*

Rules and Regulations to be observed in connection with the Location of Langalibalele and Malambuli at Uitvlugt, on the Cape Downs, about four miles from Cape Town.

1. Langalibalele and Malambuli will be located at the farm residence and neighbouring Government grounds at Uitvlugt, under surveillance and supervision of the superintendent of the plantations and constables serving under his orders, who will be held responsible for their detention. One or two of Langalibalele's wives and a few followers (the number to be determined by this Government in concert with that of Natal) will be permitted, if they desire it, to reside on the location.

2. The limits of the land allotted for their use and benefit have been duly defined by Proclamation No. 44 of the 23rd August, 1875, and are as follows:—Bounded on north by the Wellington Railway from the crossing between the fourth and the fifth mile (from Cape Town) to the eighth mile; thence to the beacon common to Lots D D, H H, G G, and F F; thence to the beacon common to Lots C C, D D, E E, and F F; thence to the most easterly beacon of the farm "Jackals Vley," belonging to Mrs. Wrench; thence to the most northerly beacon of the said farm; thence along the western boundary line of "Jackals Vley;" thence to a beacon of "Vygekraal;" common to it and Lot C C; thence to the most northerly beacon of "Vygekraal;" thence to its most westerly beacon; thence to the north-eastern beacon of a piece of land granted to B. Jones; thence along the boundaries of "Rapenburg," "Oude Molen," and "Nieuve Molen," to the first-named point.

3. No strangers will be permitted to trespass or graze their stock within these limits, except under the written order of the Honourable the Secretary for Native Affairs, to be delivered through the superintendent.

4. Langalibalele and Malambuli will not be permitted to be absent from their residence between sunset and sunrise; but they will have free liberty to move about during the day-time over the land and premises allotted for their use as previously defined. Should they be found beyond such limits, they will be ordered back by the superintendent or any of his constables; and should they not immediately return, they will be liable to be arrested, and, if necessary, to be placed under stricter surveillance.

5. To prevent any doubt as to boundaries, they will be well defined by white posts having notices placed on them warning strangers not to trespass.

6. No presents will be allowed to be given, except by permission of the superintendent. Langalibalele and his wives and Malambuli will be supplied by the Government with everything essential to their health and comfort. An ample supply of good food, clothing, bedding, and all other necessaries will be provided for them.

7. A medical officer will visit Langalibalele and Malambuli when required to do so by themselves or by the superintendent in charge.

8. The superintendent will make a weekly report to the Government as to the observance of these regulations by Langalibalele and Malambuli, with any suggestions that may occur to him conducive to their comfort and absolute security.

9. Either the superintendent or chief ranger will certify each day, in a book kept for that purpose, that Langalibalele and Malambuli are in safe keeping.

10. Subject to the aforesaid regulations required for the safe detention of Langalibalele and Malambuli all reasonable indulgence and freedom of action will be permitted.

No. 23.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 20.)

My Lord, *Government House, Natal, September 7, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, copy of a letter received by the Secretary for Native Affairs from Bishop Schreuder, who was good enough to undertake the delivery to King Cetywayo of the presentation copy of Mr. Shepstone's Report upon the King's coronation in 1873.*

2. The Bishop gives an interesting account of the circumstances attending the delivery of the book; and it will be seen that he took particular pains to impress upon the King's mind the importance attached by Her Majesty's Government to the promises made by the King at the time of his coronation, and to his faithful observance of them.

3. I have requested Mr. Shepstone, in acknowledging the letter, to convey the thanks of this Government to Bishop Schreuder, for the trouble taken by him, and for the complete and judicious manner in which he has discharged the Mission intrusted to him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BULWER.

Inclosure in No. 23.

Dear Sir, *Untunjambili, August 20, 1875.*

I BEG to send you a short sketch of my last trip to and interview with the Zulu King, in order to present to him your Report of your Embassy, 1873, and leave it to your discretion to lay before his Excellency the whole or a part of this sketch, got up in a language foreign to me.

After an irksome travelling right across the Tugela from here to Undi, I arrived the fifth day (August 5) at the King's head kraal, sufficiently early to have a preliminary interview with the head men then present, viz., Umnjamana, Usegetwayo, Uganze, Uzetzalusa, Untzingwayo, &c., and, according to Zulu etiquette, lay before them the substance of my message in the main points, the same as I, the day after (6th August) told the King.

N.B. In the course of the evening one of the head men hinted to me that as regards the killing of people all was not as it ought to be, and that I ought to press the matter when I had the interview with the King, as he needed to have his memory (I would rather say his conscience, for his memory is still very good—even remarkable good) stirred up, and that the present occasion was the very thing to do that. The result proved this to be a very safe and timely hint.

They spent the forenoon communicating in their bulky way this news to the King, so it was midday before I got an interview with the King, when I opened the interview, verbatim, thus:—

* Vide Command Paper [C. 1137] of 1875.

"My arrival here to-day is not on my own account. I have come at the request of the Chiefs across (the Tugela), to cause you to receive by hand and by mouth a book, which has come from Victoria, the Queen of the English, the book of the new laws of this Zulu country, which Somtseu (Mr. Shepstone) proclaimed publicly at Umlambongwenya the day he, being called to do so, set you apart to be King of the Zulus. Victoria, Queen of the English, says, 'I and my great headmen (Ministers) have read the new laws of the Zulu country, which you, King, and all the Zulus agreed to with Somtseu; and as we adhere to our words, so also I wish you, Chief of the Zulus, to hold fast to these words of yours of this law which you agreed to adhere to the day you were made King by Mr. Shepstone, who was sent to do that by the Government of Natal.' I have now finished; this is the only word I have brought with me from the Chiefs across (the Tugela)."

N.B. In Lord Carnarvon's despatch accompanying your Report sent from England, which I perused in your office the 11th June ultimo, was used the word "expect" in the connection here pointed out between Her Majesty keeping her words, and her expecting that U'Cetywayo to keep his words. In your official letter, accompanying the royal copy of your Report, is used "rely;" the Zulu words that in certain connections otherwise nearest are corresponding to "expect" or "rely," *videl.* "hope" and "look," do not fully cover the meaning of either "expect" or "rely," as the obligatory sense which is implied by these English words in the connection here at issue, does not lie in those Zulu words "beka" or "temba" for these Zulu words would imply that Her Majesty Victoria was the individual benefitted by U'Cettywayo keeping his words, while he was very much at liberty to keep or not keep his words. I therefore used purposely "seek," as "call for, or upon," perhaps would have been too strong; but I also used "biza" in explaining or periphrasing the meaning of "funa," as hinting to the obligatory side of the word at issue.

The royal inscription of the copy was of course literally translated.

After having thus delivered the Government message intrusted to me, I added, in the way of explaining to the King and his Councillors the merits of the case at issue, by saying:—

"You have heard the Government word, but that you may clearly see the line of this book of the new laws, I wish to explain to you as follows:—The day the Zulu nation brought the head of the King, laid low, four oxen, to the Government, the Zulu nation asked that Mr. Shepstone might come and proclaim the new laws of Zululand, and set apart the real royal child, because they no longer had power of themselves to set apart for themselves a King. Mr. Shepstone came, and began by consulting with you, the Zulu nation, at Umlambongwenya on the fifth day of the week, on all the points of the new law which he had been sent for to proclaim; and he conversed with you until the sun went down, having began early in the day. He then left you Zulus to consult together, and investigate the new laws on the last day of the week and on the Sunday; and when Mr. Shepstone returned to the waggons (camp), he wrote in a book all the points of the new law, and on Monday he again came with all his attendants, and it was in accordance with his previous arrangement with you; and he came to the Umlambongwenya, the residence appointed for the purpose, that he might set apart in becoming manner the young King. We all were present; we heard him, standing publicly, holding in his hand a paper, and pointing to it, saying, 'That forgetfulness may never, never happen, I have written in this paper all the points of the new laws of the country which we agreed upon two days ago and to-day, in the presence of all the Zulu nation, the royal children, and the nobles;' and he then handed that paper to his son, that it might be accessible, and speak when he himself is no more; and this proclamation of the new laws was confirmed by the English custom of firing cannons seventeen times, and according to the Zulu, by the striking of shields. On the second day of the week, Mr. Shepstone returned to the Umlambongwenya to take his leave of the King, and again the points of the new law were explained; and Uttamn (Cetywayo's brother) explained to Mr. Shepstone the history of this house; and on the third day the nobles all went to the waggons (camp), being sent by the King to take leave, and Mr. Shepstone went home satisfied; and when he returned to the Colony he wrote this book of the narrative of his journey and his work in Zulu-Land; and as is done (in the Colony), then he sent it to the Governor, and the Governor read it, and read it all, and said the work of Somtseu is good, and the new laws of the Zulu country are good; and as is done there too, he sent it forward to Victoria, the Queen of the English; and Victoria sent back this book of the new laws by the same way to the Governor, and the Governor returned it to Somtseu, and here it is come back to its work (discharge its function) in Zulu-Land, where it was set up

to rule over you. And as Victoria binds herself by her words, so are you also, King, and you, the Zulu nation, bound by this new law made for you here by Somtseu at Umlambongwenya. And this is the generation of this book of the new law. It was born an infant; it went across (the water), the child of a King, to seek for kingship, and it found it; it was made king far away, and here it is returned with its rank to its own country, Zulu-Land; therefore do not say it is only the book that speaks. No, I tell you Zulus, of a truth, that this book has to-day rank; it took that rank beyond (the water), it has come back a king, and is supreme in this country.

"The words of the Governor are finished, and my explanation is finished; but there are small items of news which I wish to tell in your ears, which the authorities (in Natal) did not tell me, but which I speak for myself, because I wish to see for you and reprove you gently, that you may understand."

Uganze then commenced in his usual tattling way to make some remarks, that they, as black people, did not understand books and the value of such written documents; whereupon I said to him, "That won't do, Ganze; that you, after having applied, as in the present case, to people who transact business through written documents, now afterwards say you do not understand the value of books. You all know very well that book rules are supreme with white people; it is, therefore, of no use that you, after having obtained what you wanted from the white people, now come and plead ignorance about book. If you don't know yourselves to read book, there is nothing else for you to be done but to get a trustworthy person to read for you, or learn to read yourselves."

By these remarks I stopped effectually all further talk of that kind; and, evidently displeased at Uganze's talk, the King repeated very correctly all I had endeavoured to say. (You know the King has a good memory.)

I also had taken the precaution of having with me two of my most intelligent native Christians, in order to be thoroughly understood, to whom I constantly referred for idiomatic explanation during the interview. I translated the whole of your report and appendices in abridgement, but the new Umteto verbatim, with the only alteration of using "ogelweni" instead of "elangeni" (the word used by you—public or openly). I also translated the whole of § 84, about the Mission, in order to feel the King's mind at present upon that subject.

While I was translating, the King and his nobles often expressed their astonishment, uttering occasionally that it was as if they were living the thing over again, and that what was translated was exactly what was spoken and transacted in your way, to and under your stay at the place of encampment; and, having finished, I told them that the fullness and correctness of the details of the report was a natural result of the habit of white people under such circumstances—daily to take down in writing what transpired, in order not to forget it itself long time afterwards.

As the King and his nobles now entered upon a discussion of the merits of the new laws, as set forth in your Report, and this discussion evidently would take the turn of being an answer to the message delivered, I found it necessary to tell them that I had received no commission to bring back any answer to the Government message, and stated my own private opinion about not having received such commission by saying most explicitly, "My opinion is that the Chiefs across the Tugela did not tell me to take back to them your answer because your right words to adhere to the new law are completed. They are many; no more are necessary. The thing wanted now is your acts, in accordance with that law."

Here, again, Uganze asked what I meant by acts; and the answer was, that you rule and manage this Zululand in accordance with the new law, and never over-step it; and I explained this further by telling them frankly that many reports circulated in Natal of the extensive killing of people all over the Zululand; that from the time I this year had crossed the Tugela, Natal people had with our mouth asked me if the killing of people in Zululand now really was carried on at such an extent as reported, in spite of the new law; that I had not with my own eyes seen any corpse, and personally only knew of them said to have been killed; that I myself had my information principally from the same sources as people in Natal, and often from Natal newspapers; that I myself personally believed that there were some, and, perhaps, too much foundation for said reports; there were many who pretended having seen corpses of people killed both with guns and spears. And, after having lectured my Zulu audience very earnestly upon this vital point, I concluded, saying, "Well-wishers of the Zulus were very sorry to hear of such things, as they certainly had hoped that the new constitution would have remedied this sad shedding of blood; while, on the other hand, people who did not care whether the Zulu nation was ruined or not, merely

laughed at the idea that any one ever could have entertained the hope of altering or amending the old-cherished Zulu practice of bloodshed, as the Zulus were such an irrecoverable set of man-butchers. Further, I tell you seriously, King, your reputation is bad among the whites; and, although it is not as yet officially reported to the Government, still it has come to its ears, all these bloody rumours, and nobody can tell what may be the consequences hereafter—to-morrow."

The King and his Izinduna seemed wonderfully tame—even conscience-smitten all along—while the rumours were mentioned; for I had expected some of their usual unruly excitement, but nothing of that kind was seen. But, although the King and his nobles present had, as mentioned above, with astonishment uttered that your Report had reported exactly everything done and said there and then, he now tried to point out that you, in your Report, had left out to inform the Queen that he, in his transactions with you, had reserved to himself the right of killing people who kill others, who lie with the King's girls, who sin against or steal the King's property; that it is the royal Zulu prerogative, "from time immemorial," at the accession to the Throne, to make raid on neighbouring tribes. I went into details of both questions, and proved by plain words of your Report, as well as by logic conclusion therefrom, the fallacity of both complaints, and especially as to the pretended "from time immemorial," that this was nonsense, as that bloody system of raid only was from yesterday (chaka), and, therefore, there were no reasons why it should not be broken off to-morrow, and much more so, as this raid system only tended to exasperate all neighbouring tribes against the Zulus, and eventually bring on their (Zulus') ruin, for it was well known that all neighbouring tribes were gradually coming under the protection of the white people. The King made in self-defence some silly remarks, and was of course supported by the Izinduna in the usual Zulu-duda way, but, most remarkable, in a very tame way; but I thought by myself it is easy to make an end to this support and combination, for I shall split your interest, and then combat you singly. So I turned the current of the discussion in this way, saying, "I do really believe that there is going on killing people in such a manner; that the King is blamed in Natal for doings he first afterwards is made aware of, viz., the grandees will, for example, kill a man of no note, take a few heads of cattle to the King's, in order to shut his mouth, saying, 'I found a rat spoiling my things, and struck this rat of mine, and here is the few cattle it left behind. Then the King will—although the thing does not suit him—think by himself, 'If I stir up in this poltroon matter, my grandees will say that I trouble them;' and so the King is growing on, and brings on such rumours and bad names over in Natal. But was it not agreed upon, King, at your installation, that the common saying, 'My man or my people,' must not be tolerated any longer; it must cease in the mouth of the grandees in the country. Here in the Zululand is now my people for the grandees, but all are people of the King. The grandees have no right to the people; the King is the owner of them all solely? And was it not also agreed upon that no Zulu—male or female, old or young—could be executed without fair, open trial, and the special previous sanction of the King. But now, by the old practice creeping into use again, and the grandees killing their so-called people, and the King's killing his, it is like the real owner and other imaginary owners killing independently cattle out of the same herd, without telling each other till the herd is cut up. By executing people who really only belong to the King the grandees will, in the same degree as they do so, detract from and diminish the royal power and prerogative, so that there in fact reign several kings in this same kingdom; at least, as far as the authority over life and death concerns. The grandees are concealed behind their King in the bad rumours over in Natal; so the King gains a bad name and blame for the whole, while the grandees gain the satisfaction of succeeding killing people they dislike."

The King assented to these my remarks; so the Izinduna found themselves deserted and silenced. Unnyamana only tried to put in a few very tame remarks of his usual ones, but I quickly brought him to his senses by remembering him sharply of his sayings and doings at the installation, and, as I had anticipated, both divisions of the splitted army were by this means subdued. But when the King so very unexpectedly found his combined army dissolved and weakened, he made some feeble efforts to retrieve what was lost by again trying to discuss the merits of your Report; but I now thought it high time to cut the further parlance short, by saying, "I find that I am going to be dragged into an argument about matters that are no business of mine, and I will, therefore, talk no more of these things, for the new laws owners are still a life; and, moreover the new law is there invested with undeniable royalty; so that even when Her Majesty Victoria, her present Councillors, and the rest of

us are no more, the Umteto will be there, and numerous copies of it are in the hands of the white people, so that they at present and in future times will be able to compare whether the doings of yours (Zulu) are in accordance or at variance with that law, and take their measures accordingly. Victoria binds herself by books, and so you are bound by this book of new law that now is ruling supreme; that is the long and short of it, for this book of the law will decay with the country."

The King and Councillors, knowing well the classical meaning of this expression, "decay with the law," left off further arguing in a very tame way.

Thereafter I said, "I have now talked myself tired, finished my verbal errand to you, King, and now I will hand over to you this splendid copy of the law new;" he then said, "Lay it down here" (pointing at the mat under his feet). "No," I replied, "that won't do; the book is not at your feet, but you are at the feet of the book; and if my hands are not good to hand it over to you, your hands ought not to be too good to receive it; don't make any difficulty;" so he received the copy with his hands, laid it himself on the mat, placed both his elbows on his knees, and holding bent over his head between his hand, uttered that peculiar native "Oh dear, oh dear, what a man this is."

The King evidently felt himself so out of his depth that he quite forgct his usual final topics, begging for a royal cloak (the standing topic of late) or some similar thing, and dropped into begging for a dog to bark for him at night.

Lastly, in order to test him how he now was disposed towards mission work, I told him that, as my business with him was finished, I should immediately, without sleeping that night at Undi, commence my homeward journey, for I had left much work to be done behind, having commenced a new station over in Natal, as here in Zululand is no work for us missionaries as long as he prohibited his subjects from becoming Christians; therefore in Zululand was at present quite sufficient for me in Zululand, where it under present circumstances was useless to get new stations, only to live and not work on, while we over in Natal could buy, and from Government, who approved of the mission work, get land for stations; moreover, the people, for example, over at Untunjambili were very anxious to be taught. With an heedful air the King here asked, "Do the Kafirs really wish to be taught?" "Yes, they real y do," I answered him.

Thinking that it would do them (the King and Councillors) good to hear a bit of those proceedings, I inserted a few words about the contemplated and proposed federation between the Colony of Natal, Cape, the Transvaal, and Orange States, by mentioning that an important letter from the great people beyond the water had come and proposed a grand meeting of men chosen from these four States to deliberate of the best mode of establishing such federation among themselves, and the advantage and importance of this federation. I tried to point out by a few practical instances: 1. When Umtonga, having behaved badly, was to be apprehended in Natal, he ran away over to the Transvaal State, and although the Natal Government reported the case to the Transvaal Government, he was not apprehended there, as no agreement to that effect then existed between these two States; but had it existed, he would have been apprehended and imprisoned also in the Transvaal. 2. In one State the trade in firearms is prohibited, but in another it is allowed, which may be ripe of difficulties, as was seen in the Langalibalele affair. 3. Should any of these four States in an unwarrantable way be bent on molesting or attacking a neighbouring black tribe or nation, the other three States would not allow it. 4. But, on the other hand, if any white or black nation molested or invaded any of said four States, these would all combine against, and fight such black or white nation. The King and his induna now insisted upon my not leaving before next morning, as the King wanted to prepare for me (get me some living beef), and in the course of the evening I got a special message from him to you to get from a doctor medicine for a complaint he had in the chest, rising at times from regions about the liver, and medicine for an induna, who of late had become completely deaf. The messenger also told that the King already had sent to you for medicines, but, as yet, got no answer. I think that he has found out that it comes very expensive to call a dotela from Natal, and that it therefore would be cheapest to get the aid of genuine doctors through your kind unpaid assistance.

N.B.—Under the conversation with the King, the headman Usagetwayo (a rather stupid man, but whose assumed grandeur is so great and supercilious that he pretended never to know anybody, but always must ask somebody who this is) asked in his well-known hoarse way, Who is he there who speaks with the King (meaning me)? Umnjamana answered, Bishop Schreuder, native man; he is Panda's old

headman. You are joking in saying you don't know him; it was he for whom they cut off the large bit of land at Enlumeni. (One of my Christian natives present overheard this conversation getting on in a subdued tone while I was speaking with the King.)

When our interview commenced, the King seemed rather sulky, but got gradually brighter, at least very tame, which hardly could have been expected after such dusky beginning, for which there among others also was this cause, that his army, consisting of the "Umantakazi," name of a division that turned the battle at "Endonduhuonka," Tugela, 2 December, 1856, to Cetywayo's favour, sent lastly out against a Chief Umtelekwana, on the Ulubombo, near Delagoa mountain region, was twice repulsed with the loss of at least ten men, and only succeeded at the third attack to cut off some of Umotelekwana's cattle that was driven in the direction of the Boers, in order to be under their protection. If now this is as it is reported, you will see how near a bloody conflict between the Zulus and the Boers has been for our doors.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) H. SCHREUDER.

The Honourable T. Shepstone,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 24.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received October* 20.)

My Lord, *Government House, Natal, September* 11, 1875.

WITH reference to my predecessor's despatch of the 13th ultimo,* I have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, copy of a letter received from the Government of the Cape Colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BULWER.

Inclosure in No. 24.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
Sir, *August* 21, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch dated 5th ultimo, and to inform your Excellency that the Governor's Agent in Basutoland has been instructed to give as much publicity as possible to your Excellency's views in regard to members of the Amahlubi tribe residing in that territory, and who may wish to return to Natal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. C. MOLTENO.

His Excellency the Administrator of the
Government of Natal.

No. 25.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received October* 20.)

My Lord, *Government House, Natal, September* 13, 1875.

COLONEL COLLEY, who, as one of the senior officers of his staff, was directed by Sir Garnet Wolseley, in accordance with the terms of your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd April,* to make inquiry into the charges preferred by the Bishop of Natal against Mr. John W. Shepstone, with reference to his conduct in attempting the arrest of Matyana in 1858, has now closed a long and most careful and patient inquiry, which he has held into the matter, and has handed in to me, for transmission to your Lordship, a Report by him, and various documents connected with the inquiry, all of which I have the honour to forward herewith.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BULWER.

---

* No. 13. † No. 7 of C. 1342-1 of 1875.

Inclosure 1 in No. 25.

Sir, *Government House, Maritzburg, September* 10, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report that I yesterday closed the inquiry which I was ordered by letter, dated 31st July, 1875, to make into the charges preferred by the Bishop of Natal against Mr. J. W. Shepstone, with reference to his conduct in attempting the arrest of Matyana in 1858.

2. At the opening of the inquiry the Bishop of Natal handed in the following Memorandum:—

"This inquiry having been ordered by Lord Carnarvon, in consequence of information which I felt to be my duty to lay before the Court which tried the late Chief Langalibalele, such information having been gathered by me in explanation of Langalibalele's defence of his conduct in partially stripping a Government messenger, namely, that he feared he should be treated as Matyana was treated, I presume that I am invited here to assist in an inquiry for the guidance of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in forming his judgment upon the matter in question, and I am prepared accordingly to adduce such evidence, and lay before the Commissioner such information as I may possess upon the subject."

3. The Bishop of Natal called twenty-four witnesses, and Mr. J. Shepstone ten. Many more witnesses had been summoned by the Bishop, but partly on my representations, partly in consequence of the difficulty or delay in procuring their attendance, their names were withdrawn. I believe that the Bishop considers his case has suffered on some points in consequence. In limiting the number of witnesses I was influenced partly by the fact that my stay in the Colony would not admit of my concluding the inquiry, if all the witnesses originally named were to be examined, and partly by the small value I was led to attach to the later witnesses on both sides, who were cognizant of all the evidence that had been given before, and could frame their evidence and replies accordingly. I must add that on this, as on other points, the Bishop readily and courteously waived his own views, and placed himself entirely in my hands.

4. Having no shorthand writer or assistant I did not take down all the evidence as given, but only took such notes as I required for my own guidance. In order, however, that both parties might have the opportunity of correcting what might appear to them inaccuracies or misrepresentations in my notes of evidence, I read out to them the summary (annexed) which I had prepared for Lord Carnarvon's information, and corrected one or two minor errors which were pointed out.

5. The charges made by the Bishop of Natal may be briefly stated thus:— That Matyana was enticed by Mr. Shepstone to an interview, held ostensibly for the purpose of enabling him to meet and confute the witnesses who had brought the charge of murder against him, that Matyana was induced to come unarmed to this as to a friendly meeting; that during the interview Mr. Shepstone suddenly drew out a hidden gun, and tried to shoot Matyana, but missed him, hitting two of his men instead, and that immediately on the attempt Mr. Shepstone's armed men fell upon the unarmed men of Matyana and killed some thirty, wounding many more.

6. The opinions I have formed on the facts of the case (on which alone I presume an opinion is called for) are as follows:—

That Matyana was enticed to an interview as stated by the Bishop, and was induced to come unarmed under the belief that it was a friendly meeting, such as he had already had with Mr. Shepstone, for the purpose of discussing the accusations against him, and the question of his return to his location.

That Matyana, though very suspicious and unwilling, came there in good faith, and that the accusations against him of meditating the assassination of Mr. Shepstone and his party, of a prearranged plan and signal for the purpose, and of carrying concealed arms to the meeting, which are made in Mr. J. Shepstone's statements, are entirely without foundation.

That Mr. Shepstone at that time held no magisterial position, but was simply the Commander of a small armed force charged with the execution of a warrant, and that the manner in which he proposed to effect the seizure, viz., at a supposed friendly meeting, was known to and sanctioned by, if not the Government, at least the immediate representative of the Government, and Mr. Shepstone's superior, Dr. Kelly, the Resident Magistrate of the district.

That Mr. Shepstone did not attempt to shoot Matyana as described by the Bishop, but fired into the air after the attempt to seize Matyana had failed, and in

consequence of the attempt made almost simultaneous by some of Matyana's men to reach the huts, and seize the arms of Mr. Shepstone's men.

The concealment of the gun, and the fact that a number of Matyana's men were killed in the pursuit, is not disputed by Mr. Shepstone.

7. I confess that I have had the greatest difficulty in forming my opinion on this latter point, and especially as to whether Mr. Shepstone fired into the air as he states. The weight of direct evidence adduced at the inquiry lay altogether on the other side. But in arriving at the conclusion which I have expressed I was influenced by other considerations besides those which I have shown in my summary, and which I would mention here.

8. During several years' experience as a Kafir Magistrate on the borders of the old Colony, I had frequent opportunities of observing how, among a people where everything is handed down by oral tradition, and the memory consequently trained to wonderful perfection, a story which may, originally, have had many different versions soon crystallizes into an accepted form, which is learnt and repeated with an accuracy and minuteness of detail which will stand the test of almost any cross-examination.

9. The inquiry was conducted with very unequal ability on the two sides. While Mr. Shepstone's witnesses were subjected to a keen and searching cross-examination that placed in the strongest light every discrepancy in their evidence, those called by the Bishop escaped as a rule without anything worthy of the name, and though I asked a few questions myself, I did not feel myself justified in undertaking the conduct of Mr. Shepstone's case.

The summaries sent in by the two parties to the inquiry represent very fairly the manner in which their cases were conducted throughout.

10. Mr. J. W. Shepstone is a man of known courage, and a noted sportsman and shot. This was not brought out at the inquiry, yet helped to influence my judgment. As Mr. Shepstone himself says, had he wished to shoot Matyana, sitting not ten yards from him, he was not likely to have missed him. And if driven to fire into the crowd in self-defence it is more probable that he would have shot one of the men on the right, who were rushing forward, and that nearly reached his huts, than fired into the crowd in front, where his shots are alleged to have taken effect, and who were all running from him.

11. I annex documents. Those letters and reports which are already printed in Blue Books I have not thought it necessary to attach.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel.*

His Excellency Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Natal.

Inclosure 2 in No. 25.

Sir, *Government House, Natal, July* 31, 1875.

I HAVE it in command from Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley to inclose, for your information, a copy of a despatch received by him from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to inform you that his Excellency directs you, in accordance with that despatch, to make a careful inquiry into the charges preferred by the Bishop of Natal against Mr. John W. Shepstone with reference to his conduct in attempting the arrest of Matyana in 1858.

Those charges will be found in a letter from the Bishop to Sir Benjamin Pine, dated 23rd July, 1874, and in a letter to the Earl of Carnarvon, dated 6th August, 1874, of which copies are inclosed.

His Excellency considers that the *onus probandi* lies with the Bishop of Natal, by whom these charges have been preferred, and directs that you should call upon the Bishop to substantiate any statements made by him, of which Mr. Shepstone denies the accuracy.

The Bishop of Natal and Mr. J. W. Shepstone have been informed that the inquiry will be of a private nature, its object being to enable Lord Carnarvon to deal with the matter. No reporters will be admitted, nor will any lawyer be permitted to examine or cross-examine witnesses. The Bishop of Natal and Mr. J. W. Shepstone will each be permitted to have one friend present during the inquiry, but he will not be permitted to speak to the witnesses, or to address you as the officer holding the inquiry.

The inquiry will commence at Maritzburg on the 2nd August, at such hour and place as you may appoint.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BRACKENBURY, *Major.*

Colonel Colley, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c

Inclosure 3 in No. 25.

Sir, *Downing Street, April* 22, 1875.

I HAVE received Sir B. Pine's despatch of the 24th of February, on the subject of the charges brought by the Bishop of Natal against Mr. John Shepstone with respect to the Chief Matyana.

Without entering upon the question whether the Bishop, in publishing his book in this country, reiterated his charges against Mr. Shepstone after the withdrawal of the latter from legal proceedings, I think it due to Mr. Shepstone, as he withdrew his action against the Bishop at my request, and left the decision upon the matter in my hands, to act upon the understanding conveyed in my despatch of the 19th of November, by pronouncing my own decision when the whole case shall have been laid before me. With this view it becomes necessary that a careful inquiry should be made into the charges preferred by the Bishop against Mr. Shepstone with reference to his conduct in attempting the arrest of Matyana in 1858; and I think that, under all the circumstances, this inquiry might be best conducted by one or more of the senior officers of your staff who accompanied you on special service to Natal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 4 in No. 25.

List of Witnesses examined at Matyana Inquiry.

Called by the Bishop of Natal—

*Deke	Men of Matyana's tribe, who were present with Matyana at the attempt on him.
*Umpupuma ..	
*Njuba	
Matsoi	
Faten na Tole ..	
Magwaza ..	
Gwazizulu ..	
Um Tabagaz ..	
Itomoi	
*Mlamula ..	
Nguza	
*Nozu	
*Matsona ..	
Saikanba Mapisi ..	
Um Faku ..	
*Ncamane ..	Men of Langalibalele's tribe who were present at the affair on Mr. Shepstone's side; of one of these, Umtambana, the Bishop wished it to be on record that he had held no communication with him before he appeared at the Inquiry.
Umtambana ..	
Umbombo ..	
*Madhloi.. ..	A son of Putini's, present with Mr. Shepstone's force.
Nomatyina Tyina..	One of Matyana's tribe, but present on Mr. Shepstone's side.
Umfoza	Zulus, from Zululand, called to speak to the use of the words "Wotshona," &c.
Uggissmiani ..	
Umkosana ..	
Mozeni	Unimportant.

* The statements of those marked thus have already appeared in print.

Called by Mr. T. W. Shepstone—
The Secretary for Native Affairs.

Mr. John Taylor ..	Son of the late Mr. Shepstone, present at the affair as a boy of 9 years old.
Nozityina ..	A head man of Mr. J Shepstone, present.
Lagaga	A follower of Nozityinas, present.
Matendyeke .. Magwaza (gwazana)	Men of Matyana's, and present with him.
Umvamela ..	One of Matyana's tribe, but a policeman or spy in Government employ; present.
Hermanns .. Linilani	Government policemen; present.
Yamela	One of Mr. T. Shepstone's men; spoke to former statements by Deke.

(Signed) G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel.*

September 10, 1875.

Inclosure 5 in No. 25.

Summary of Evidence taken at the Matyana Enquiry.

THE object of this inquiry, so far as my duties are concerned, is defined by the conditions of my letter of instructions, dated July 31, 1875, viz., to make a careful inquiry into the charges preferred by the Bishop of Natal against Mr. J. W. Shepstone, with reference to his conduct in attempting the arrest of Matyana in 1858, such charges "to be found in a letter from the Bishop to Sir B. Pine, dated July 23, 1874, and in a letter to the Earl of Carnarvon, dated August 6, 1874." I consider, therefore, that my inquiry is confined to the actual circumstances attending and immediately preceding this attempted arrest, and does not extend to subsequent events, or to the circumstances which have ultimately led to this inquiry; circumstances, moreover, with which Lord Carnarvon, for whose information this inquiry is instituted, is already fully acquainted.

Before proceeding to examine in detail the evidence which has been given before me, I would say a few words on its general character and value. Various causes combine to make the present investigation one of peculiar difficulty. Apart from the disadvantages under which one always labours in carrying on an examination and cross-examination through an interpreter, the length of time which has elapsed since these events took place is a principal cause of difficulty. The memory of the most truthful witness cannot be altogether depended upon after such a lapse of time, and small discrepancies will necessarily occur. On the other hand, such an incident as forms the principle subject of this inquiry, certain to be constantly narrated and much discussed, insensibly assumes a form and a colour not altogether its own; the various original versions of the story gradually merge into one, and that, usually, the most highly coloured one, which is accepted and repeated, and ultimately even believed by those who originally gave materially different versions. Thus, neither discrepancies on the one hand, nor concurrence of testimony on the other can be altogether relied on as test of the truth of such a story.

Again, the principal events took place either during or immediately before the excitement of a murderous conflict; and any one who has had occasionally to sift critically the account of a battle, or of the smallest skirmish, knows well how conflicting and untrustworthy the narratives of the actors often are; even when of quite recent occurrence, when witnessed by large numbers, and when related by men of unquestionable honour and veracity, the accounts will differ so much that it is often difficult even to believe that they refer to the same event. Lastly, this is a case in which partizanship must necessarily enter. The followers of the excited Chief remember his escape and subsequent outlawry, and the fate of many of their comrades might be expected to give the darkest colour to what they deemed an act of treachery; while the opposite party might equally be expected to exaggerate the danger of their position, and the necessity for the measures resorted to.

It is necessary to keep in mind these disturbing causes, and be prepared to make allowances accordingly in weighing the evidence given on this occasion.

Thirty-four witnesses were examined at the inquiry, of whom 24 were called by the Bishop of Natal and 10 by Mr. Shepstone. Excluding 5 who were called only to speak to collateral circumstances, and the Secretary for Native Affairs, who spoke to the preliminary transactions only, there remain 28 who were actually present at the attempted capture. Of these 18 were with Matyana on the occasion, and 10 with Mr. Shepstone. Of these 10, however, 3 belong to the tribe of Langalibalele, on whose behalf the present question was raised (one being still a refugee), and one is a son of Putini. So far, therefore, as witnesses may be supposed to be biassed by tribal feeling or attachment to their chiefs, 22 out of 28 might be considered adverse to Mr. Shepstone. Mr. Shepstone, indeed, is peculiarly placed in that almost the whole of his party on the occasion were of Langalibalele's tribe, and are thus, in the immediate object of this inquiry, adverse witnesses almost as much as his opponents. On the other hand, however, there is the effect which the position occupied by Mr. Shepstone, both as a magistrate and as brother of the Secretary of Native Affairs might be expected to have on the minds of some of the witnesses. I have endeavoured to give both of these their due weight in estimating the value of the evidence given before me.

I shall not examine in detail the value of the evidence given by each individual witness, but there are a few whose evidence calls for special remark.

I have excluded *Ncamane's* evidence absolutely. His statement made before me was diametrically opposed in almost every important point to that previously made to the Bishop; and I believe his evidence given here to be as essentially untruthful as that printed in the Bishop's pamphlet.

There are several other witnesses whose evidence I consider almost equally untrustworthy, though I have not altogether dismissed it. One of these is *Nozityina*. I shall have occasion to refer to his hereafter, so will not say more of it here. Another is *Noju*. His statement, given late in the inquiry, is curiously in accord with what had been given before, and at variance with his own former statement. Points which agree with what previous witnesses have made are re-enforced; those which disagree are softened off and attributed to hearsay.

Two other witnesses to whose evidence I attach little value are *Girazana* (Magiraza) and *Umbombo*, but their evidence is not sufficiently important to call for special remark.

There are many others whose evidence is of very doubtful value, but I mention these to explain my referring so little to them hereafter.

The circumstances immediately under investigation may be considered to begin with the meeting between the Secretary for Native Affairs and the headmen of Matyana's tribe near the Izituli Kraal. Matyana having been accused of complicity in the murder of Sigatiza, one of his tribe, and having refused or failed to appear to answer to the charge when summoned, his location was traversed by a Government force, his cattle and those of his tribe seized, and he himself had fled for refuge to Zulu-Land. Mr. John Shepstone, at that time, held no permanent appointment under Government, but was temporarily employed in command of the native contingent; and when the bulk of the Government forces had returned, remained with a small force in Matyana's location. His position there was in no way magisterial, but purely of a military character; and, in all dealings with the natives, he acted rather as the agent or executive officer of the Magistrate, Dr. Kelly.

The Secretary for Native Affairs, as stated in his evidence, was sent to Matyana's location to convey the Governor's decision to the tribe. This decision was that they should be allowed a period of probation—until they had reaped their next crops—in which to give up Matyana, failing which the tribe would be dispersed. The surrender of Matyana to answer the charge against him was the condition of their continuing to occupy their location Other witnesses relate in greater detail what passed at the interview, but the accounts are substantially the same. Mr. Shepstone is stated to have expressed regret for the tribe, and to have held out hopes to them of recovering their location and cattle; but made the attendance of Matyana a condition. No direct message was sent by Mr. Shepstone to Matyana, but what had passed was communicated to him, as the Secretary for Native Affairs assumed it would be, though in terms bearing a slightly more favourable interpretation than would those used by Mr. Shepstone. Matyana's Indunas told him "that Mr. Shepstone had been there, and had wished very much to give a decision concerning him if only he had been present; and that, therefore, he ought to return and come home." The condition imposed that Matyana must

surrender or be given up to answer a charge of murder against him, is softened into that the tribe "ought to contrive some plan for inducing Matyana to return, that the charge might be talked over." Urged apparently by his tribe, "who were lamenting much after the 'imbya' in their deserted kraals," Matyana "consented and crossed over to this side," and opened communications with Mr. J. W. Shepstone, who had remained with a few men after the return of the Secretary for Native Affairs. According to some witnesses, Matyana first sent to Mr. Shepstone to "ask for a place to live in"; according to others, Mr. Shepstone sent to call Matyana; in any case, the result was an interview at a place called Delizela, at which Mr. Shepstone was attended by only three or four unarmed men, while Matyana was accompanied by a large force fully armed. At this meeting, according to witnesses on both sides, Matyana asserted his innocence, and produced witnesses in support of his assertions; and Mr. Shepstone urged him to surrender himself at Ladysmith to prove it, offering to accompany him. But Matyana pleaded fear of the Magistrate, Dr. Kelly, and refused. Mr. J. W. Shepstone, however, was convinced of his innocence, and wrote (February 16), "I beg leave further to state that my opinion, drawn from the evidence of the many witnesses produced, is that Matyana is innocent of the murder." The interview was friendly throughout; they shook hands at meeting and parting, and an ox was given to Matyana for food when he went away. Mr. Shepstone, at this time, held a warrant for his arrest, but did not attempt to execute it, for reasons given in his letter of February 16. "I should have apprehended him had it not been for the reasons I have given, viz., that he was attended by upwards of 300 armed men, was himself armed, and did not any of them lay down their arms during the interview, which must have lasted several hours."

That Matyana was suspicious and unwilling to meet Mr. Shepstone, except with precautions that would secure him against capture, is shown by the evidence of Njuba and others. There is a conflict of evidence as to whether word was sent to Matyana that he might bring his assegais, but no safe conduct is mentioned by any one on this occasion. It is also sufficiently clear, from the tenor of the messages which passed before the meeting, and from the fact that Matyana took no advantage of having Mr. Shepstone in his power at the meeting, that he came with no hostile designs, but simply to try and come to terms and obtain permission to return to his location; and that the arms were carried for defence in case of an attempted seizure, not for offence.

Mr. Shepstone reported this interview and his belief in Matyana's innocence in letter dated February 16, referred to above, to which a reply was sent on the 22nd from the Secretary for Native Affairs, approving of his conduct on the occasion, and continuing—"The immediate object of the Government in reference to the murder case is to institute such a full and complete investigation into the circumstances as shall enable the Magistrate to decide who are the parties it is most proper to bring to trial in connection with it; and the Lieutenant-Governor requests that you will consult with the Resident Magistrate as to the best means of accomplishing this end, avoiding any course, however, which may appear calculated to require the use of force."

Before the receipt of this letter, a second meeting was arranged and took place at Izituli, a point a little nearer than Delizela to Mr. Shepstone's headquarters, at which Mr. Shepstone again was attended by a small party only, while Matyana was accompanied by a large armed force. On this occasion, however, according to the evidence of two witnesses, Matyana's men laid down their assegais, though close at hand and within reach. Mr. Shepstone again urged Matyana to go to Ladysmith and appear before the Magistrate, and even offered to take him to Pietermaritzburg to see the Governor, and bring him back safe; but Matyana again pleaded fear. On this occasion Mr. Shepstone also found fault with Matyana for coming armed. The meeting was amicable as before, and Matyana again received an ox for food on his departure. At neither of these meetings does there appear to have been any serious intention of attempting the arrest of Matyana, though they may have been looked upon as useful preliminaries to such a step; and Mr Shepstone seems still to have trusted rather to inducing Matyana to come in voluntarily to Ladysmith.

A meeting was next arranged between the Magistrate, Dr. Kelly, and Matyana to take place at Mr. Shepstone's camp, at which the men who had been given up by Matyana as the murderers and the policemen who had reported the murder to Dr. Kelly, and were accused by Matyana of misrepresentation, were to attend and

be confronted with Matyana's witnesses. On this occasion Matyana had been promised a safe conduct, but the object of the meeting is shown by Dr. Kelly in his letter of March 8:—"Hoping that by means of a quiet interview between Matyana and myself, his arrest at some other meeting might be more easily effected." Matyana, however, did not attend, but sent in an induna with his principal witnesses, excusing himself on the grounds of fear. "The Klip River tiger (Dr. Kelly) had bitten him so severely he could not come to see him."

The investigation, however, was proceeded with in Matyana's absence, as "the induna was accompanied by five of the parties accused of murder." There is nothing in Dr. Kelly's letter to show the view he took of Matyana's guilt or innocence, as the retention of the three prisoners (Ndhloloti, &c.) as Queen's evidence might refer equally to the "five of the parties accused of murder." But it is evident by the general tenor of the letter referring to the "operations now being instituted for the apprehension of the Chief," that there never was any intention of departing from the original decision requiring that Matyana should appear in person to stand his trial.

Dr. Kelly subsequently returned to Ladysmith, leaving the three prisoners and the policemen at Mr. Shepstone's camp.

When declining to meet Dr. Kelly, Matyana had expressed his willingness to meet Mr. Shepstone alone; Mr. Shepstone accordingly sent to Matyana to inform him of Dr. Kelly's departure, and to call him to come to him, this time apparently with the full intention of attempting to seize him, if practicable. Matyana, however, still hung back, and several days elapsed and many messages passed before the final meeting took place at Nomakabela on the 15th March.

Hitherto there had been no material difference between the statements of Mr. Shepstone and his witnesses, and of those called by the Bishop. They have been substantially in accord upon facts, though these have received a slight colouring according to the bias of the narrator. But from this point a close examination of the evidence becomes necessary, and it is first important to ascertain exactly the views and intentions of the two parties at this final meeting.

Mr. Shepstone was in receipt of the letter from the Secretary for Native Affairs, dated 3rd of March, authorizing him to "carry into effect the warrant for the apprehension of Matyana, issued by the Resident Magistrate of Klip River, and in your possession." Mr. Shepstone's letter of the 24th of February to Dr. Kelly, which is referred to, unfortunately cannot be found, so that it is not clear whether any special manner of executing the warrant had been proposed, though this may be inferred from the general tenor of this letter, and of Dr. Kelly's letter of March 8, already quoted.

On the 11th March, Mr. Shepstone writes, reporting Matyana's refusal to meet Dr. Kelly, and the proposed meeting with himself. In this letter he states his views distinctly. "I am prepared to seize him (Matyana), should he come here unarmed; but, in consideration of the lives of those under me (having only thirty men, and six of which alone have guns), I could not attempt it should his men come armed, as the odds would be too great, and would end in inevitable defeat." In the "statement" made before this inquiry he speaks of himself as "determined to execute the warrant handed to me by the Magistrate for the arrest of Matyana himself on a charge of wilful murder at all risks;" but during the inquiry he explained that he was determined not to meet Matyana unless he came unarmed. Dr. Kelly's letter of the 8th March, already referred to, shows that the proposed manner of seizing him—viz., at what might be supposed by Matyana to be a friendly conference, such as that arranged between himself and Dr. Kelly, was at least in accordance with the views of Mr. Shepstone's immediate superior, the Magistrate whose warrant he was called upon to execute.

As regards the anticipated action of Matyana, however, the statements of Mr. Shepstone and his witnesses are not consistent. The letter of the 11th March is full of rumours of *resistance* to any attempt to seize Matyana. "He has with him a large armed force." "Should an attempt be made to seize him, he has declared his intention of taking the lives of the whole party, together with my own." "His men have again been sworn either to die with him or kill us all." He told them "he would come strongly armed, as he knew that the Government are trying to catch him." The "statement," however, goes further, and speaks of an *offensive* plot on the part of Matyana. "Having a day or two previous received authentic information to the effect that at a large meeting held by Matyana, it was decided that at the interview myself and party were to be put to death." This rumour is

not mentioned in Mr. Shepstone's "report" of 17th March, 1858, made two days after the event, and is only confirmed in evidence by *Nozityina*, already mentioned as a most untrustworthy witness, and *Linelani*. *Nozityina* says that Vamela came to call him the night before the last meeting to tell him that Matyana and his people meant to kill Mr. Shepstone and party; that they were to sit down in front of them, and on the expression "kurzu kubenini" ("when is it to be?"), were to jump up and do it, adding, "our eyes were now opened to Matyana's intentions, and why he was always armed." But Nozityina is contradicted in all important points by Vamela himself, as well as by other witnesses who were present. *Vamela* denied ever having heard of any "signal," and his report was merely of rumours of *resistance*, in case of an attempted seizure; that Matyana's army had urged him to go and not be afraid, because they could kill both Shepstone and his few followers." And this version is confirmed by *Hermanus*, who says, "Vamela reported that Matyana intended to come armed, as he attributed his escape on previous occasions to having carried assegais, and that his army urged him to go, saying, do you think one little white man can take you before us?"

Linelani also made reference to the signal for the supposed attack, but his words seemed to be an afterthought, and contradicted his original statement, which agreed with those of Hermanus and Vamela.

Lastly, the details of the arrangement for the meeting, at which the best-armed men were sent to a point in rear and out of sight, where they could have rendered no assistance in case of a sudden rush on Mr. Shepstone and party, while only a few men, and these unarmed, remained with Mr. Shepstone to meet Matyana and his people, do not accord with the supposition of an anticipated attack.

Matyana's actual views and intentions may be gathered pretty clearly from various sources. He seems from the first to have fully understood his danger, and to have anticipated that an attempt would be made to seize him whenever it could be made with any chance of success. At the first two interviews, he went accompanied by such a force as put it out of the question, and he only came to the last unarmed on the strong persuasion of his people, and their assurance that they could protect him still against so small a force. Perhaps, also, on this occasion, his suspicions were partially lulled by the knowledge that the prisoners and policemen had at last been sent to confront him, and were in Mr. Shepstone's camp. He does not seem to have understood, or to have attached any value to, a safe conduct, for, on the two occasions on which it was offered to him, he refused to avail himself of it; and all through, if he did not distinctly understand that his surrender was the only condition on which his tribe could return, he at least realized that he was the principal obstacle. On various occasions he is represented as hanging back, while the tribe, eager to return, urged him on, and on the last occasion he complained that they were sacrificing him. Icle and the other great men persuaded him, and he yielded to them; but he said, "You do this because I have no father (to protect me), since you are leading me into danger; it is very much against my will;" and the words he is said to have used after his escape partake as much of reproach as of sarcasm against the men who had led him into the danger.

That he had no personal enmity against Mr. Shepstone may be deduced from the fact that he was willing to meet him when he refused to meet Dr. Kelly, and that on two occasions when he practically had him in his power he did not harm him. Lastly, it is clear from the whole tenor of the messages that passed, that what brought him back from Zululand and alone induced him to attend the several meetings at some risk to himself was his desire, and still more the desire of his people, to be allowed to return to their old locations, an object certainly not to be obtained by killing Mr. Shepstone and his party.

No evidence is adduced of any such intention. Nozityina's story is not only worthless as hearsay, but is contradicted by the person on whose authority it was in all probability given, and is directly opposed to it.

I now pass to the actual occurrences of the day.

Having determined to attempt the seizure of Matyana on this occasion, Mr. Shepstone formed his plans beforehand. The meeting was only to take place on the condition that Matyana's men left their assegais behind. *Lagaqa* says, "The plan was that the horsemen should be put out of sight and ready to seize the assegais of Matyana's men. I suggested that Matyana should be invited to the kraal and seized, his people remaining behind; but others said he will never agree to that and is coming with a large party of armed men. It was then decided that a few only should be with Mr. Shepstone, the rest remaining out of sight in the huts to come

forward if required when the attempt was made to seize Matyana." Nozityina and Setyata were appointed to seize him. In accordance with this plan the mounted men took up their position behind a ridge about two hundred yards in rear of the kraal in the morning.

Early in the day Matyana made his appearance on a ridge opposite but a little distance from the kraal with all his men, several hundred in number armed. Every man of the tribe is said to have turned out, old and young, as they hoped this day would settle the matter. Several messages passed between Mr. Shepstone and Matyana, Mr. Shepstone refusing to talk with Matyana unless he came unarmed, and Matyana refusing to leave his assegais. Witnesses speak of rumours which had reached Matyana of guns being brought up and preparations made for his capture; others speak of his having been frightened by words used by one of Mr. Shepstone's policemen or messengers. From whatever cause he was suspicious and very unwilling to leave his assegais; and was only persuaded to do so at last by the words of Nogobonyeka, a messenger from Mr. Shepstone, and the strong pressure of Tole and the great men of his tribe; supported apparently by the reports of two men whom he had sent to reconnoitre Mr. Shepstone's party, and who reported that there was no large force with him. Ultimately, however, he yielded, and the assegais were deposited at a spot about a quarter or half a mile from the place of meeting.*

Whether all the assegais were left there is disputed. Every witness called by the Bishop asserts positively they were. *Noyu* and *Mabara* indeed in their first statement say that the man who afterwards stabbed Mr. Shepstone had a short assegai ("isinquidi," assegai with the handle broken off near the blade) "which he had hidden without Matyana's knowledge, as had one or two others; the rest had none,"—but in examination stated that this was only hearsay. Another witness also stated he heard some few had hidden assegais. But all agree in asserting that within their knowledge there were no assegais, long or short, brought on to the place of meeting, except three of Matyana's, which were carried openly.

Of Mr. Shepstone's witnesses, one only, *Magwaza* (a Gwazana), speaks directly to Matyana's men bringing assegais to the meeting-place. He states that one regiment disobeyed orders and brought them on. I have already given my opinion of this witness; on this particular point his evidence was so full of contradictions and so confused as to be worthless.

The other witnesses say they did not see any brought to the meeting, but argue some must have been brought, because they were produced during the fight, and found lying on the spot afterwards.

Mr. Shepstone in his Report says:—

"At the moment my men attempted to lay hold of him short assegais were raised on all sides to rescue him," but no reference is made to this in his statement.

Nozityina states that he saw no arms in the hands of Matyana's men, either before or during the fight, yet gives a circumstantial account of how two regiments came armed, some carrying one, some three or four, assegais; and how, in order to conceal these arms, the unarmed men and boys in front remained standing until the armed regiments behind had sat down. He states, however, that he found assegais in great numbers lying where the regiments in the rear had been sitting on his return, and that Mr. Shepstone's men had picked up some when they first ran forward.

Vamela, Quagaga, and *Hermanus* speak to having seen numbers of assegais on the ground. The two former speak of Mr. Shepstone's men stopping to pick them up and arm themselves with them as they pursued Matyana's men; the last says he saw them as he returned with a prisoner over the ground; that there were a great number of assegais, long and short, the long ones predominating, and that he saw Mr. John Taylor picking them up. Hermanus also states that he rode through a party of six young men, all fully armed, who, however, did not attempt to hurt him.

Mr. John Taylor states that he went over the ground immediately after the fight and picked up all the assegais that had been left, some eight or nine. He only remembered one long one, but several short or broken ones.

Lastly, there is the fact that Mr. Shepstone himself and two of his men were wounded.

Mr. John Taylor's evidence, to which in this, as in other points, I attach special

* See Sketch.

importance, is widely at variance with that of Mr. Shepstone's other witnesses, but in no way conflicts with that of Matyana's men. According to the Kafir mode of fighting with assegais —sometimes throwing, sometimes stabbing—a certain number of assegais (many broken) are always left lying after a fight. Nor is the fact that Mr. Shepstone and two of his men were wounded of much weight. It is possible, and even probable, that here and there a man may have kept his arms contrary to Matyana's orders; and in any case, in a confused skirmish such as that which is described, a sufficient number of assegais would probably have been picked up or wrested from their opponents to account for these wounds.

But to accept the statement of Mr. Shepstone's other witnesses is to assume that a considerable number of men—one or more regiments—went to the place of meeting carrying concealed arms, especially to guard against any sudden attack or attempt against Matyana, and that when the event they were prepared for took place, they left their arms on the ground, made no fight, though outnumbering their assailants nearly ten to one, and suffered themselves to be slaughtered without resistance. The heavy loss suffered by Matyana's men, the small loss inflicted on their assailants, and the fact that the only man who really showed a bold front called on his men to get arms from the huts of their opponents, and was killed in the attempt to do so, seems to furnish the strongest evidence on this point.

Having deposited their arms near the stream, Matyana and his men advanced to the place of meeting. Mr. Shepstone was sitting under a tree about thirty yards in front of the kraal. He is described as seated on a chair, with a skin on the ground in front of him. Under the skin was concealed a double-barrelled gun, and he had also a pair of pistols. Nozityina and Selyata were immediately by his side, unarmed. Ndhloloti and the other two prisoners, who had been sent to confront Matyana and his witnesses at the proposed interview with Dr. Kelly, were also there, and the policemen were with the mounted men. Umgabo, an uncle of Matyana, and Umsoti, a petty Chief or head of a kraal of the same tribe, who had not followed Matyana, but had adhered to Government, and had been sent for on this occasion by Mr. Shepstone, were also there with their men, on the right of and a little apart from Mr. Shepstone. Mr. Shepstone's force is estimated at about thirty, of whom ten were in ambush behind the hill; but this would seem to refer to his own immediate followers only, and if Umgabi's and Umsiti's men be included, the number must have been considerably more. There are slight discrepancies in the evidence as to whether all the men were originally outside with Mr. Shepstone unarmed, and went in to get their arms during the interview or on a signal, or whether they were mostly concealed in the huts from the first. This, however, is unimportant. It was part of Mr. Shepstone's plan to make no show of force, but to have his men ready with their arms at a moment's notice to support the attempt to seize Matyana. The late Mrs. John Shepstone was also present part of the time, and passed between the spot and the huts; her two children, John and Mary, the former about nine years old, the latter a year or two older, were in the huts behind. Mr. Shepstone's horse was saddled and ready for him behind the huts.

As Matyana and his men came up marching by regiments and took their places some of them commenced crying, "Tiza, Tiza, wotshona, wotshona!" or "Waminza, waminza!"

Various interpretations have been put upon this. Mr. Shepstone, in his "Report," says, "They approached in the most insolent manner, using expressions of great contempt, for which I at once took them to task." In his "Statement"—"The majority of Matyana's men called out in an insolent tone, 'Waminza, waminza, wotshona lapa,' meaning 'You will bite the dust, you will bite the dust, you will die now.'" According to the Bishop's witnesses, this was said by the youngest regiment, or "boys" only. *Umpupuma* describes it as "a game of theirs which they were accustomed to play at home, saying, 'Tyi, tyi, you are drowned now;'" and that Matyana explained it as such when called to account by Mr. Shepstone, "Sir, it is just their play, they are not saying it to you." Others speak of it as the "insiga"—motto or cry of that regiment, always used when approaching their Chief. In support of this, the "insigas" of all Matyana's regiments were given by various witnesses, and three Zulus were called to prove that one or more of Cetywayo's regiments also have the same "insiga." On the other hand, the Secretary for Native Affairs, when asked about it, stated that "Wotshona" was not in his experience a salutation to a Chief, but an expression of insult; and that he had never heard it used except as such by one man to another when quarrelling or fighting.

There is nothing necessarily conflicting in this evidence: the meaning of the words is said to be, "You go down," or "You drown"—expressive of triumph or defiance, as are other cries of regiments which were given. Much would depend on the manner and tone in which it was uttered, and words which might be commonly and harmlessly used before their Chief might naturally, under the circumstances, be made to convey, or be understood as, threats and insults. It is clear, at least, that Mr. Shepstone so understood them, by his remark to Matyana at the time.

Matyana seated himself a short distance in front of his people and immediately opposite Mr. Shepstone, at a distance of from 5 to 10 yards. Beside him and a little advanced were some of his principal indunas. It was observed that he kept his eyes always watchfully fixed on Mr. Shepstone while shading his head from the sun with a small shield, and that he sat uneasily, shifting his legs, as if always ready for a spring. The men closed up in a thick mass behind him; at first they had formed somewhat of a semicircle, almost enveloping Mr. Shepstone's party, but Makasi, one of Mr. Shepstone's men, drove back the boys who formed the flanks, and made them sit together. After some remarks about the cries already mentioned, Matyana asked that they might come at once to the matter for which he understood he had been called, viz., to discuss the question of the murder of Segatiza. Ndhlolote and the other prisoners then came forward, and Umpako and Nozwana, on behalf of Matyana, disputed with them on the subject of Matyana's complicity in the murder of Segatiza.

During this discussion Matyana is alleged to have given the signal for the attack on Mr. Shepstone and his party. Mr. Shepstone, in his "Report," makes no reference to this. In this "statement" he says, "A signal was agreed upon to be made by the Chief for the massacre, and was actually twice repeated at the meeting, but fortunately for us not acted upon;" and, "the signal 'kwizukubenini,' translated 'when will it be?' was, as I have already stated, twice repeated. I then gave my signal for some six or seven mounted men," &c.

Nozityina says: "Matyana then spoke to me, and said, 'I have been called to Delizela and to Izituli, and here, and when is it to be?' 'kwezu kubenim' being the words which Umramela said he would use." . . . "On Matyana's using these words, Sondhloon jumped up," &c. Vamela denies all knowledge of the signal, and only "supposes it was a signal because at that moment Sondhloon jumped up." Vamela in his evidence in chief had mentioned that at that moment the horses were heard.

Lagaga says: "Matyana said to Nozityina, 'You have been deceiving me. You called me to Delizela and to Izituli, and now here, and when is it to be?' and at that moment Sondhloon called out, 'Let us aim at their huts, and catch this little white man and his wife.'"

Several of the witnesses on the other side speak to Matyana's having used the words referred to, but only with reference to the matter they had come to discuss. One witness alone, Mahor, denies the words having been made use of.

But the statement of Nezityina and the others is at variance with that of Mr. Shepstone himself, and with the course of events as described by every witness. Mr. Shepstone says the signal was twice given but not acted upon, whereas they make it only once given and immediately acted upon. Mr. Shepstone makes his signal for the apprehension of Matyana, following after Matyana's words, the opening of the struggle, Sondhloon's rush following in the attempt to seize Matyana; whereas they make that rush the first overt act.

There is, therefore, evidence that the words were used, but none to prove that they were intended as a signal; and, on the other hand, abundant evidence that even if so intended they were not acted upon.

I now come to the actual attempt on Matyana, and it is at this stage, where so much depends upon minute particulars of time and detail, that the real difficulties in sifting the evidence begin.

According to the version repeated with minor variations by the witnesses called by the Bishop, the sound of horses first attracted their attention. While looking round, half-risen and expectant, two shots were fired in rapid succession; the first while they were still sitting or half-risen, the second after they had risen. These shots are said to have been fired by Mr. Shepstone at Matyana, but missed him, the first hitting Deke and the second Matonga. Simultaneously or nearly so with the first shot, Matyana sprung up and bounded over his men, while Nozityina and Setyata started immediately to seize him, but failed. As Matyana's men rose and turned to run away, Sondhloon called on them to arm at Mr. Shepstone's huts, and made a rush

for the kraal, where he was killed. The rest made for the spot where they had left their assegais, but found Mr. Shepstone's mounted men there before them. At the same time the rest of Mr. Shepstone's party ran on them, stabbing and killing them, while a third shot was fired, but without effect. Being turned from their assegais and unarmed, they were driven and pursued to a considerable distance, with the loss of some thirty of their number.

According to Mr. Shepstone's account the signal to the mounted men to ride round, and to Nozityina and Setyata to seize Matyana were given first. Matyana, who was on the alert at once, bounded over the heads of the nearest of his people. "All his men rose and formed a barrier between the Chief and my party. Sondhloon, being on my left, and only a few yards from my camp, said, 'Are you running from your own people? Let us arm with theirs.' A simultaneous rush was made by mine for their assegais, which they, being nearest, secured. Seeing the whole force turn on Sondhloon's order, I took my gun from the ground at my feet, and, pointing perpendicularly, discharged both barrels. . . . The discharge of my gun, together with the riding past of the mounted men, completed the panic." In the Report he says: "After running about 50 yards they all turned and gave the shout of defiance. . . . I fired over their heads, thinking it would frighten them, but of no avail." According to both Mr. Shepstone's accounts, therefore, the shots were fired consequent on Sondhloon's rush for the huts, which again took place after the attempt to seize Matyana. I may here observe that the words, "but of no avail" which occur in this Report are not very intelligible. They are not only directly at variance with the statement which says that the shots "completed the panic," but with the very next sentence of the same Report, which speaks of pursuing Matyana.

I shall now examine *seriatim* the evidence as to the time and sequence of the events and their details.

Of the witnesses called by the Bishop, all who were present spoke of hearing two shots fired immediately after their attention had been attracted by the sound of the horsemen riding on Mr. Shepstone's signal to the spot where the assegais had been left, but concealed from view by the fall of the ground; and fourteen state that they saw Mr. Shepstone fire one or both shots.

They are also almost unanimous as to the moment when the shots were fired; the first while they were half risen and watching, and before they were up; the second, when they had risen, and as they turned, both shots before Sondhloon's charge for the huts. There are, however, two somewhat important exceptions, whose evidence requires special mention.

Gwazizulu states that he was sitting next to Sondhloon; that he was looking round, when suddenly borne down by Sondhloon, who rose, calling out, "Why are you running?" and at that moment heard the gun. The words here attributed to Sondhloon agree closely with those given by Mr. Shepstone; and this evidence would place Sondhloon's call simultaneous with, if not antecedent to, the firing of the gun.

Umtumbana, who was one of Mr. Shepstone's followers at the time, says he and others went to the huts for their arms on Mr. Shepstone's signal, as Matyana's men half rose at the sound of the horses, and the shot was fired as he came out of the huts with his arms, and after Matyana's men had risen and turned to run. He was, however, examined with a view to show that what he took to be the first shot was really the second, as he only heard one shot then; and the examination left this point doubtful.

Mr. Shepstone's witnesses place the time of firing later.

Gwazana (Magwaza) states that he heard the shots after he, in common with others of Matyana's men, had made a slight rally.

Nozityina states that he heard the report of the gun after he was in the crowd, attempting to seize Matyana. I have, however, been obliged to class these two witnesses among the very unreliable ones.

Vamela stated that Mr. Shepstone fired two shots into the air as the horsemen made for the assegais; but in cross-examination stated, he only saw one shot fired as he came out of the huts, where he had run for arms.

Lagaga gives a somewhat similar account to Vamela's, and also, in cross-examination, states, he only saw one shot fired into the air.

These two witnesses were cross-examined with a view to show that the shot they saw Mr. Shepstone fire was a third shot, referred to by other witnesses, as having been fired a little later, and without effect.

None of the evidence given on this point by Mr. Shepstone's witnesses was very clear or satisfactory; but they all agreed with the Bishop's witness, Umtambana, in having heard no shot until they came out of the huts, where they had run for their arms, after Matyana's men had half risen.

Of the witnesses called by the Bishop, who say they saw Mr. Shepstone fire, the majority speak positively to his firing at Matyana.

Umpupuma says, he saw Mr. Shepstone point and fire at Matyana.

Njuba, in his original evidence, says, "as we turned looking around . . . . Mr. John's gun went off, he meaning to hit Matyana;" but, in examination, states, that he saw both shots fired, and that Mr. Shepstone was sitting and in the act of rising when he fired the first, but had risen when he fired the second.

Madhloi says, that he saw Mr. Shepstone fire, pointing his gun at Matyana.

Umtambana says, that he fired, pointing at the people.

Um Jabagazi, *Homoi* and *Nomatyina Tyina* speak equally distinctly to Mr. Shepstone having fired at Matyana, and describe Matyana's position at the moment.

Two other witnesses also speak to it, with less detail.

It is noteworthy that, of the number of witnesses who speak with such detail of the acts of Mr. Shepstone and Matyana at this moment, comparatively few saw the attempt of Nozityina and Setyata to catch Matyana. Yet it is asserted, on both sides, that it was made, and, from the relative position of the parties, Nozityina must have passed almost directly in front of Mr. Shepstone in making it.

Maboi says, he did not see Nozityina, though sitting close enough to Matyana to touch him.

Five witnesses only speak of it; the others either pass it over altogether, or state they did not see it.

Njuba states, that Nozityina started forward as first shot was fired, and second was fired as he attempted to seize Matyana.

Matendyeke did not see them rise, "but they were suddenly among them,—a shot first, and then the two men."

Umpupuma and *Nomatyina Tyina* give evidence nearly similar to that of Njuba.

On the other hand Mr. Shepstone made the signal to Nozityina and Setyata to catch Matyana, and their rising to do so was the first act in the struggle; and Nozityina and Vamela corroborate that the attempt was made before a shot was fired.

I am particular in examining the evidence on these points, because a great deal turns on them.

As regards the instant of firing, *Deke* says he was wounded by the first shot, as, or after, Matyana climbed over him, is, when he was several yards in rear of the spot where he originally sat; others, however, place the shot earlier.

Hamoi says Mr. Shepstone fired at Matyana as he jumped up, and both shots were fired before Matyana passed him (Hamoi).

Nomatyina Tyina states that he saw Mr. Shepstone take the gun from under the skin and fire at Matyana, "as Matyana was in the act of springing."

Madhloi's statement makes no mention of any movement on either Matyana's part or that of the people before the shot was fired, and implies that Matyana was still in his place when the shot was fired. "It was said to Matyana 'the Inkos asks why you did not come at once when called?' Immediately Mr. John fired at Matyana, but missed him."

Um Tabagaz is more definite; he states that the moment they heard the horses Mr. Shepstone took up the gun and fired at Matyana, "where he sat." When the second shot was fired Matyana was up and running.

As regards the moment of Nozityina's attempt to seize Matyana, Mr. Shepstone makes this the first act, immediately subsequent to the signal being given to the horsemen.

Nozityina makes it subsequent to Matyana's men having risen, but before any shot was fired.

Vamela says that, on Matyana's men rising at the sound of the horses, Mr. Shepstone gave the word to Nozityina to seize him.

Um Tambana says that Nozityina and Matyana rose simultaneously, the latter on hearing the sound of the horses, the former on seeing him rise.

Umpupuma says the attempt was made "as soon as Matyana jumped up, on Mr. John's firing that shot which struck Deke in the knee."

Njuba says that Nozityina started forward as the first shot was fired.

Nomatyina Tyina says Nozityina rose at the same time as the second shot.

The general tenor of the evidence given by the witnesses called by the Bishop therefore, and what the Bishop accepts as his version of the occurrence, is that Mr. Shepstone fired at Matyana as he sat, or was in the act of rising, and before Nozityina had risen to seize him; in other words, that the attempt made that day was not to *catch* Matyana but to *shoot* him.

It has been seen that this is directly contradicted by Mr. Shepstone, and two of his witnesses; but of these one at least is not very reliable. But in judging of this, which is certainly the most important point in the inquiry, as far as Mr. Shepstone is concerned, a careful weighing of all the evidence, indirect as well as direct, is necessary.

I have already pointed out the circumstances which tend to weaken the effect of direct testimony in the present inquiry, and I have therefore been careful, as each point of dispute came before me, to give full prominence to all indirect or presumptive evidence.

It is necessary, therefore, in the first place, to consider to what extent the observation and memory of witnesses can be relied on for the sequence and details of events which took place in rapid succession during the excitement and confusion of a surprise and short but murderous struggle, and that seventeen years ago.

In the next place the circumstances antecedent to, and leading up to, this attempt have to be considered. It has been shown that Mr. Shepstone from the first exerted himself to bring Matyana into Ladysmith with a view to having his case decided; that, so far from having any hostile feeling towards Matyana, he interested himself on his behalf, offered to accompany him personally to the Lieutenant-Governor, and be security for his safety, and represented that he believed him innocent; and that Matyana seems to have so far appreciated this as to be willing to meet him when he was unwilling to meet his magistrate. Mr. Shepstone had in his possession the Secretary for Native Affairs' letter of the 22nd February, showing the Governor's views, and a warrant for the apprehension of Matyana, and the last instructions he received were those of the Lieutenant-Governor to carry out this warrant. Mr. John Taylor states that he frequently heard plans discussed for catching Matyana and bringing him to Maritzburg without bloodshed. Three witnesses called by the Bishop, Umtambana, Umbanbo, and Madhloi, corroborate directly or indirectly what all Mr. Shepstone's witnesses are agreed on, viz., that the object of this meeting, as of all the preceding operations, was to bring Matyana to Ladysmith to stand his trial; and in the details of the prearranged plan, the men whose business it was to seize Matyana are specially mentioned. Yet, if the version we are examining is correct, at the last moment, with no cause whatever assigned, this long-considered purpose was suddenly departed from, and an attempt made as directly at variance with the instructions of the Government as with Mr. Shepstone's previous acts and intentions. The supposition that Mr. Shepstone fired at Matyana after the attempted seizure had failed, would be almost as contrary to the evidence of the most circumstantial of the Bishop's witnesses as to the statement of Mr. Shepstone himself.

Such is the presumptive evidence, supported by the direct testimony of Mr. Shepstone and two witnesses, which has to be considered in opposition to the testimony of numerous witnesses called by the Bishop, who assert that they saw Mr. Shepstone fire at Matyana.

The evidence regarding Sondhloon's rally and rush for the huts has next to be examined, as it has an important bearing on the time of Mr. Shepstone's shots; being, according to Mr. Shepstone's statement, the immediate cause of his firing. All accounts agree that Sondhloon, who was sitting some way on the right of Matyana, and rather nearer the huts than the bulk of his people, did call on Matyana's men to rally and arm themselves with the arms of Mr. Shepstone's men; that he rushed forward himself, more or less supported by Matyana's men (most of whom, however, by their own account, seem not to have shown equal courage); that he was stabbed at the huts, dragged himself into one, where he was subsequently found and tended by Mrs. Shepstone, and died there. Mr. Shepstone's witnesses make this rush the first act of the struggle, simultaneous with their running to their huts for their arms; and several accounts represent Sondhloon as met and killed by a man coming out of the huts at the moment.

Gwazizulu, who sat next Sondhloon, makes it take place before he himself had risen, while still looking round on account of the sound of horses; he was "borne

down" by Sondhloon, and could not immediately free himself. Mr. Shepstone's statement makes it consequent on the attempt to seize Matyana, and simultaneous with his own men running to get their arms. Most of the Bishop's witnesses place it a little later, immediately after the first backward rush. Mr. Shepstone's "Report" says:—"After running about fifty yards they all turned and gave the shout of defiance, and said let us go up to the huts and arm with their assegais." This, however, makes it later than any other account, and would imply that Sondhloon fought his way back sixty or eighty yards before he was killed. It would rather seem that there was a sort of wave of resistance, beginning on the right where Sondhloon was, and gradually taken up along the line.

Lagaga says that the men immediately in front of Mr. Shepstone's party and in the centre ran away, while those on the flank turned and tried to rush on. And Sondhloon's words, "Let us arm at their huts," would seem to fix the time as simultaneous with Mr. Shepstone's men for their arms. At a later period they would have had no sense.

These discrepancies are, however, not more than could naturally arise in attempting to describe accurately what happened in such a scene of confusion and excitement, and only serve to show the difficulty of assigning the exact order of sequence of events occurring under such circumstances.

I have now to examine the evidence as to the effects of Mr. Shepstone's two first shots, which, according to the published statements, struck two of Matyana's men, Deke and Matonga, wounding the first in the knee, and killing the latter on the spot.

Six witnesses speak directly to Deke's wound or fall: *Deke* himself. *Umpupuma*, who says he did not see Deke wounded, but assumes he was because he was lying there. *Um Tabagazi*, who afterwards found him at the stream and bound his wounds. *Noyu*, who saw Deke "he wriggling." *Sakomba Mafusi*, who saw Deke lying, and when they turned for an instant saw him running on hands and knees trying to rise; and *Nomalyina Tyina*, who says that after the smoke of Mr. Shepstone's shots cleared away he saw Deke lying trying to rise; that he was still there when Mr. Shepstone's men ran on them stabbing, &c., and that he passed him afterwards as he ran forward himself.

On the other hand, there is the evidence of Mr. Shepstone, and of Mr. John Taylor and four of Mr. Shepstone's men, who crossed the ground during or immediately after the fight, and state that there was no one left wounded there but Sondhloon. The scar of the wound in Deke's knee was also examined by medical men, and two army surgeons having given different opinions—the one ascribing it to a bullet, and the other to an assegai—he was examined by a medical board, consisting of an army surgeon and the district surgeon, who gave their opinion that "the wound had been caused by a sharp penetrating instrument, probably an assegai, because of the shape and parallel direction of the scars."

Deke himself stated that he was wounded in the knee by the first shot fired as or immediately after Matyana climbed over him; that he fell back and swooned; that as he was about to rise, having come to himself, he was stabbed with an assegai, and fell back again on the spot; that he swooned again, and remained lying there till near sundown, "when it became chilly."

Um Tabagaz states that he found Deke at a stream about one and a-half to two miles from the kraal; that he helped to bind the wound in the knee, which was that of a bullet, and afterwards helped Deke to a kraal, distant about six miles. When examined as to the time, he stated that it was near sundown when he found him, the sun just going behind a ridge; that he (Um Tabagaz) first ran for the assegais, on being stopped by the mounted men, tried to get round, and made another attempt to reach them, and on being turned again, went down the ridge to the stream where he found Deke before him. Um Tabagaz's movements, as described by himself, seemed to have been rapid, and not much time had elapsed between his leaving the place of meeting and reaching the stream where he found Deke.

Seeing the distance from the kraal to the stream, and that Deke was badly wounded in the leg and side, there appears to be some discrepancy between the statement of Deke that he remained lying in a swoon on the place of meeting for a considerable time—till near sundown—and the fact of his reaching the stream before Um Tabagaz.

Mr. John Taylor, to whose evidence as regards the assegais I have already referred, states that he came out of the huts after the firing, and after the horsemen had passed; and the fact of his seeing his mother pick up a pistol and return it to

Mr. Shepstone, who was then just riding away from the kraal, taken in connection with other evidence, fixes the time as very close after the first rush. He states that they went to the spot where the men had been sitting and found assegais, &c., which he picked up. He also mentions Sondhloon being found in the huts; but he says there was no one else left there dead or wounded, and that he must have seen had there been anyone, as the place for about 200 yards was quite open.

Nozityina, who was prevented by his hurt from joining in the pursuit, gives similar evidence as to no one remaining there, and *Vamela* adds a remark which will not fail to carry some weight with those who have had experience of Kafir fighting: "No one was left wounded on the ground. How could there be? anyone left would certainly have been finished."

Hearsay or common report has also been adduced in support of Deke's statement of the manner in which he was wounded; and, on the other hand, Mr. Shepstone called two witnesses to prove that Deke had made different statements on former occasions, admitting he could not say how he was wounded.

The evidence regarding Matonga's wound is more meagre. He is said to have been hit but not killed by the second shot, and to have reached a stream or gully about 200 yards off, where he died from an assegai wound. That two sons of Mbengana, Matonga and another, were killed during the fight, seems undoubted, but to ascertain the manner of their death under such circumstances is not easy; and in this case, it is evidently almost impossible for Mr. Shepstone to bring directly adverse evidence to combat any account given. The value and trustworthiness of such account must, therefore, depend largely on the circumstantiality and accord of the witnesses who speak to it. But at the very outset, the three witnesses (or five, if the joint statements be taken separately), whose evidence has been printed by the Bishop, and on whose statements a cross-examination might have been based, all withdrew those statements as heresay, and corrected or modified them.

Noyu's Mabona's statement, as printed in the Bishop's pamphlet, says, "Mr. John fired again, and the bullet entered the head of the son of Mbengana, and he died on the spot." Before the inquiry he, Noju, states that he saw him stagger and rise again, but did not see the wound, and Malona gave similar evidence.

Umpupuma, in his original statement, says, "he (Shepstone) fired again at once, and the bullet went into the head of the son of Mbengana, and his brains were scattered about." This circumstantial account is also modified before the inquiry into "saw him fall, but did not see the wound."

Njuba and Mlamula in their printed statement say, "he (Mr. Shepstone) hit Matonga, the son of Mbengana, in the breast and Matonga ran and went to die just across the stream." Before the inquiry, Njuba corrects this, says the wound was in the leg, and attributes his statement to hearsay.

Noma Tyina Tyina, the last witness examined, speaks to having seen Matonga fall, and before Mr. Shepstone's man had closed with Matyana's, and drag himself along the ground, until Mr. Shepstone's man overtook him, stabbing and killing, and to having seen the body the following day, and examined the wound, which was in the leg, and, in his opinion, was from a bullet which had broken the leg.

Umtambana says he saw a man fall to the shot which he heard as he came out of the huts, and that the man fell about 20 yards from where they had been sitting. He saw no one else down, all rose up. He was under the impression that this man was Deke, but could not say. He was examined by the Bishop to show that the shot which he saw was the second one (see ante), and the man he saw fall was Matonga, and his evidence might bear that interpretation; but in this case Umtambana's evidence must be added to that against Deke having been left wounded; "there was no one else left, all rose up."

The discrepancy between the statements regarding Matonga is attributed to the fact of their having been two sons of Mbengana both killed, and both struck by bullets; the one struck in the leg and afterwards assegaied, the other in the head. But it also proves the difficulty of ascribing with certainty to any particular source a wound received in the midst of such confusion. And if hearsay or common report is given any weight in Deke's case, it must be given the same here, where five witnesses, who speak by common report of Matonga's wound, all represent it differently from the witness who speaks to have seen it.

There is other evidence given incidentally during the inquiry which bears on the question of how these men came by their wounds, and the opportunities of observation of the witnesses who speak to their fall. It is admitted on both sides

that some thirty men of Matyana's were killed, some of these by the police at the assegais, who were armed with guns. One, the other son of Mbengana, is specially mentioned as having been shot there.

The first rush was a scene of the greatest confusion. *Lagaqa*, on Mr. Shepstone's side, describes Matyana's men as "scrambling over one another when running away;" and *Noyu*, of Matyana's men, similarly describes the confusion: "Several fell over one another." "I could not get away myself on account of the numbers crowding over me."

Matendycke also says, "Many fell in this first rush; difficult to say who were hit."

During this confused rush from the place of meeting and to the assegais, some of Mr. Shepstone's mounted men rode through the crowd. *Hermanus* says: "Myself and two others rode to Mr. Shepstone, the eight others to the assegais. We found Matyana's men already running. We rode through the kraal, and straight for the stream," and describes his firing at a man near the stream.

Gwazizulu, one of Matyana's party, says as he got a little way back he was passed by a man on horseback, Kumbeni (one of Mr. Shepstone's mounted party), who rode through them, and might have killed him easily, but did not. This was before they reached the place where the assegais were left.

On the subsequent events there is little or no dispute. Sondhloon's bold attempt having failed, Mr. Shepstone's armed men fell upon Matyana's unarmed men, and dispersed and pursued them, killing some thirty of them. Ndhloloti and his two companions, the prisoners sent to be confronted with Matyana's witnesses, joined in the pursuit and massacre. Some of Umgabo's men, men of Matyana's own tribe, seem also to have joined; but *Nomatyina tyina* says that, after accompanying Mr. Shepstone's men a short distance, he turned and went home sick and sore at heart at what he had seen. Mr. Shepstone himself mounted hastily, and rode off after them, still intent on catching Matyana, and calling on his men not to kill, but only to follow Matyana. In the pursuit he was badly wounded by a man of Matyana's, who had either concealed an assegai originally, or obtained one during the skirmish; but he allowed this man to escape, and saved him from his followers, who were eager to kill him. That evening and the next day he called in a considerable force from the neighbouring kraals and tribes, anticipating an attack from Matyana; but Matyana fled back to Zululand, where he has since remained; and on the 19th March the Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony issued a Proclamation deposing Matyana from his chieftanship, proclaiming him an outlaw, and breaking up and removing his tribe.

(Signed) G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel.*

Government House, Maritzburg, September 3, 1875.

Inclosure 6 in No. 25.

Sir, *Bishopstowe, August* 26, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to forward, as desired, the remarks which I have to make upon the evidence, oral and written, which has been produced at the recent enquiry, ordered by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, into the circumstances attending the attempted arrest of Matyana by Mr. John Shepstone in the year 1858.

I have, &c.

Colonel Colley, C.B., (Signed) J. W. NATAL.

&c. &c. &c.

I desire to explain in the first place the position in which I consider myself to stand in respect of the present enquiry.

Sir B. Pine has said that I have brought "the most serious charges" against Mr. John Shepstone,* and the statement has been repeated since by others. Strictly speaking, however, I have brought no "charges" against him. But I have laid before the Government, here and at home, depositions made by native witnesses respecting an Act said by them to have been committed by Mr. John Shepstone in former days, which appeared to me to be true statements, and I have done so under the following circumstances:—

* Rem. p. 363. [N.B.—By "Rem." reference is made to my "Remarks upon the Official Record of the Trial of Langalibalele."]

The statements in question were made to me while engaged in the defence of the late chief Langalibalele, who was tried on a capital charge, and condemned to be transported for life, by a Court in which the Secretary for Native Affairs was sitting as one of the judges, practically as the judge, and in which Mr. John Shepstone himself acted as Government Prosecutor; and they were made to me when I required an explanation of the fact that the prisoner had pleaded fear as the excuse for an act of disrespect towards a Government native messenger, which would otherwise, if not so excused, have shown a malignant and rebellious purpose. In the discharge of the duty imposed upon me by my sense of the wrong and injustice which was being done to my fellow-man, I brought this matter again and again to the notice of the chief authorities concerned, as set forth in my letter to the Hon. Col. Lloyd, Acting Colonial Secretary, dated July 23, 1874, which forms part of the record * in these proceedings—but without any result, the plea in question being persistently treated as groundless and false, a mere "pretext," "alleged belief in a mere rumour," or perhaps as a genuine "belief in an untrue story," and Sir B. Pine saying "he had heard the excuse offered for the offence of stripping the messengers," that is, making them take off their coats, lest they should have about them a hidden gun or pistol, "as Mr. John Shepstone had at the arrest of Matyana"; † but he "looked upon it as an aggravation of the insult and crime, that it should be supposed that this Government could be guilty of treachery."

When, however, at last Langalibalele had been transported to Robben Island, and I was still considering what further steps it might be necessary for me to take on his behalf, Mr. John Shepstone by letter dated 23rd July, 1874, "called upon me to retract unreservedly the aspersions "‡ I had made upon his character, and declared my statements to be "as untrue as unfounded," and subsequently through his solicitor he demanded from me "an immediate full and unqualified retractation of the libel falsely and maliciously published "§ by me, threatening me with an action at law, and laying his damages at one thousand pounds. This proceeding left me no alternative but to lay the matter formerly before the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting that he would order an enquiry to be made into the truth or falsehood of the allegations in question; and, when he declined to do so, I could only report the whole to the Secretary of State, whose despatches to Sir B. Pine upon the subject, with the replies, form also part of the record in this case, except that the receipt of Sir B. Pine's reply, dated December 31, 1874, to Lord Carnarvon's first despatch upon the subject (No. 134 of the 19th November) has apparently not been acknowledged, though another reply ‖ from Sir B. Pine of the same date (December 31, 1874) on other matters has been duly acknowledged.

It is Lord Carnarvon himself, however, who, of his own accord, has ordered this inquiry. I did not request him to do so after learning his decision in the case of Langalibalele, nor, when I left England, and until the order actually reached this Colony, had I any reason to expect that this particular course would be adopted in the matter. I did, indeed, seek Lord Carnarvon's "protection" under the circumstances, by which I meant that, in view of the threatened action at law, or of any such inquiry, my witnesses should be secured from all unfair interference, and the same facilities given me under the Native Department for procuring the attendance of witnesses as would be possessed by Mr. John Shepstone. But, when I left England in December last to return to Natal, I was informed in Downing Street that Mr. John Shepstone's statement in his own defence, forwarded to England by Sir B. Pine, would be sent for my consideration so soon as Mr. John Shepstone consented to submit himself to Lord Carnarvon's judgment, in accordance with the despatch of November 19, 1874, in place of which, however, this inquiry has been instituted, as being "due to Mr. Shepstone," not in compliance with my request.

I repeat, therefore, that the course which Lord Carnarvon has thought proper to adopt in this case is wholly his own. And I apprehend that this inquiry, though of necessity directed mainly to the question whether Mr. John Shepstone fired at Matyana or not, is not chiefly concerned with the character of the act imputed to him, described by the Secretary for Native Affairs as of a "treacherous murderous" nature,¶ but involves the far more serious question whether that act, if really com-

* Official Record of the Trial of Langalibalele, p. 35; Sentence on Langalibalele, Rem., p. 342, Judgment of Court of Appeal. Parliamentary Papers (C.—1121), Secretary for Native Affairs, p. 25, § 33.

† Official Record of the Trial of Langalibalele, p. 3.

‡ Rem., p. 360.

§ Rem., p. 373.

‖ Parliamentary Papers, April 1875 (C.—1187), pp. 3 and 4.

¶ Parliamentary Papers, February 1875 (C.—1121), p. 24, § 27.

mitted, was suppressed by Mr. John Shepstone at the time in his official Report, was further suppressed by him when he appeared last year as Government Prosecutor against a prisoner on trial for his life, who pleaded it as a very important part of his defence, but found his plea treated by the Court, through Mr. John Shepstone's silence, as a mere impudent "pretext,"* and has been finally denied by him to the Secretary of State himself, and is still denied, down to the present moment. Such an act as that ascribed to him, if duly reported at the time, might, I am well aware, have been justified by some, or at least excused, on grounds of public policy under the circumstances, though I for my part should utterly dissent from such a view. In that case, however, it would have been unfair and unwarrantable to have reproached Mr. John Shepstone at the present time for an act which had been brought properly under the cognizance of his superiors. But the present inquiry, as I conceive, has chiefly in view the question whether the facts really occurred as Mr. John Shepstone reported at first officially, and has since reaffirmed officially, or not.

I must premise that I have had considerable difficulty in procuring the attendance of witnesses on this occasion. The simple order of Mr. John Shepstone, invested, as he must be, in the native mind, with all the weight and all the terrors of the magisterial office, and with the additional influence derived from the fact of his having only recently filled, during his brother's absence in England, the office of Secretary for Native Affairs, with the highest—almost despotic—authority over all the natives in the Colony, would suffice by the mere lifting up of his finger to bring down to Maritzburg at once any natives whom he desired as witnesses. I, on the contrary, had no such influence; I had no power at all to insist upon the attendance of witnesses; I could only *ask* them to come, and, if they came at my request, they would know that they were coming, as it were, with a rope around their necks. and if they were proved to have borne false witness, calumniating foully so high an official, they had every reason to fear that their punishment would be severe, from which no word of mine could save them, even if in such a case I had wished to do so. As the Administrator of the Government at first "left entirely in my hands the obtaining the witnesses necessary to substantiate the charges made by me,"† I sent to those whose statements I had already submitted to Lord Carnarvon, and who (with one exception, Neamane, one of Mr. John Shepstone's dependants) made no difficulty as to coming. I sent also to Matyana in Zululand, requesting him to send me some additional witnesses of good character, who had been indunas or messengers, or prominently concerned in the matter; and his Excellency at my request sent to ask Cetywayo to send down Matyana himself, "with messengers to accompany him," promising him safe-conduct to and fro; and a similar safe-conduct was sent to the Free State at my request for another important witness, Umgijimi, one of Mr. John Shepstone's indunas on the occasion. Matyana, however, and Umgijimi were both too ill to come; but Cetywayo sent several of Matyana's men, with two messengers of his own, as desired, "to accompany them," bringing also the reply to his Excellency's request with reference to Matyana; and Matyana sent a man to tell some others of his tribe answering to the above description, but still living in this Colony, to go down to Maritzburg and give their evidence. The messenger, however, was stopped in his work by the officer in charge of the location, because he had come from Matyana, and was sent down with a policeman to the Secretary for Native Affairs in Maritzburg, he arrived in Maritzburg on Monday evening, on the day (August 2) on which this inquiry began, and saw the Secretary for Native Affairs on Tuesday; but it was Thursday evening before I had even heard of the circumstances, when the man found me out in town and came to me, saying that he was told by the Secretary for Native Affairs to go back at once, as he had nothing to do with this business. I detained him (Maboyi), however, to give his evidence.

On representing the matter, and further stating that, in consequence of this action, all my other witnesses from Matyana's people in this Colony were deterred from coming, his Excellency at once sent through the Secretary for Native Affairs to summon the men in question, except seven of them who had been already called by Mr. John Shepstone, and were already, though I was not aware of the fact, in his hands at the time in Maritzburg. That these witnesses—Matendeyeka, Faku, Gwazizulu, Maywaza, and three others not examined for want of time—should have been called by Mr. John Shepstone as well as myself, was satisfactory to me as showing that they were witnesses to whom no objection could be made on the score

* Official Record of Trial, p. 35.
† Letter from Major Brackenbury, R.A., June 7, 1875.

of character or position in the tribe, or as having been in any way, directly or indirectly, influenced by myself, so that in their case, at all events, there would be no room for the application of Sir B. Pine's axiom, when in writing to Lord Carnarvon in reference to this matter he said: "The native statements were all *ex parte*, and it is well known that the natives shape their answers and give their statements so as to meet the wishes and views of the party who wants their information." But the result is that, as these men have been in Mr. John Shepstone's hands from the time they reached till they left Maritzburg, I had never even seen them or had any communication with them until they appeared to give their evidence. I was wholly ignorant beforehand of what they would say or what they could say; I knew not whether they would confirm or contradict the story told by my other witnesses; and I knew not on what particular points, if any, they could give special evidence, and was therefore unable to ask the questions which might have elicited such evidence.

I must add that some other important witnesses, directed to be summoned on my behalf through the Secretary for Native Affairs, arrived (for some cause which I cannot explain) too late on the day (August 21) when the evidence was closed, and during the two following days.

Of the twenty native witnesses examined by me sixteen belonged to Matyana's force (ten living in this Colony and six in Zululand), and four belonged to Mr. John Shepstone's force (three living in this Colony and one in the Free State). Besides the above, Cetywayo's two messengers and a Zulu refugee were called by me to explain the meaning of the phase "wotshona" ("you shall go down"), or "wominza" ("you shall drown") as used by Matyana's regiment of young lads when they came to Mr. John Shepstone, which he regarded as highly disrespectful, and his view was confirmed by the Secretary for Native Affairs. But these three Zulus declared it to be perfectly innocent, being merely a regimental cry, and used habitually by certain regiments when they came into the presence of their King. The two messengers, at all events, with their master's honour in their hands, would hardly be likely to give false testimony on a trivial matter like this, and in the presence of the Representatives of the Governor of Natal.

I shall now make a few remarks on the evidence given by some of these witnesses.

Deke exhibited his leg, which showed the marks of a wound above the knee, where he had been struck, he said, by the first bullet fired by Mr. John Shepstone. He did not see him fire, but he received the wound as Matyana jumped over him; and he concludes that Mr. John Shepstone fired, because he sat before him and no one else had a gun. The marks have been examined separately by two military surgeons, one of whom (Dr. Maunsell) states his opinion that the wound was made by a bullet; the other (Dr. Carlaw) thinks it was made by an assegai. They have been since examined by a Board of two surgeons, one a civilian (Dr. Gordon), the other (Dr. Cotter), a military surgeon, and these two are also of opinion that the wound was "caused by a sharp penetrating instrument, probably an assegai." From this conflict of opinion I can only conclude that after so great a lapse of time the marks left by the wound are not sufficiently distinct to allow of surgical experts speaking with positive certainty about it. But there remains Deke's own statement as to the time and place when he was wounded; the evidence of a number of witnesses * who saw Mr. John Shepstone fire at Matyana, that is, in the direction of Deke, or who saw Deke fall at the time and left him upon the ground; the evidence of the man† who found Deke that evening, when he had crept away some distance (about one-and-a-half mile) from the place where he fell, and who dressed his wounds, and helped him (five or six miles) to the hut where he slept. There is also the further fact that this wound of Deke was well known to the natives of those parts,‡ and has all along been popularly ascribed to the bullet in question. And it is difficult to see why such a story should have arisen unless it were true; the idea of its being a mere invention contrived to support a charge against Mr. John Shepstone being at once set aside by the fact that nothing was ever heard by white men about the charge in question, and probably nothing would ever have been heard about it but for the plea of Langalibalele; whereas the story of the origin of Deke's wound was known to the natives § years before, from the time when it was said to have happened, and the

* Njuba, Mpupuma, Maboyi, Madhloi, Homoi, Mlamula, Ngwza, Noju, Mabona, Sikombamafosi, Faku, Ndabakaai.

† Ndabakazi.

‡ Nguza, Faku, Ndabakazi, Magwaza.

§ Nguza, Faku, Ndabakazi, Magwaza.

matter was, of course, supposed to be known to and probably approved, or at least condoned, by the Government. In fact, the very terms in which Mr. John Shepstone's gun was referred to by Langalibalele and his people, not first when they had been eaten up and the Chief was brought to trial, so as to have been merely invented for that occasion, but when he was a free man in his kraal, and had no expectation of falling into the hands of the Government:—"They were afraid he might have the same pistol which Mr. John Shepstone had when he arrested Matyana."* "He was afraid we might have a gun or pistol about us, as Mr. John Shepstone had when he arrested Matyana."† "They thought I had a gun hidden away in my possession, as Mr. John Shepstone had at the arrest of Matyana,"‡ sufficiently show that the fact of Mr. John Shepstone having fired with effect, and not merely fired "over the heads" of Matyana's people, or fired "perpendicularly" into the air, was well known among the Amahlubi, of whom some, as the witnesses Ntambama and Mbombo, were actually present as part of his force on the occasion.

But that Deke, who told me his story a year ago as he tells it now, knowing that I should use it for public purposes—an old man of the very tribe which Langalibalele's people had helped to eat up—should put himself voluntarily in danger of the most severe punishment by coining deliberately a malicious lie against the brother of the Secretary for Native Affairs, at a time when he stood almost alone in his testimony, and not supported by the cloud of witnesses who have now confirmed his account, in order to assist my efforts on behalf of Langalibalele, is simply incredible.

In any case, whether Deke was hit by the first bullet or not, the witnesses§ declare distinctly that they saw Mr. John Shepstone fire at Matyana, and not "perpendicularly" into the air.

Mpupuma stated that Matonga, son of Mbengana, was hit by Mr. John Shepstone's second shot in the head; but on being recalled he said that he had only "heard" this, his informant or himself having probably confounded the two sons of Mbengana,‖ who were killed on this occasion, of whom one was shot through the head by the mounted men. The same remark applies to the printed statement of Noju and Mabona, which was also corrected.

Mpupuma also said that Matyana carried his own assegais, whereas others¶ said that they were carried for him. But, on being recalled, he said that he never saw Matyana during the march from the place where they laid down their arms, as he and Matyana went in different regiments.

Maboyi says that Matyana's assegais were carried by Faku and Nomgoza, who "put them down by Matyana, but openly, not hidden." But Faku says that he kept them all the time. Perhaps Nomgoza put down those he carried. Maboyi also was sure that Matyana did not say "Kwozakubenini" ("When will it ever be?") the supposed signal for the massacre of Mr. John Shepstone and his men, and he "must have heard it if he did, as he sat very near him." But others** say that they did hear him use the expression, but only with reference to the matter of the murder which they had come to discuss, meaning, "When will this matter come to be talked over, instead of these trifles about the boys saying 'Wotshone,' &c.?" Either Maboyi from some cause did not hear the words, or he meant that they were not spoken separately, as a signal for attack on Mr. John Shepstone and his people, but only in connection with the matter in hand.

Ntambama says that, as he came out of the huts behind with his arms, he saw Mr. John Shepstone fire the first shot, and heard the third shot, but did not hear the second shot; and at the time the shot which he saw was fired Matyana's people were all standing up, and he "saw a man fall about 15 yards off, but did not know it was Deke." Now, when the first shot was fired, according to the other witnesses,†† Matyana's people had only half risen, having been startled by the sound of the horses galloping by out of sight, and having, many of them, risen upon their knees to look in the direction where they heard the sound. This would imply a discrepancy between Ntambama's story and theirs, were it not plain that, as the

* Official Record of Trial, p. 12.
† Ibid., p. 13.
‡ Ibid., p. 26.
§ Maboyi, Njuba, Ndabakazi, Homoi, Mlamula Nguza, Noju, Mabona, Sikombanafosi, Faku.
‖ Maboyi, Noju.
¶ Njuba, Mlamula, Maboyi, Faku, Noju, Mabona, Magwaza.
** Njuba, Ntambama, Matendeyeka.
†† Deke, Matendeyeka, Faku, Gwazizulu, Nguza.

first two shots were fired (as is admitted) very rapidly one after the other, if he had heard the first shot as he come out of the huts, he must have heard the second also. As he heard only one of these two shots, it is evident that what he thought was the first shot was really the second, at which time Matyana's people had risen to their feet, having all started up when the first shot was fired; and by that second shot, according to my witnesses,* Matonga was wounded in the thigh, and staggered a little way when he fell, and was afterwards assegaied by Mr. John Shepstone's men. And so, when recalled, Ntambama stated that he saw Nozityina and Setyata try to seize Matyana, but they failed. "He and they started up at the same moment —he, because he heard the horses [perhaps, because he saw Mr. John Shepstone reach down his hand to take the gun]; they, because they saw that he was running away and leaving them." And this attempt was made, according to the witnesses,† immediately after the first shot and before the second.

Thus the apparent discrepancy, when explained, helps really to confirm the truth of the whole story as told by my witnesses.

Ntambama also, when recalled, estimated the distance from the huts to the place where the horses stood hidden, as about 60 yards, whereas Qinelani estimated it as 500 or 600 yards. I believe that the latter estimate errs in excess as the former does in defect, and that the distance was really about 200 yards. But the matter was of no importance, and Ntambama, as one of Mr. John Shepstone's force and Langalibalele's brother, must have known well enough where the horsemen stood, and, though he made a bad guess at the distance, had not the slightest reason for dishonestly misrepresenting it.

Noju and *Mabona's* printed statement was (to save time) assumed to have been reaffirmed by them; but each witness was called and repeated the most important portions of the narrative as within his own personal knowledge. On cross-examination, however, Mabona stated that both he and Noju carried off their sticks; whereas the printed statement says, "All then ran off, Noju and Mabona and many others not even stopping to pick up their sticks." The witness explained that he spoke of "others" leaving their sticks behind; and the very next witness (Faku) mentioned incidentally that he had done so, and had borrowed a stick from Noju, thus confirming their words, "For a while they were for returning, borrowing sticks from one another and picking up stones, for their hands were empty." This discrepancy is unimportant as regards the main question, and is probably due to myself or my amanuensis, who took down their words incorrectly; and either they did not notice the error when the statement was translated to them in the Magistrate's office, or, as the document was of some length, it did not occur to them to correct it at the end of the translation.

They said also that the assegai with which Mudemude stabbed Mr. John Shepstone was "a very short assegai, which he had hidden without Matyana's knowledge, as had one or two others; the rest had none." But, on cross-examination, Mabona said that he thought he might have taken it from the heap of assegais. He explained, however, that he spoke each time from mere conjecture—he could not say how he got it—he knew of no short assegais hidden by Matyana's men. Last year they had been asked to give a full account of the matter, and they did so as well as they could, telling all they knew and all they had heard from others; but they had been warned now to speak only what they knew of their own knowledge.

And the same may be said of all the statements on this subject printed in my "Remarks." They were taken down at different times during the year 1874, without any view to such an inquiry as this, but simply to be used in defence of Langalibalele, for which object it was sufficient that they should be substantially true; and they were taken at a time when Mr. John Shepstone's own official Report (which would have to a great extent answered my purpose on that occasion, proving as it does the exercise of deliberate treachery in Matyana's case by an officer acting in the name of the Government) was not accessible to me, and was not even known to exist, and when I myself was in total ignorance of the whole story, and was only feeling my way, as fresh evidence reached me, to the real facts of the affair. They were taken down, of course, with care, and I believe them all to be substantially true; but my only object then was to acquire trustworthy information on all points concerned, and the witnesses were asked to tell me all they could, both what they knew to be true, and what, on the report of others, they believed to be true. Accordingly, two of them are compound statements, in each of which the facts communicated by two witnesses have been blended into one narrative; and these state-

* Noju, Maboyi, Mabona.

† Njuba, Faku, Matendeyeka, Mpupuma.

ments, vouched by me and by themselves to have been made *bonâ fide*, have been deemed by the Secretary of State of sufficient importance to call for the present inquiry. I submit, therefore, that this inquiry is not intended to ascertain whether these printed statements are correct in each particular detail (except, of course, on vital points where the witnesses speak of their own knowledge), but has been instituted in order to learn from the witnesses themselves, when tested by cross-examination, what facts they can in person substantiate, and thus to elicit the real history of the whole transaction.

With such slight discrepancies as these, which are easily accounted for, and with such variations in detail as would naturally arise from their different positions or relations to the facts in question (one filling up the blanks left by another), my witnesses, with one exception, agree unanimously in one clear, straightforward, and consistent story, which has not been impugned on a single point of importance by Mr. John Shepstone's cross-examination. Here are nineteen men, coming from Matyana's old location, from Putini's tribe, from Lugaju's, from Nodada's, from Zululand and the Free State, who cannot possibly have combined to tell the same story in all its details, which, if false, would have been torn to pieces when so many men of different ages and characters were cross-examined by one who was thoroughly acquainted with all the real facts of the case, who had nothing whatever to expect from me as the reward of lying, but had everything to dread from the Government if proved to have brought a false and foul charge against an officer so highly placed and so powerfully protected; and not the least impression has been made upon the strength of their united evidence, the substance of which may be stated as follows:—

Omitting such details as are of no importance for my present purpose, I consider that the following facts have been proved conclusively by the evidence of my witnesses,* or by the evidence produced on this occasion:—

That, after the eating-up of his tribe, Matyana had escaped to Zululand, and was safe under the protection of his uncle Umpande (Panda), by whom he was kindly welcomed.

That he was induced to return to the Colony through hearing some words which had been addressed to his indunas and headmen† by the Secretary for Native Affairs, who, being examined, said that he expected that they would be taken to him, though not sent as a direct message.

That Mr. John Shepstone, who was left behind in the location with a small native force, and with a warrant for Matyana's arrest on a charge of murder, of which, however, he believed him to be innocent, was resolved to effect his capture at all risks.‡

That Mr. John Shepstone induced Matyana to meet him twice;§ but as, out of fear and distrust of the good faith either of Mr. John Shepstone or of the Government, having received also intimations of danger from his friends,‖ he came each time with his whole tribe fully armed,¶ he could not effect his arrest, though he meant to do so, even when shaking hands with him, and giving him cattle.**

That a hope was held out to Matyana to the effect that, if he would meet Mr. John Shepstone unarmed, or give himself up, and go with him to Ladysmith or Maritzburg, he should come back in safety, and might, perhaps, get back his cattle and be allowed to settle down again in his old kraals.††

That Matyana and his people were persuaded at last to come to a third meeting unarmed, though he came with very great reluctance, under the urgent advice of one of his headmen, Nogobonyeka, who came to him from Mr. John Shepstone.‡‡

That, while sitting in apparently friendly conversation upon the matter of the murder, Mr. John Shepstone suddenly drew from under a skin at his feet a concealed double-barrelled firearm and fired twice at Matyana, missing him, but wounding one of his men at each shot.§§

* Homoi, Njuba, Mlamula, Matendeyeka.

† Homoi, Njuba, Mlamula.

‡ Report and Minute, and official letters (1858). Parliamentary Papers (C.—1121), p. 24, §§ 31, 32.

§ Minute.

‖ Maboyi, Mabona, Gwazizulu, Faku, Matendeyeka.

¶ Parliamentary Papers, February 1875 (C.—1121), p. 24, § 31.

** Njuba, Nozityina.

†† Noju, Mabona, Mpupuma, Njuba, Matendeyeka, Faku (son of Tole), Nozityina, Magwaza, Gwazizulu.

‡‡ Mpupuma, Njuba, Ntambama, Maboyi, Magwaza, Matendeyeka, Nguza, Faku (son of Tole), Mbombo, Gwazizulu.

§§ Njuba, Maboyi, Ndabakazi, Homoi, Mlamula, Nguza, Noju, Mabona, Sikombamafosi, Faku, Mpupuma.

That the first shot was fired as soon as a party of horsemen, who had been placed in ambush, and by a secret order or sign from Mr. John Shepstone had galloped at full speed behind a ridge out of sight towards the place where the arms had been deposited, appeared in sight in the distance, Matyana's people having been startled by the sound of the horses, and having, many of them, half risen upon their knees to look and listen.*

That after the first shot, upon another sign or order from Mr. John Shepstone, two of his men attempted to seize Matyana, who, however, escaped from their hands.†

That immediately Mr. John Shepstone's force rushed down from the huts behind, fully armed, upon the unarmed naked people of Matyana, who had all risen after the first shot, and crying, "They have deceived us, the wretches," ran away,‡ and, though rallied for a moment by a chief induna, who called them to rush to the huts and arm themselves, having no weapons but their sticks and rubbish and stones which they picked up from the ground, they were overpowered and ran away, a third shot being fired, and perhaps fired over their heads to frighten them, as it hit no one.§

That all this was done "according to a prearranged plan," as Mr. John Shepstone states in his "Report," and as is confirmed by the facts and by the witnesses,‖ except as regards the act of firing, which is not mentioned by any trustworthy witness as having been agreed upon beforehand, though Ncamane mentions it.

That of Matyana's men thirty were killed and, probably, a number of others wounded;¶ while of Mr. John Sheptone's force, which attacked a very much more numerous body, only two were wounded, besides Mr. John Shepstone himself, who was wounded by an assegai, which his assailant had plucked out of his own arm.**

It is further evident that this affair created such a deep and lasting distrust in the native mind against the Government, that when after sixteen years another native chief, Langalibalele, was summoned to appear before the Supreme Chief, he was afraid to do so, and pleaded his dread of treachery, referring to this very case. And that the fear and distrust were real on the part of himself and his tribe is shown by the fact that thousands of natives with their chief left their homes, and preferred to encounter incredible hardships, rather than trust the word of a Government which they believed had on this occasion broken faith with men of their own race and butchered unarmed men.

I proceed now to consider the evidence given in support of Mr. John Shepstone's account of the affair.

Ncamane refused to come at my request, and would only come if summoned by the authorities: accordingly he was called through the Secretary for Native Affairs. I was fully prepared for his retracting some portions of his original printed statement, for reasons stated in the postscript to my letter to the Secretary of State,†† but to which I shall not refer further at present, because that part of my letter was not read and put on record. Accordingly Ncamane altered his printed statement as follows:—

He had said that Matyana's people "came having no longer their arms": he now said that "they all came armed," and added "even those behind in the farthest rows had all of them arms."

He had said nothing about "short assegais" having been "picked up afterwards": he now said that they were picked up in large numbers (kw 'esabeka, "it was astonishing").

He had said "how the Inkois had told Ncamane that he was going to kill [? 'fire at,' dubula] Matyana, and that they must hasten instantly and stab at the flash of his gun." He now said that he "knew of no instructions whatever having been given beforehand by Mr. John Shepstone."

On this last point, however, he is contradicted by Mr. John Shepstone's men‡‡ generally, and by Mr. John Shepstone himself, who speaks in his "report" of his

* Maboyi, Magwaza, Matendeyeka, Faku (son of Tole), Gwazizulu, Mbombo, Ndabakazi, Nguza, Mabona, Faku.

† Njuba, Matendeyeka, Faku (son of Tole), Mpupuma.

‡ Mpupuma, Ntambama, Maboyi, Ndabakazi, Matendeyeka. Faku (son of Tole).

§ Mpupuma, Njuba, Mlamula, Faku, Ndabakazi, Ntambama.

‖ Ntambama, Mbombo, Mr. Taylor, Nozityina, Halmansi, Qagaqa, Qinelani.

¶ Minute.

** Ndabakazi.

†† Rem., p. 364–8.

‡‡ Nozityina, Qagaqa, Halmansi, Madhloi, Ntambama, Mbombo, Mr. Taylor, Qinelani.

"prearranged plan," and of two signs which he had given to his men, at one of which the horsemen were to ride up at full speed and secure the arms of Matyana's people, and at another Nozityina and Setyata were to spring upon Matyana and seize him; and Ntambama and Halmansi further state that Ncamane was present when these instructions were given.

With respect to the large number of short assegais left behind by Matyana's people and picked up afterwards, he is contradicted by Mr. John Taylor who says that, immediately after the affair, he picked up all the assegais left upon the ground, and they might be "eight or nine altogether," as also by Vamela who says that on their return they picked up none.

With respect to their "all coming armed," or "even those behind in the farthest rows," the facts contradict him, since in that case certainly there would not have been only two of Mr. John Shepstone's force wounded, and thirty of Matyana's killed, besides (we must suppose) many others wounded. But Mr. John Shepstone and Nozityina both stated that they saw no assegais among Matyana's people, nor, therefore, in all probability did Ncamane.

After the above misstatements I dismiss, as unworthy of credit, Ncamane's assertion that Sondhloon had weapons (a fact mentioned by no one else), as also his statement that he said nothing about Deke in his original report, but "Magema wanted him to say as written."

But Ncamane repeated that Mr John Shepstone said "*Senilungile*, are you now ready?" as in his original statement, upon which followed in that statement "on their saying 'Yes!' Mr. John fired at Matyana." But he now explained the words as meaning "Are you now ready to fight? because Matyana's men had come armed" —though Mr. John Shepstone and Nozityina saw no arms among Matyana's people.

He stated also that he "did not know what Mr. John did, but he heard him say "Bambani abatayati (? umtagati), seize the villains (? villain)," as in the original statement, where he says that the words were uttered between the first and second shots.

Even Ncamane by these admissions confirms to some extent the story told by all my other witnesses. *Nozityina*, Mr. John Shepstone's chief induna on the occasion of the meeting with Matyana, stated that he was afterwards Mr. John Shepstone's induna at the Magistrate's Court in Greytown. Mr. John Shepstone volunteered some information about Nozityina's antecedents, and admitted that he had been dismissed for being "too grasping," but he had since taken him back. Nozityina, who did not understand Mr. Shepstone's words spoken in English, denied possitively that he had ever been found fault with or dismissed, and asserted that he had continued all along with Mr. John Shepstone from the time of the dispersion of Matyana's tribe to the present day. As he now thus denied that he had ever been disgraced, the exact nature of his mal-practices, in connection with the Magistrate's Court at Greytown, was not ascertained. But I understand that he was dismissed nearly two years ago, and, if since restored to favour, has not been replaced in his office as induna of the Magistrate's Court.

Nozityina represents that Matyana's weapons were brought clandestinely to Izituli, and hidden behind his men. Whereas Matyana had plainly said that he would bring his arms, and the witnesses* make no secret of their having brought them and put them down behind.

Nozityina says that Gwazizulu was sent to call Matyana to the final meeting, and, when he had been absent three days, on the fourth day Lupuzi was sent to summon him. But Gwazizulu himself says that, on the same day on which he was sent, he reached Matyana's kraal in the afternoon, and the next day Matyana started to go and meet Mr. John, and met Lupuzi on the way.

Nozityina says that Vamela came to him in the night and told him that Matyana was coming to meet Mr. John Shepstone with full intention to kill him and his men—that Matyana would say to Nozityina "*Kwozakubenini*, when will it ever be?" and that would be the signal for the massacre. But Vamela himself said that he came to Nozityina in the afternoon, and was taken by him to Mr. John about sundown, and told Mr. John in presence of the indunas that he had heard from three young men of Matyana's that, if an attempt were made to seize Matyana at the meeting, they were all prepared to defend him and to die with him, and that he had never said a word about *Kwozakubenini* as a signal for a massacre, and had never heard the words till Matyana used them. Qagaqa also, and Halmansi, Mr. John

* Mhoyi, Njuba, Mlamula, Noju, Mafona, Deke.

Sheptone's witness, as also Ntambama, who were all present when Vamela gave his information, heard nothing said about *Kwozakubenini.* And not a word is said about any such sign or any intended masacre in Mr. John Shepstone's report written at the time, or in his letter of March 11, 1858, in which he quotes the information just brought by Vamela as to what the tribe would do "should an attempt be made to seize him."

Nozityina says that Matyana's force consisted of four regiments, of which the last two were armed, some with one assegai, others with four, others with short assegais, and that the unarmed men in front stood up until those behind were seated, and so concealed their weapons. He saw no assegais in their hands, but he knew they brought them, because they left many on the ground which were found after the affair, and "because they stabbed us," that is, wounded two men and Mr. John. But Mr. Taylor said, as before quoted, that he picked up all the assegais left on the ground, and "they might be eight or nine." And my witnesses* declare that they marched in seven regiments, all unarmed, which took their stations side by side, with all their heads in front, instead of behind one another, though their order got confused when they were driven in by Mr. John Shepstone's men into a dense, compact body.

Nozityina states that Sondhloon began the affray by shouting "Let us arm at their huts!" and that Mr. John, seeing that he and his men were making for the huts, then gave the order to seize Matyana. But this is directly contradicted by Mr. John Shepstone himself, who says, in his official Report, that, after Matyana had for some time questioned the prisoners "in anything but a proper manner," he, "according to a previously arranged plan, gave the order to seize him;" and in his Minute prepared for this inquiry says, that after hearing the signal for the massacre (*kwozakubenini*) repeated twice by Matyana, "I then gave the signal for some seven mounted men with guns" to ride up and secure the assegais, and "almost immediately after this I made another sign to two men to apprehend Matyana. All his men rose and formed a barrier between their Chief and my party," and after this "Sondhloon cried 'Let us arm at theirs!'"

There are some other misstatements of minor importance in Nozityina's evidence, as, for instance, that Matyana's staff broke with the stress laid upon it as he sprang away with its help, in which case he must surely have fallen instead of springing on; and my witnesses† say that the staff was not broken, but exists safe and sound in Zululand to this day.

But I have said enough to show the very doubtful character of Nozityina's testimony on any points of importance in this inquiry.

Mr. John Taylor, who was a boy of eight or nine at the time, says that he "saw no wounded nor dead on the spot, and he would have seen them if there had been any."

Perhaps Deke had by this time awaked from his swoon, and got away from the place where he fell; and Matonga is stated to have fallen in a donga (gully).

Mr. Taylor says that he picked up all the assegais that lay upon the ground after the affair; they might be eight or nine, he thinks, long and short; among these, no doubt, were Matyana's one or two small assegais, said to have been left behind;‡ of the others, some, if not all, may have been flung by Mr. John Shepstone's men and not recovered; as, for instance, Noju states that he tried to grab two assegais which were thrown at him, but had to leave them on the ground; or, possibly, as Njuba says, two or three short assegais may have been hidden amongst such a mass of people without Matyana's knowledge, though there is no proof that this was the case.

There is nothing in Mr. Taylor's evidence which really conflicts with the statements made by my witnesses.

Gwazana (Magwaza, Gwazimanzi) states that Mr. John Shepstone, "while still sitting, fired up into the air." But, on cross-examination, he admitted that "he did not *see* him fire, but only heard the report of a gun above him in the air." He added that "one shot was fired—only one," from which it might be inferred that the shot in question was the *third* shot, which probably was really fired into the air or over their heads as Matyana's people were running away, though Mr. Shepstone was not then "sitting."§ However, the witness "did not see him fire."

* Ndabakazi, Magwaza.
† Homoi, Mlamulu, Mpupuma.
‡ Mpupuma, Njuba, Mlamula, Magwaza, Ntambama, Faku (son of Tole).
§ Mpupuma, Njuba, Mlamula, Faku, Ndabakasi, Ntambama.

He states, also, that "we all left our arms, except the Minyoon regiment, who took their assegais, though no order was given to carry them, and who sat behind the others, and left all their weapons on the place where they sat, in such numbers that he could not count them, the people were so many." This, of course, is Nozityina's story over again, with variations, and is contradicted by the evidence of Mr. Taylor, as well as by the facts of the case, since the Minyoon did not sit behind, and if they had had their arms, they would certainly have used them to some purpose.*

Being asked why the Minyoon did not use their weapons, he said, "they *would* have used them if Matyana had been taken, but as he was not, they just ran away," forgetting that only a few *in front* could know at first that Matyana was not taken, or that he was not killed in the confusion that was evidently going on in front. And, in fact, the witness says, "I heard that Nozityina made two attempts to seize Matyana, but I know nothing about it."

Being asked further why, as many of Matyana's people were killed, the Minyoon did not fight, he said, "we *should* have fought, if Mr. John Shepstone had not been there." And he then went on to say, in reply to further questioning, "we had no order to kill Mr. John Shepstone. We did not at all intend to kill him and his people."

Gwazana's evidence must be placed in the same category with that of Ncamane and Nozityina, as being of a very doubtful, and, in fact, dishonest, character.

Vamela, who had left Matyana and become one of Dr. Kelly's policemen at Ladysmith, and had been sent to keep Mr. John Shepstone informed about Matyana's movements, as he knew the people, states that he went one day to a kraal where three young men who had just come from Matyana told him that Matyana was collecting all his people to meet Mr. John Shepstone at Nomakabela: that Matyana said he would take his arms; he had twice before escaped by having his arms with him; and his men assured him that he should not be caught, as they would kill Mr. John Shepstone and his force if they tried to seize him; "they would all die with him." And this is the warning of an intended massacre on which Nozityina and Mr. John Shepstone himself in his "Minute" lay such great stress; a mere statement of the reason for which the arms were taken each time, which was obvious enough without any such information. And the witness adds that Matyana sent three messengers, and then others, saying, "I am afraid; I must bring my weapons."

But Vamela directly contradicts Nozityina and Mr. John Shepstone himself about any "sign" having been fixed on beforehand for the massacre, which they represent to have been communicated by Vamela to Nozityina, and afterwards to Mr. John Shepstone and his indunas, and about this sign being the utterance by Matyana of the phrase *kwozakubenini*. Vamela says that he heard that expression used by Matyana, and, inasmuch as just afterwards Matyana's men made a rush to the huts, he supposed it was a sign for attack; but he had not heard anything about it before, and of course he had not informed Nozityina and the indunas and Mr. John Shepstone himself that such a sign would be given; and Mr. John Shepstone, in his original Report and in his letter of March 11, 1858, makes no allusion to any such intended massacre and a "sign" to be given for it.

Vamela tells us that "as the horsemen were going towards the assegais Mr. John Shepstone fired up into the air; he fired as we came down with our weapons, could not hear how many times; could see Mr. John all the time in his place; Sondhloon and party had rushed past Mr. John, who was then standing." Probably this witness, like the former, refers to the third shot, which seems to have been "fired up into the air," since no one was hit by it.

He states—"We came armed out of the huts and found the assegais of Matyana's men on the ground where they sat, and took them and stabbed with them. All of Mr. John's force picked up assegais on the ground." And on cross-examination he said, "We had our own assegais, but we picked up others as well, as we thought we should like to stab them with their own weapons." Nozityina and Mr. John Shepstone himself say nothing about a number of assegais left by Matyana's men on the ground being picked up by the armed men of Mr. John Shepstone's force as they went out in pursuit; and the statement is incredible, since, if Matyana's men had had these assegais, they would certainly have stabbed with them. Perhaps the three prisoners, Nohloloti, &c., or others who were sitting with Mr. John Shepstone unarmed, to beguile Matyana with an appearance of

* Ndabakasi, Magwaza.

security, while the rest went for their arms or were concealed in the huts ready armed, may have armed themselves with assegais which had been flung by their friends and lay upon the ground, and this may have supplied the basis for Vamela's story. At any rate, he says, "They came leaving their arms; we did not see any arms."

He states that when Mr. John Shepstone, on hearing the cry (from the regiment of young lads in front) "Wotshona lapa, you shall go down here," asked who would "go down," "they gave no reply, but sat down in a semi-circle."* In point of fact, Matyana explained that they did not mean anything by it; it was only their "isiga" (regimental cry), which they used always when they came to him as their Chief, and now used as a token of gladness and respect in coming to Mr. John Shepstone, "whose people they were and not his own any longer." But the witness shows that, being thus rebuked, they behaved properly and "gave no reply."

There is nothing, however, in Vamela's statement which conflicts with those of my witnesses except that about the picking up of assegais, considered above.

Halmansi (Hermanus) was chief policeman of Dr. Kelly at Ladysmith, and was sent to be present at the final meeting. On cross-examination, he stated as follows:—"Sigatiya's wife came and told us that her husband was killed by Matyana's direct orders; the woman told Vamela, who told me and Jantje, and I went and told Dr. Kelly. We were sent to confront Matyana, and hear what he had to say about the matter of the murder." Being asked "Were you not sent because Matyana had said that you had deceived Dr. Kelly?" the witness gave an uncertain answer; but afterwards said, in answer to questioning, "We were sent to hear what was talked of between Mr. John and Matyana, and to be with Mr. John;" and then "we were sent to help to seize as well as listen, as Matyana was on the alert;" and then "we were not sent at first to help Mr. John, or to seize Matyana, because Matyana came armed [on former occasions], but only to listen;" and, finally, "this last time we were told to help to seize him first, and listen afterwards."

Now, Njuba and Mlamula state that Sigatiya's wife was persuaded by these very policemen, Halmansi and Jantje, and two others, Nsimbini and Bejana, to charge the murder upon Matyana, which she had not done originally, and that, when the second (Izituli) meeting took place, "Mr. John said, 'Well, Matyana, the letters have come, but these letters say that the policemen from Ladysmith must be fetched, because it was they who deceived Dr. Kelly as to the man having been killed by you.' And thereupon he said to Matyana, 'You had better go home again to-day, and when the policemen have come, I will call you.'" Matyana, therefore, and his people *believed* that these policemen had deceived Dr. Kelly, and that a promise was given that they should be confronted with Matyana at this meeting. The Secretary for Native Affairs was called, and stated that he could not say whether this was the case, or whether they were merely sent to act as policemen. But Mr. John Shepstone himself stated officially after the first meeting: "I beg leave further to state that my opinion, drawn from the evidence of the many witnesses produced, is, that Matyana is innocent of the murder";† and he still held this view, according to the Secretary for Native Affairs, when he attempted to arrest Matyana at the final meeting. If Matyana was innocent, Sigatiya's wife must have charged him falsely; and if the policemen had persuaded her to accuse Matyana, or had supported her charge with Dr. Kelly, they must have "deceived" Dr. Kelly in this matter. However this may be, there is no reason to doubt that Njuba and Mlamula spoke the truth when they said that at Izituli a promise was given that these policemen, as well as the three prisoners, Ndhloloti, &c., who were detained as "Queen's evidence" against Matyana—in a word, all concerned in the affair of the murder—should be brought to Nomakabela, and there confronted with Matyana, as an inducement for him to come, in the hope that the matter would then and there be settled. It would seem, however, from Halmansi's evidence, that their presence on this occasion was also part of the trick to deceive Matyana—they were to "help to seize him first, and to listen afterwards."

Halmansi gives the same account of Vamela's words as he gives himself—the same also as Mr. John Shepstone gives in his letter of March 11, 1858, though not in his "Minute." "Mr. John sent Vamela to hear from his friends among Matyana's people whether Matyana was coming armed, as at the two previous

* Njuba, Mlamula, Mpupuma, Deke, Maboyi, Faku (Tole), Matendeyeka, Magwaza, Gwazizulu, Faku, Ndabakazi, Mfunzi, Nkisimane, Nkosana.

† Parliamentary Papers (C.—1121), February 1875, p. 24, §§ 31, 32.

meetings. Vamela returned and said, he is coming armed as before; he attributes his safety at the two former meetings to the fact of his being armed, else he would have been seized. Matyana's force said to him 'Go; there's no chance of your being taken by one little white man—you'll be too strong for him.'" In other words, Vamela said nothing about an intended massacre and a sign to be given for it by Matyana, but merely reported that Matyana was coming armed as before, and his people would not allow him to be seized.

Halmansi says: "Next day Matyana appeared with his force. Mr. John then took counsel with his men, saying: 'Matyana is coming again armed. I think it will be best for the horsemen to be hid, as he will be afraid to come if he sees a number of men,' and the others were to remain in the huts, and Mr. John would remain with Nozityina, Qagaqa, and one or two others, so as not to alarm him;" from which it appears that, so far from having any apprehension of a massacre, or, as he says in his "Minute," "having made up his mind to face our almost certain fate, as it was too late to withdraw at this stage," Mr. John Shepstone was afraid that Matyana would be alarmed by the number of his force and would not come, and employed another trick to entice him to come on.

Halmansi says: "Mbombo was with us all the while, and never went near Mr. John's horses;" and, on cross-examination, he said: "Nkumbeni was holding Mr. John's horse all the time." Being asked "Was not Nkumbeni in front with Mr. John part of the time?" he replied, "Nkumbeni told him that he had taken Mr. John's horse to him: it was not with our horses; we could not see." But in his evidence in chief, he says: "After a long time, while Mr. John was talking with Matyana, Nkumbeni came and said that Mr. John saw that they would rescue Matyana as soon as he was taken, we were to go to secure the assegais." In other words, Nkumbeni was not "holding Mr. John's horse all the time." After this contradiction in terms, it is reasonable that Mbombo spoke truly when he said that he held Mr. John's horse till Nkumbeni came for it, and sent him (Mbombo) to tell the horsemen to ride for the arms—more especially as, according to the official letter inclosed, signed J. T. Truter, Justice of the Peace of the district of Harrismith, the Chief Umgijimi, now living in the Free State, who was one of Mr. John Shepstone's indunas on this occasion in command of the horsemen, "having been long sick, and on that account unable to bear the long journey, had sent his brother Moyeni and the induna Mbombo to appear on his behalf," which is enough to show the respectability of Mbombo.

Halmansi further states that "not one of Putini's people were present." But in this he is contradicted by Putini's son, Madhloi, who says that he stayed behind after the rest of Putini's force had gone home, and by Mbombo and Ntambama. I may add that, in my original pamphlet, "Defence of Langalibalele," a copy of which was forwarded by Lord Carnarvon for Sir B. Pine's consideration, and received the comments of the Secretary for Native Affairs,* a statement is given by Umbalo, late Acting Chief of Putini's tribe (App. Statements, p. 37), in which he says: "Umbalo, too, went home with the force which returned; but his brother, Madhloi, remained. When the force which had remained behind returned home, Madhloi came and told his brother Umbalo as follows." Soon after Umbalo's death, early in March 1874, four of Putini's sons and two grandsons came down to inquire about him, one of whom was Madhloi, who told me at once his story, the same in substance as that which his brother had told me.

Halmansi also said, in reply to Mr. John Shepstone, "I saw no assegais, being with the horses; but in taking Liswana to the kraal, I went over the spot where they sat, and saw Mr. John's stepson collecting assegais—a number of them;" and cross-examined he said, "I saw on the field assegais, long and short, and sticks and other things; the long assegais were most numerous; don't know how many there were, but there were many." Mr. Taylor says, "they might be eight or nine, long and short, altogether."

Halmansi says that, having crossed a sprint, he found six of Matyana's young men armed with assegais. "I rode through them; they had one each; they did not attempt to stab me; I knocked one of them down with the butt end of my gun, and he fell into the mud. I was riding at full speed, overtook them as they were running away. I did not take any of them prisoners." He says also, that a little further on he found two head-ringed men, and fired at them; they had only "sticks," and were also "running away." It seems hardly credible that either six young men, under such circumstances, each armed with an assegai, should

* Parliamentary Papers, February 1875 (C.—1121), p. 4, &c.

have run away from one man on horseback, even though armed with a gun, without attempting to stab him, or that he should not have taken prisoner, at all events, the one whom he "knocked down," as he took three to the huts, and he knew of two others who were left in charge (he says) of Mrs. John Shepstone and her two young children, the only persons there, and did no harm to them whatever, and did not try to run away.

On other points, Halmansi's evidence is not at variance with that given by my witnesses; but "he could say nothing about what passed between Mr. John and Matyana at the meeting, as he was with the horsemen."

Qagaqa, a man of Mozityina's, appears to have graduated at the same school as Mozityina himself, for he closed his evidence with a deliberate and circumstantial falsehood of a most barefaced and unmistakeable character. The Commissioner having asked him where he was sitting during the meeting, he replied "I sat near Mr. John and Mrs. John and her two children, Mary and John; the boy was next to Mr. John, and then Mozityina." John and Mary Taylor being the two young children of the late Mrs. John Shepstone by her former husband, the boy eight or nine years old, and the girl a year or two older. As Mr. John Taylor, in his evidence, had given no intimation of having been present at the interview with Matyana, though he had picked up some assegais on the field when the affair was over, the Commissioner, at my request, asked the question whether the children were present all the time. Before Qagaqa could reply, Mr. John Shepstone explained (in English) that "the witness was mistaken; the children were in the hut, and were not present at the time." In order, however, to test the credibility of the witness, the Commissioner, at my request, asked him if he had seen them "with his own eyes;" to which he replied, "I saw them with my own eyes; I sat next to Mary, next to her was Mrs. John, then Mr. John, then John, and then Mozityina," and, that there might be no mistake, he marked their places, as they sat, with his finger on the ground before him. The Commissioner asked again, "Did they sit there all the time?" And the witness answered, "Yes, they sat there all the time, and I saw them go away to the huts when the fighting began."

After this specimen of his untruthfulness, it is hardly necessary to discuss the evidence of this witness, but I may remark upon it as follows:—

Qagaqa says that Vamela came "after sundown; when we came to Mr. John it was getting dark," and reported that Matyana was determined not to be taken by a little white man, but would kill Mr. John and his men, omitting (like Mozityina and Mr. John Shepstone in his "Minute") to mention "if they tried to seize him." But he "did not hear Vamela say anything about *kwozakubenini*," as the signal for the massacre, though he heard Matyana use the expression, and "at the same moment Sondhloon jumped up and cried out 'Hiya! let us arm at their huts, and catch the little white man, and his wife as well!"

He shows, like Halmansi, that, so far from apprehending a massacre, and "having made up his mind to face our almost certain fate," Mr. John Shepstone tried to lull Matyana's fears and suspicions and induce him to come. "Only a few were to sit with Mr. John, in order not to frighten Matyana. Others were to sit in the huts armed and ready to rush out."

He repeats Nozityina's falsehood about Matyana's men in front standing up till those behind, who were armed, had seated themselves. "We saw no arms in the front ranks, they were all behind; and this we found afterwards, for they were left on the ground." "When Nozityina and Setyata tried to seize Matyana, we saw that there were plenty behind. All who were armed were behind, a large number, not those in front. We saw no arms in their hands, but found them after they had risen, on the ground." "They were left, not by those rushing to the huts, but by those who had weapons and were sitting behind Matyana, and close together.' And yet it appears that those in front "must also have had weapons." "He was wounded by one of the men who were rushing to the huts, so they must have had weapons. He did not know if they had any more; he saw none but that one; they were going to the huts to get weapons."

Qagaqa repeats also Vamela's falsehood about the assegais of Matyana's people being left behind as they sat, and picked up in great numbers by Mr. John Shepstone's men as they chased them at first, and not as they returned. "We picked them up as we went in pursuit in very great numbers. Even the prisoners (Ndhloloti, &c.) took up assegais. I had three of my own, and took up another." He "saw no arms left on the ground as he returned;" he "supposes that they were all picked up by the force when going."

Ncamane and Nozityina speak of the assegais being found *afterwards*, but these witnesses were produced at an early stage of the inquiry, before Mr. Taylor had stated that he found only eight or nine. Mr. John Shepstone's later witnesses, Vamela and Qagaqa, place the picking up of the assegais left by Matyana's men on the ground at the *beginning* of the pursuit.

Qagaqa also states that Mr. John Shepstone "fired up into the air. I heard the gun, and saw it fired into the air." "I did not see Mr. John fire at first, but I heard one shot, and saw the gun pointed upwards." "Matyana's people were clean away from the spot when Mr. John fired into the air. He fired once. I saw it." "Immediately after the firing Mr. John's horse was brought; he was quite alone, all had run away." He appears to be referring to the *third* shot, which was probably fired above their heads, since it hit no one.*

Qinelani, one of Mr. Shepstone's horsemen, declares that no one left the party during the whole time from daybreak, when they were stationed in ambush behind the ridge at the back of the kraal, 500 or 600 yards off, till they were ordered to rise and seize the assegais, that is, till 3 or 4 P.M.,† and that Mbombo was with them the whole time and never left them; and "Mr. John's horse was held by Ratya near the kraal; he could not see it, but heard afterwards that it was so held. It was Ratya's work to attend to Mr. John's horse. Mbombo may have tended it at other times, but to-day Ratya, being chief boy, held it because Matyana was coming with evil intentions." To this I oppose the direct testimony of Mbombo himself, confirmed by that of Ntambama. And I note that Qinelani affirms that Moyeni was present with the horses as well as Mbombo, whereas Moyeni himself stated that he was sent away before the affair by his brother Umgijimi, "who said that there was going to be fighting, and he did not wish both to die together."

Qinelani also states that Madhloi, Putini's son, was not present at Nomakabela, but is contradicted by Madhloi himself, Ntambama, and Mbomo, besides the testimony of his brother Umbalo, late acting Chief of Putini's tribe, already quoted.

Qinelani states that he heard the story of Deke being wounded by a bullet for the first time last year. But the evidence shows that it was well known to other witnesses‡ at the time when it happened, seventeen years ago.

He tells us also more fully than Nozityina that, when once Deke was living in Nozityina's kraal, "he said he could not say how he was hurt—he woke up in the night, before people had gone to sleep, at a spruit some distance off;" whereupon the people said, "You are a liar, for then we should have seen you when we were returning," and Deke said, "Well, I don't know;" and the witness added, "Deke must have been mistaken in saying that he fell at the stream." Very possibly Deke was speaking of the stream to which he had dragged himself, and at which he was found by Ndabakazi in an exhausted state, and had his wounds tended, and was helped on to a kraal for the night, and the people were speaking of some other spruit. It is very likely also that Deke "said he could not say how he was hurt." He did not see Mr. John Shepstone fire, he did not see the gun; he only knew when and where he was wounded; and, sitting among Mr. John Shepstone's people, in the kraal of his chief induna, he would be careful not to charge against their Chief an act which was now past and done with, which he could not prove, and which appeared to be condoned, at all events, if not approved, by the Government. The notion of his having "hurt himself by falling on the stump of a tree," which was started on this occasion by Mr. John Shepstone's people, is simply absurd in presence of the scar left by the wound.

Qinelani gave at first a true account of Vamela's words, agreeing with that of Vamela himself, Halmansi, Qagaqa, and of Mr. John Shepstone in his letter of March 11, 1858, but contradicting that of Nozityina and of Mr. John Shepstone in his Minute. "Vamela said, 'Matyana is coming,' but they said he will not be caught by a little white man; there would be fighting rather than that he should be taken. These were all Vamela's words. Vamela did not say that they would attack Mr. John and his party." But then, being asked if he had heard anything about "kwozakubenini," he said, "Matyana would say 'kwozakubenini' to Mozityina while they were talking, as a signal to attack the kraal,"—thus contradicting his former statement, and plainly showing that the question had brought to his recollection a bit of his lesson, which he could not have forgotten or omitted to mention at first, in stating "all Vamela's words," if Vamela had really said anything

* Mpupuma, Faku, Mlamula, Njuba, Ndabakazi, Ntambama.

† "Report" and "Minute."

‡ Nguza, Faku, Ndabakazi, Magwaza.

about the phrase having been fixed upon beforehand as the signal to be given by Matyana for an attack on the kraal.

Yamela, an induna of the office of the Secretary for Native Affairs, "remembers seeing and talking with Deke last year. Deke talked about his wound. He said that, when the sound of horses was heard, Matyana jumped up quickly, and jumped on him, and trod on him; he attempted to rise, but fell, and found he had the wound in his knee. We asked him how he was wounded. He said, 'He didn't know; he only found that he was wounded when he tried to get up.' We said to him, 'You say that you are hit with a gun.' Deke replied, 'I did not say that I was hit with a gun: I did not say that I was hit by Mr. John.' Deke added that he thought the wound was made by a gun, but he did not feel it at the time."

This agrees with Qinelani's account of Deke's words and with what he says himself in his written statement, in which he says nothing about seeing the gun fired or Mr. John Shepstone firing it, but says only "I was startled to find Matyana suddenly climbing over me, and, as I was rising, the bullet was already in me," "the bullet of the fire-arm which was fired, as he believes, by Mr. John." And so in his oral evidence he says "Matyana stepped once and then he jumped upon me, just as I felt the bullet in my knee," and he knew that Mr. John shot him, "because I sat in front of him, and no one else had a gun."

Yamela further says "Deke said that Matyana broke his staff, but that he was not wounded by that—he thought it must be a gun, though he did not see it." The suggestion that Deke's wound may have been caused by the splintered end of the upper piece of the broken staff, is apparently another version of the attempt to account for it by his "falling on the stump of a tree." Whether Deke said that Matyana broke his staff or not, which rests only on Yamela's statement, the staff, (as said before) could hardly have been broken by the stress of Matyana's weight without his falling, and my witnesses* say that it is at this moment in Zululand safe and whole, and never was broken.

These are all the witnesses produced in support of Mr. John Shepstone's story. I have myself called four of his men, and I should have called more of them if I had known them. But Ncamane refused to come at my request to give evidence at this inquiry. Madhloi was a feeble old man, living at the extreme north of the colony, and not easily accessible. Mbombo was never seen by me till he came down from the Free State towards the end of the inquiry, having been sent down by Umgijimi, of whom I had heard, and whom I had asked to come, as one of Mr. John Shepstone's indunas on the occasion. Ntambama was within my reach, but—whether wisely or not—I determined to have no communication with him until he had given his evidence. But I have now ascertained from these three the names of fifty-four men who were present as part of Mr. John Shepstone's force, of whom fourteen are dead and six out of the Colony, leaving thirty-four still living in the Colony—besides Umbago and his men, and some of Umsomi's men, reckoned together at above twenty more, a few of whom, however, took no part in the fight. Of these, five only have been called by Mr. John Shepstone, whose character as witnesses may be judged from the following summary of the preceding remarks.

Nozityina lied in saying that he had never been found fault with or disgraced for malpractices in connexion with the Magistrate's Court at Greytown—in stating that Vamela reported an intended massacre and the sign to be given for it by Matyana—in describing the arrangement of Matyana's force, with the two armed regiments behind, some with one assegai, some with four, others with short assegais—in saying that Sondhloon began the affray by crying "Let us arm at their huts!"

Vamela lied in stating that, on coming armed out of the huts, they found the assegais of Matyana's men on the ground where they had been sitting, and took them, and stabbed with them, "as we thought we should like to stab them with their own assegais."

Halmansi lied in saying that "Mbombo never went near Mr. John's horses, Nkumbeni was holding Mr. John's horse all the time," whereas he had already stated that Nkumbeni came to the horsemen with a message from Mr. John; as also in saying that he saw left behind on the field a large number of assegais, whereas Mr. Taylor says they "might be eight or nine."

Qagaqa lied in saying that Sondhloon began the affray; that Matyana's armed men were all behind, and left their weapons on the ground, which were picked up in great numbers by Mr. John Shepstone's men; and especially in his circumstantial

* Homoi, Mlamula, Mpupuma.

falsehood about the presence of John and Mary Taylor at the meeting, and the precise order in which they sat all the while with Mr. and Mrs John Shepstone, Nozityina, and himself, until he saw them go away with Mrs. John to the huts when the fighting began.

Qinelani quoted Vamela's words at the first correctly—"these were all Vamela's words"—without any mention of the "sign" for a massacre, and stated expressly "Vamela did not say that they would attack Mr. John and his party;" and then, on being further questioned, he contradicted himself, saying, "Matyana was to say *kwozakubenini* to Nozityina, as a signal to attack the kraal."

So much for the evidence of Mr. John Shepstone's witnesses belonging to his own force.

He also produced *Gwazana*, Matyana's man, who lied in saying that the Iminyovu Regiment took their assegais, sat behind the others, and left all their weapons on the place where they sat, "in such numbers that he could not count them, the people were so many;" that "they would have used them if Matyana had been taken, but, as he was not, they just ran away;" that "they would have fought, when they were being killed, if Mr. John had not been there."

Yamela's evidence is of no importance.

Mr. John Taylor's is of a very trustworthy character, and he proves that only eight or nine assegais were left upon the ground, which may have all belonged to Mr. John Shepstone's force, except Matyana's, which were openly carried for him, and of which one or (?) two were left behind.*

I have now examined, sufficiently for my present purpose, the oral evidence which has been produced on this occasion. I turn next to the documents which form also part of the record, namely, two statements made by Mr. John Shepstone himself—one (A) dated March 17, 1858, "written the day after the event,"† reporting the events of the day previous (March 15) "to his immediate superior," "for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor;" the other (B) dated June 16, 1875,‡ and written with special reference to this inquiry; and also letters written at the time (1858) from the Secretary for Native Affairs (February 22, March 3); from Dr. Kelly, resident magistrate of Ladysmith (March 8); and from Mr. John Shepstone (March 11).

The statement of March 17, 1858, is, of course, the authoritative official record, made at the time, of what took place at the meeting with Matyana. Accordingly, the Secretary for Native Affairs, in his Minute, forwarded by Sir B. Pine to the Secretary of State, appeals to it as showing beyond all dispute that Mr. John Shepstone "did not fire at Matyana, or, in fact, at any one."§ And, doubtless, so important a Report, written immediately after the occurrence in question by the officer who was alone concerned in it, and under such a serious responsibility, ought to have been a complete statement of all the main facts of the case, and, in such particulars as were within the writer's cognisance, an absolutely true account of what had happened.

The Minute of June 16, 1875, has been prepared deliberately, with the aid, it may be presumed, of the former, to revive, if necessary, the recollection of facts which had occurred seventeen years previously, and also with the knowledge that some of the statements in that former Report had been impugned as untrue and misleading. If the former document derives a special importance from the fact of its having been written when the matter was fresh, and every incident had just occurred before the writer's eyes and under his direction, the latter is equally important, from its containing his carefully-considered reply to the accusation made against him, of having been guilty, as the Secretary for Native Affairs describes it, of "treacherous murderous conduct"‖ in his final interview with Matyana.

It is, nevertheless, my duty to point out that, besides containing other misstatements, which I pass over, these two Reports are on some vital points at variance with the truth, as shown by the evidence and with each other:—

1. "I must here state that, having determined to execute the warrant handed me by the Magistrate for the arrest of Matyana himself, on a charge of wilful murder, at all risks, and having a day or two previous received authentic informa-

* Magwaza, Mpupuma, Njuba, Mlamula, Ntambama, Faku, son of Tole.
† Parliamentary Paper, February 1875 (C.—1,121), p. 25, § 32.
‡ Ibid., p. 27.
§ Ibid., p. 25, § 32.
‖ Ibid., p. 24, § 27

tion to the effect that at a large meeting held by Matyana it was decided that at this interview myself and party were to be put to death, and they were then to leave, with their Chief, in a body for the Zulu country (a signal was agreed upon to be made by the Chief at the massacre, and was actually twice repeated at the meeting, but, fortunately for us, not acted upon), I had therefore to prepare, not only for the arrest of Matyana, but for the safety of myself and party—it was too late to withdraw at this stage—so I made up my mind to face our almost certain fate, we numbering one to their ten or more." (B).

Nothing is said in the original Report about this "authentic information," the intended massacre, and the "sign" for it to be given by Matyana, though such facts could hardly have been omitted in that Report if they had any real existence. It seems, also, incredible that Mr. John Shepstone should have "made up his mind to ace almost certain" death, not only for himself and all his men, but for his wife and her two young children, on the ground that "it was too late to withdraw at this stage," when at any time since "the day or two previous," when the information in question reached him, he might have put off the meeting, or, at all events, have sent his wife and her children to a place of safety.

But the evidence shows that the whole story is a pure fiction. Nozityina, indeed, repeats it with much emphasis, giving the informant's name, Vamela. But Vamela himself states that he gave no such "information;" that all he said was that Matyana was coming with his arms as before, and that, if an attempt was made to seize him, his people were prepared to fight in his defence and die with him. He said not a word about any such "sign" for a massacre, and he never heard of the phrase in question (*kwoakuberini*) until he heard it used by Matyana. And the evidence of Mr. John Shepstone's own men, Halmansi and Qagaqa, confirms the statement of Vamela; while, so far from apprehending such an attack, Mr. John Shepstone concealed most of his men in the huts, armed, lest Matyana should be afraid to come, as appears from the evidence of Nozityina himself, as well as from that of Halmansi and Qugaqa.

The expression in question was explained by several witnesses* to be merely a sign of impatience, "When will it ever be?" "When will this matter of the murder come to be talked about?"

2. "They approached in the most insolent manner, using expressions of great contempt, for which I at once took them to task (A).

"The majority of Matyana's men called out in an insolent tone 'wo minza,' 'wo minza,' 'wo tshona lapa,' meaning 'you will bite the dust,' 'you will bite the dust,' 'you will die here.' We all became seated, and I asked what the conduct just stated meant; it, however, confirmed what I was already in possession of (B)."

The evidence shows that the cry in question, which means literally, not "you shall bite the dust," "you shall die here," but "you shall sink," "you shall go down here." The only instance given of their "insolent manner" and "expressions of great contempt," was perfectly innocent, and, so far from being disrespectful, is regularly used by more than one of Cetywayo's regiments when they come into the presence of their King. It is, in fact, the *isaga*, or distinguishing cry of, at least three Zulu regiments living upon large rivers and called by their names, expressing merely a jubilant boast of their own prowess, "here's a deep stream in which you will be drowned;" while others say *walamba*, "you were hungry," "we have eaten all your cattle," or *wafa*, "you died."†

Of Matyana's seven regiments present on this occasion, two had this *isaga*, and each of the others had its own peculiar utterance. But, instead of the "majority" of his men having used it on their approach, it was only uttered by the front regiment, consisting of young lads, without arms, as the ordinary compliment in approaching their Chief, that is, in this case, Mr. John Shepstone himself, and when checked, they immediately subsided into silence.‡

3. "At the moment my men attempted to lay hold of him, short assegais were raised on all sides to rescue him, and one of my men narrowly escaped being stabbed. Matyana at that instant sprang clear over the heads of those sitting behind him; my men gave chase, some of them without arms: his ran and fought alternately, covering his escape, and it soon became a general skirmish, my 30

* Njuba, Ntambama, Matendeyeka.

† Mfunzi, Nkisimane, Nkosana, Njuba, Mlamula, Mpupuma, Deke, Maboyi, Matendeyeka, Faku (Tole), Faku, Magwaza, Gwazizulu, Ndabakazi.

‡ Faku.

against his 300; one of my men was severely wounded through his lungs, and another slightly so in his head. I am sorry to add that, notwithstanding all my efforts to prevent bloodshed, several of his men lost their lives, among whom is Tole, his chief adviser in the late disturbances. After running about fifty yards they all turned and gave the shout of defiance, and said "let us go up to the huts and arm with their assegais." My men were determined to prevent this, but had to fight hard, during which time several of his men were killed (A).

"Some conversation took place, when the signal (*kwozakubenini*, translated 'when will it be?') was, I have already stated, twice repeated. I then gave my signal for some seven mounted men with guns to ride from a spot in rear of my camp, and out of sight, direct to the mass of assegais alluded to, so as to prevent the owners re-obtaining possession of them and attempting a rescue, should we succeed in arresting their Chief. Almost immediately after this I made another sign to two men to apprehend Matyana. He was, however, on the alert, and being very slight and active, vaulted over some six or seven deep of his people, assisted by a stout stick (shield staff). All his men rose and formed a barrier between their Chief and my party. Sondhloon being on my left, and only a few yards from my camp, said 'Are you running from your own people (that is, from Umgabo and others of Matyana's tribe, who formed part of Mr. John Sheptone's force)?* Let us arm with theirs.' A simultaneous rush was made by mine for their weapons, which, they being nearest, secured, Sondhloon losing his life in the attempt." (B).

It was Tole who "advised" his Chief to go as summoned, and to go without arms, and who thus paid the penalty of his too-fond reliance on the good faith of an official—call him "special constable," or by any other title—acting in the name of the English Government. But Mr. John Shepstone further says:—

"In conclusion I may add that, of the whole of my party present at this last meeting, I was the only (*sic*) one that was armed, the rest not even having (some of them) their usual walking-sticks. I state this last, as I am charged with deliberately drawing a Chief, with a force of some 300 men (armed, as many of them were, with short assegais concealed about their persons, Matyana having no less than three) into an ambuscade" (B).

Matyana had no "short assegais concealed about his person;" but he had three small ones, which were carried openly for him. But the above audacious statement—"of the whole of my party present at this last meeting I was the only one that was armed"—is made by Mr. John Shepstone, when his own witnesses say that most of his men were hidden, ready-armed, in the huts, lest Matyana should, seeing their number, be afraid to come; while others crept away from the front, where they sat unarmed at first—no doubt, also, to beguile Matyana—to get their weapons in the huts, and all rushed out at the proper moment, and poured down armed upon the unarmed people of Matyana! Thus Nozityina says: "We, the six named, and three more"—the three prisoners—"were sitting with Mr. John when the others went to take their arms; we alone were with him, the others, the armed force, were in the huts."

It is not said how many "short assegais" were raised, but they "were raised on all sides." And yet the sole result of this action, by desperate men defending their Chief, was this—"One of my men narrowly escaped being stabbed." And even when his men gave chase, and "it soon became a general skirmish, my 30 (? 60) against his 300," only one of Mr. John Shepstone's men was severely wounded and another slightly, while of Matyana's men "about 30 (B)" were killed, besides (it may be supposed) a corresponding number wounded. Mr. John Shepstone says, "So few of my men being hurt is to be accounted for by their having shields, and the others not." But the nine who sat with Mr. John Shepstone had no shields, and no assegais either, according to Nozityina, except what they picked up on the field.

"Short assegais were raised on all sides to rescue him." But Nozityina says that he saw no assegais in the hands of any of Matyana's men; he only knew that they had assegais, because they left them behind, and because "they stabbed us," that is, wounded two of Mr. John Shepstone's men, as well as himself—with assegais probably picked up from the ground as they were thrown by Mr. John Shepstone's men, or plucked out of their own bodies, or wrested from the enemy, or snatched from the heap. And Mr. John Shepstone himself stated during the inquiry—and, when on the following day I drew the Commissioner's attention to the admission in question—he repeated the statement, that he saw no assegais at all

* Njuba, Mlamula, Mpupuma, Gwazizulu.

in their hands. Other witnesses of his state that Matyana's assegais were all behind, and not in front, and were left behind upon the ground when they fled. What truth, then, can there be in the assertion "at the moment my men attempted to lay hold of him, short assegais were raised on all sides to rescue him?"

(B) says nothing about these "short assegais" being "raised on all sides," but merely says: "All his men rose and formed a barrier between their Chief and my party."

4. "I fired over their heads, thinking it would frighten them, but of no avail." (A.)

"Seeing the whole force turn on Sondhloon's order, I felt that our only chance of escape from being overwhelmed by numbers was to strike a panic, and with this thought took my gun from the ground at my feet, where I had placed it in case of need, and, pointing it perpendicularly, discharged both barrels, which by no possibility would have hurt any of the mass of people by whom I was surrounded unless the gun had burst. The discharge of my gun, together with the riding past of the mounted men, who were believed to be white men riding to cut off their retreat, completed the panic." (B.)

It is obvious to notice that, whereas (A) says that the gun was fired "thinking it would frighten them, but of no avail," (B) says, on the contrary, "the discharge of my gun, together with the riding past of the mounted men . . . completed the panic;" and also that, whereas (A) speaks, apparently, of a single shot fired "over their heads," (B) speaks of both barrels fired "perpendicularly" into the air. Now, according to several witnesses there was a third shot, which perhaps was fired "over their heads," as it hit no one. "A gun was fired a third time and missed, and then we all ran away, they stabbing us much." And it is to be noted that, whereas not one of Mr. John Shepstone's own witnesses saw him fire *both barrels perpendicularly*, there is one (*Qagaqa*), a very untruthful witness, who states that he saw him *once* fire upwards, and another (*Gwazana*) who says that he did not see him fire, but heard *one* shot—"one shot, only one"—in the air above him.

There is also a third document written by Mr. John Shepstone, and giving, I presume, some account of this affair, which, according to the letter addressed to me by the Acting Colonial Secretary (Colonel Lloyd), forms part of the record in this inquiry, must have been forwarded by Sir B. Pine to Lord Carnarvon. On my request to be allowed to see this document, in order to compare it with the two others, the Commissioner informed me that he had no copy of it, and Mr. John Shepstone said that he had only his notes, and it was ruled that these could not properly be required to be submitted to my inspection. Being, however, in the possession of the Secretary of State, his Lordship will be able to compare its statements with those of the Report and Minute which I have here been considering.

The official letters from the Secretary for Native Affairs, Dr. Kelly, and Mr. John Shepstone himself, which were put in by Mr. John Shepstone, who said, "he had brought all he could find," are unfortunately defective, as an important letter of his own, dated February 16, 1858, giving an account of the first meeting (at Dilizela), which was quoted last year in his Minute for the Secretary of State by the Secretary for Native Affairs, cannot now be found; as also another letter from Mr. John Shepstone, dated February 24, which is referred to in that of March 3, from the Secretary for Native Affairs, and in such terms as would seem to imply that it contained a sketch of the manner in which he intended to attempt the arrest of Matyana. "His Excellency authorizes this (the arrest of Matyana) under the impression conveyed by your letter that you consider yourself able to undertake it without the employment of any force beyond that which a few of the tribe may furnish, in addition to the persons you already have with you."*

From the extracts, however, which are given by the Secretary for Native Affairs in his Minute aforesaid, it appears that Mr. John Shepstone, at the time of that first meeting at Dilizela, believed Matyana to be innocent of the murder laid to his charge since he wrote in that letter, "I beg leave further to state that my opinion, drawn from the evidence of the many witnesses produced, is, that Matyana is innocent of the murder." And the Secretary for Native Affairs adds: "Mr. John Shepstone, therefore, attempted Matyana's arrest under the instruction of his superiors, and in the belief that inquiry would prove him to be innocent," which shows that at the final meeting he still held the same view as to Matyana's innocence.

* Parliamentary Papers, February 1875 (C.—1121), p. 24, § 31.

But Matyana himself heard nothing of this; and, being in dread of some false charge being proved against him to the satisfaction of the Court (exactly what happened in the case of Langalibalele), having also been warned, when some time seven years previously, he had killed his uncle Vela and his two sons,* which affair was settled by his paying a fine of 500 head of cattle, that if ever he killed a man wilfully again, he would be tried, and, if found guilty, would be hung, he was naturally unwilling to be seized, more especially as he had escaped to Zululand, where he was safe under the protection of the King his uncle, but was brought back into the Colony through some words of the Secretary for Native Affairs reported to him by his people.† He, therefore, came always armed for his own protection, not for the purpose of attacking Mr. John Shepstone, against whom he had no ill-feeling, as he had against Dr. Kelly, "the tiger of Ladysmith, who had so severely bitten him."‡ And so at Dilizela,§ though Matyana and his men "did not any of them lay down their arms during the interview, which must have lasted some hours,"‖ they did no harm to Mr. John Shepstone and his three attendants, who came only armed with their horsewhips. At Izutili he did "lay down his arms,"¶ but the weapons were put down within reach behind him;** still, as before, no harm was done to Mr. John Shepstone and his men; nor was any intended, it is clear, when he was coming armed to Noomakabela, unless a treacherous attempt was made to seize him. But, that the suspicions entertained by Matyana and his men of the white man's treachery, as shown by their always coming armed and in large numbers, were perfectly just, is plain, from the fact that even at Delizela, where Mr. John Shepstone shook hands with him at coming and going,†† and gave him cattle for food in a friendly manner, he says himself, in this letter of February 16, "I should have apprehended him, had it not been for the reasons I have given—namely, that he was attended by upwards of 300 armed men, was himself armed, and (they) did not any of them lay down their arms during the interview. But, should the Government still see it necessary, I can seize him at once, but will require an armed force to do so, but believe that with time I may do so without bloodshed, or even succeed in getting him to stand his trial at Ladysmith."‡‡ Whether, and to what extent, the letter of March 3, from the Secretary for Native Affairs, in the name of the Government, sanctioned the employment of treachery in this matter, depends, of course, on the terms of the letter from Mr. John Shepstone, to which it refers, that of February 24, which cannot be found.

But Dr. Kelly's letter of March 8 betrays the fact that, while Mr. John Shepstone believed Matyana to be innocent, Dr. Kelly acted as if he believed in his guilt. A meeting, it appears from this letter, had been arranged by Mr. John Shepstone between Dr. Kelly and Matyana, to take place at Nomakabela on March 4, "hoping that by means of a quiet interview between Matyana and myself," says Dr. Kelly, "his arrest at some other meeting might be more easily effected;" in other words, the friendly "quietness" of this interview was merely a blind to deceive Matyana, and induce him to lay aside his suspicions, and come unarmed for "some other meeting." Matyana replied at first that he would meet Dr. Kelly as proposed, if he would bring the three prisoners, Nohloloti, &c., with him to confront Matyana's witnesses, and if Mr. John Shepstone would assure him that no force would be employed against himself or his people, to which Mr. John Shepstone agreed. When the day came, however, Matyana's fears and suspicions prevailed, and he sent his induna to say that "the Klip River Tiger had bitten him so severely that he could not come to see him;" and very probably he was right in his apprehensions, and may even have had a hint from a friend in Mr. John Shepstone's confidence of some treachery ready even then to be practised, if occasion offered; for the extracts just quoted from Mr. John Shepstone's and Dr. Kelly's letters, as well as the actual facts at the final meeting, are enough to show that the promise "that no force would be employed" was worth very little. An examination now took place in his absence, after which Dr. Kelly writes, "I beg to inform you that, as the three prisoners, Nohloloti, Nobala, and Mhlangala, do not appear to be principals in the murder, and have freely volunteered their evidence in the open and straightforward manner they have done, I felt it to be my duty to promise to detain them in the capacity of Queen's evidence only." Thus, at the time when

* Noju, Mabona.
† Homoi, Njuba, Mlamula, Matendeyeka.
‡ Dr. Kelly's letter, March 8.
§ Matendeyeka.
‖ Parliamentary Papers, February 1875 (C.—1121) p. 24, § 3.
¶ Minute of Mr. J. Shepstone.
** Maboyi.
†† Njuba, Nozityina.
‡‡ Parliamentary Papers, February 1875 (C.—1121), p. 24, § 31.

Mr. John Shepstone believed Matyana to be innocent, Dr. Kelly treats as "Queen's evidence" against him these three men, whom Matyana himself had sent in as criminals concerned in the murder, and who certainly were concerned in it, though they laid the blame on Matyana. And these very prisoners* figure on the scene at Nomakabela, whither they were brought on the pretence of being confronted with Matyana; they sat and accused him of the murder of which Mr. John Shepstone still believed him to be innocent, and, though at first unarmed, they got weapons at last, and rushed with the rest to do their bloody work upon Matyana's unarmed people.†

Mr. John Shepstone's letter, dated March 11, is chiefly remarkable for its containing an account of Vamela's report: "From intelligence just received from one of his own tribe, he intends refusing to appear. This man states that he has with him a large armed force which, should he come, will accompany him. Amongst these are 20 to 30 men armed with guns, the rest bearing only assegais and shields. Should an attempt be made to seize him, he has declared his intention of taking the lives of the whole party, together with my own, and then making his escape to the Zulu country, boasting that he can kill them first, and then 'escape before the news can even reach Government.' He has already dispatched messengers to Panda begging protection for himself and followers. Since Dr. Kelly's return, his men have again sworn either to die with him or to kill us all."

It is obvious that this statement does not imply that Matyana would make an unprovoked attack on Mr. John Shepstone's men and kill them, but only says that should an attempt be made to seize him," Matyana's men would defend him to the uttermost; and not a word is here said about the "sign" for the massacre (*kwoza-kubenini.*) The intended massacre and the signal for it to be given by Matyana, which was "actually twice repeated at the meeting, but, fortunately for us, not acted upon," as stated in Mr. John Shepstone's "Minute," are evidently a later invention. But the date of this letter is March 11; the information had "just" been received, that is, it had been received three or four days before the final meeting (March 15), instead of only "a day or two previous." There was, therefore, ample time to have put off the meeting, or at least to have sent the lady and her young children away, if he had really dreaded such a massacre.

I have thus, to the best of my ability, discharged my duty to the Secretary of State in respect of this matter. I do not suppose that Mr. John Shepstone meant to *kill* Matyana when he fired at him; he probably only meant to wound him, so that his two men might effect his capture more easily. And I doubt not he deeply regretted the loss of life which his ill-advised attempt occasioned. But I leave it to higher authority to say whether, on the one hand, the statements which I have made are of "a most libellous and malicious nature," "which are as untrue as unfounded," as Mr. John Shepstone has declared, asserting that he throughout acted in good faith towards Matyana and his people (B), or whether, on the other hand, these acts of Mr. John Shepstone, concealed so long and still denied by him, in the face of the whole native population of this Colony and of all the adjoining countries as Zulu-Land and Basuto-Land, where the story of the treachery practised against Matyana is well known, have not brought a stain upon the English name which requires to be removed before the natives of these parts will learn to believe in the good faith and truth and justice of the English Government.

(Signed) J. W. NATAL.

Bishopstowe, August 26, 1875.

Inclosure 7 in No. 25.

Statement.

THE Lord Bishop of Natal charges me with deliberate treachery in the attempt I made to arrest Matyana in March 1858, and to give colour, point, and weight to the charge, he adds the accusation that I not only enticed him to a friendly conference, at which I tried to arrest him, but that I actually fired twice at him during that conference, as he sat before me, with the intention of killing him, one of my shots striking "Deke" in the knee or leg, the other "Umtonga" on the head, and causing the death of the latter. He made these charges last year.

* Matendeyeku, Gwazizulu, Ndabakazi. † Matendeyeka, Qaqaqa.

In answer to a remark made by the Secretary for Native Affairs, expressing his deep regret that the Bishop had thought it right to circulate this story without having taken the precaution to verify it, or of asking explanation respecting it from me, his Lordship replies:—"It will be seen that I have taken the precaution to verify the story, being satisfied, however, in my own mind, as to the substantial truth of the native story. I had no wish to communicate personally with Mr. John Shepstone on the subject, and was under no necessity to do so." He then goes on to say that he mentioned it twice to the Secretary for Native Affairs, first in his private house, and more fully ten days afterwards in his office, in the presence of the Attorney-General, and that the Secretary for Native Affairs, being my brother, the Bishop had no doubt did communicate with me at the time on the subject, as he fully expected and wished him to do. I append a letter from the Secretary for Native Affairs addressed to me, dated July 26, 1874, which will show that, as the Bishop did not commission him in any way, he did not think it right to become a means of conveying private conversation from one to the other.

So that because the Lord Bishop of Natal chose to believe the *ex parte* "native story," and had no wish, and felt he was under no necessity, to communicate with we personally to learn my story, and because he took it for granted that, stating the "facts" as he calls them, to the Secretary for Native Affairs, and the two Magistrates, Hawkins and Bird, would be sufficient and fair warning to me; he thought himself at liberty to transmit secretly through his relative, Mr. Bunyan, to the Secretary of State, charges which have blighted my reputation as a public officer and a citizen with the public of England before I could have an opportunity of saying a word in my defence.

The Colonial regulations require that all communications from persons in a Colony with the Secretary of State shall go through the Governor. Common justice and fair play require this too, but in my case the Bishop disregarded both one and the other, and so secured the advantage, which he seems to have aimed at, of striking me down before I was aware of his attack.

I suffer also from the facilities which his possessing a mission printing press affords him of circulating, as he has done, privately, among his trusted friends in Natal, the Cape Colony, and England, pamphlets containing damaging and unwarrantable comments upon my conduct; and it has only been by accident, and latterly from the love of justice which distinguishes Her Majesty's Government, that I have at length had the opportunity of seeing some at least of these, I must be excused for calling malignant, productions.

I wish at the outset to say of my own conduct, in reference to the treachery charged against me, that I occupied the position for the time of a special constable. I had no permanent appointment in the Government service. A Magistrate's warrant to apprehend Matyana had been addressed to me, and I had been ordered to execute it. I believed the man to be innocent, but my duty was to bring him before the Magistrate, to convince him as he had done me. I had no discretion, and I determined to do my duty, although at great risk to myself. It would have been childish, and disloyal too to the Government, if I had told Matyana that I intended to arrest him on the first opportunity. What criminal is so warned beforehand by the officer commissioned to apprehend him; or what criminal would be arrested if so warned? I gave him no pledge or promise of any kind that I would not, and when I thought the opportunity would occur I planned an attempt, and tried to put it into execution, and failed. This attempt would, I knew, place me in extreme personal danger. I provided against this as best I could with the means at my disposal—30 against 300. I was wounded, and loss of life occurred, which no one more than I lamented. But that I fired at Matyana, or at any one else, throughout the whole of the proceedings, or even thought of doing so, I utterly deny. I fired both barrels of a small gun (24 bore) into the air, when I feared that my small force would be overwhelmed after the attempt to seize had failed; indeed, my firing had nothing whatever to do with that attempt. I neither hurt nor tried to hurt any one; but, on the contrary, did my best, even after I had myself been wounded, to check the fighting that took place after the attempt to arrest Matyana had failed.

It is the alleged fact of my having attempted to shoot Matyana, while speaking to him, that makes the Bishop's statement so damaging and my conduct appear so black; no one acquainted with the difficulties attending the carrying out of a warrant of arrest against a man charged with murder, and that man a savage, will for a moment feel that I was bound to tell him that, since he had disobeyed

summonses, I was now armed with a warrant for his apprehension, and that, therefore, he must be upon his guard.

I shall now proceed to compare the evidence, which last year satisfied the Bishop of his right to do what he has done against me, with that of the same persons given then, and it will be found that, with one exception, in no case do the two versions agree, and in most there are wide and fundamental differences.

Last year Mahloi stated that he formed one of my party; was an eyewitness to all that occurred at the final meeting with Matyana. This is the exception alluded to; but the evidence of Noamela, Qagaqa, Hermanus, and Quidana, shows he was not; nor have I the slightest recollection of the name or the individual, though Mbombo and Ntambama, the Bishop's witnesses, declare to the contrary; the evidence of these two last before the Commission is a mass of contradiction, and cannot be accepted as bearing on the case.

Deke, 1st, some years since, while supposing he would never be called upon to give evidence in this affair, informed Nozityina, Qagaqa, and Quidana, with whom he lived, that on the day in question he found himself, after dark, by the stream below my camp, some 200 yards distant, stiff and wounded in leg and side, but how he became so he had no idea.

2nd. Last year, at Bishopstowe, declared on oath that the wound in his leg was "caused by the bullet of the firearm which was fired, as he believes, by Mr. John."

3rd. And about the same time, in Maritzburg, he, Deke, informed Yamela, a witness called by me before the Commission, that he found himself wounded after Matyana jumped over him, that he did not say I shot him, nor did he see me do so. A reference to Bishop's Blue Book, pages 374 and 375, will confirm the above.

4th. In his evidence before Commission he declares he saw me aim and fire at Matyana, was wounded in the leg by this discharge, there fell and swooned, recovering about sunset, and tottered away.

5th. Dabakazi, an additional witness of the Bishop's, says he found Deke, before sunset, about a mile and a half from the place of meeting, sitting by a small stream, where he bound his leg, and assisted him on his way, leaving that place about sunset.

6th. The Bishop having put in the certificate of a medical man, stating that the wound in Deke's leg was caused by a bullet, I requested the Commissioner to be good enough to order independent examination. The result was a certificate from Dr. Carlaw, to the effect that the wound had been caused by a cutting instrument, such as an assegai; this being the opposite of that put in by the Bishop, my further suggestion that a Board should be appointed was complied with, and the result is a confident opinion of three to one in favour of its being an assegai wound. I wish to draw attention to this, because Deke's evidence on the nature of his wound are the main grounds upon which the Bishop's charges are founded.

Ncamane gives a wholly different account before the Commission to that said to have been made by him last year. He denies seeing me shoot; admits that assegais were carried; that part of the statement said to have been made by him at Bishopstowe is correct, and part not; that no one was killed by a bullet; that I did not say I wished to shoot Matyana—my orders being not to kill. This witness alludes to pressure being used at Bishopstowe to get him to say what was untrue as follows:—"Even at Bishopstowe I told the Bishop I could not say anything about Deke, and said, 'You, as a great Chief, would surely not wish me to say what is not the fact.' Matyana pressed me also to say so, and said, 'You should say so.' I replied, 'No; even although he is taking Langalibalele's cause, I cannot say so.'"

Noju and Mabona last year stated on oath, "that there was a skin spread on the ground before Mr. John, and some say that a fire-arm was hidden under it;" and before the Commission now say that they saw me fire at Matyana; but, on being cross-examined, Mabona says, "What I said last year was hearsay, but I am now telling what I saw." Noju saw Deke on the ground, but not his wound; and Mabona the son of Mbengana, but no wound.

Mpupuma, in his printed statement on oath, says the son of Mbengana was shot in the head, and his brains scattered on the ground; and in his evidence before the Commission supposes that he was struck on the side of the head, but saw neither the wound or his dead body; and adds that Deke was sitting when he was struck.

Njuba at Bishopstowe (printed statement) says Mtonga, son of Mbengana,

was shot in the breast, ran away, and died; and to the Commission, that he only heard that Mtonga and Deke were shot, that he saw me fire both shots.

Mlamula had made a conjoint statement with Njuba, of which I was not aware at the time, or I should have cross-examined him; he states he saw me fire.

With this ends those on which the Bishop's charge is based; they are corroborated, as far as the firing and noncarrying of assegais is concerned, by seven of the additional witnesses called by the Bishop, viz., Ntambama, Maboyi, Dabakazi, Homoi, Njuza, Setrombamafusi, and Faku; and contradicted relative to the firing by Gwagana, Noamela, Qagaqa, Nozitshina, Ncamane, Gwazizulu, Magwaga, Faku Ra Fole, and Matmaeleka. The last four do not admit that assegais were carried to place of meeting, though the first five do, to which I must add the evidence of Mr. John Taylor; and that I did not fire as stated is fully borne out by the fact that not one of all the witnesses saw either the wound of Deke or Mtonga, son of Mbengana, at the place of meeting, nor was the latter seen after, dead or alive; and, in the confusion that followed the attempt to arrest, is it probable that such particular notice would be taken as is stated by several of the Bishop's witnesses?

"Enticement:" the only message sent with a promise of safe conduct was through Gwazizulu, when Matyana was to meet Dr. Kelly at my camp—which a letter from Dr. Kelly, addressed to the Secretary for Native Affairs (copy of which I have put in), will confirm.

The attitude and bearing of Matyana and his tribe up to the time of the attempt to arrest him was that of the greatest distrust of me; assegais were carried each time, as well as to the final meeting, which is fully proved.

But I claim to appeal to the probabilities of the case when the events happened upon which the charge is based. I held no permanent position in the Government service. I had been employed temporarily by the Governor of the Colony to command the native portion of the force which acted against Matyana. I had nothing to do with the politics of the matter, nor had I any authority beyond that conveyed by instructions, which were from time to time given me. I occupied the position of a special constable, to whom a Magistrate's warrant, for the apprehension of Matyana on a charge of murder, had been addressed, and which I was ordered to execute. I had had an interview with the Chief in the midst of his armed warriors; I attended but by two or three unarmed followers. The result of that interview was to impress me with the belief that the Chief was not guilty, and that explanation to the Magistrate would settle the matter, and I did all I could to bring this about. I was comparatively youug. I was anxious to discharge the duty assigned to me, so as to merit approbation and possibly reward from my employers; and I may fairly ask how this wish could be furthered by my inveigling a man to meet me for the purpose of shooting him on the mere authority of a warrant of arrest?

My belief in his innocence was fortunately placed on record before the event on which this odious charge is based occurred, and can it be believed, with this conviction in my mind, I could have brought myself to be guilty of such murderous treachery. What could I have gained, and what would I not have lost by such conduct?

Then, again, as to prudential considerations. I had with me thirty men in the open country, my wife, and two young children, and had to deal with a whole tribe; can it be thought possible that I would recklessly expose my own life and the lives of those who were dear to me, to almost certain destruction, for the purpose of carrying out a murderous and treacherous design, without authority, provocation, or object.

There is one more remark which I may be permitted to make on the probabilities of the case. If I had had any idea of shooting Matyana, it would have been much easier for me to have done so with the pistol in my belt than with a gun, which I had to take from its place of concealment under a skin. I had been accustomed to the use of a gun, and was not a bad shot, and if I had fired at Matyana, as described, it is not at all likely that he would have escaped.

I now close my remarks on a subject upon which I cannot but feel that, whatever may be the decision, the Bishop has, by the covert and perseveringly covert mode of his attack upon me, permanently injured my reputation in the world's estimation.

I thank Colonel Colley for the patience and impartiality which he has shown during a painful and tedious inquiry, and I rely upon his experience and knowledge

of human nature to take into account the peculiar circumstances of my position at the time, and to view my conduct in a reasonable and practical light.

(Signed) J. W. SHEPSTONE.

Pietermaritzburg, August 27, 1875.

P.S.—I append copy of statement sent into the Commission of all the circumstances as they occurred; also Proclamation outlawing Matyana.

(Signed) J. W. S.

Inclosure 8 in No. 25.

Royal Mail Steamer "Kafir," Bluff Channel,
July 26, 1874.

Sir,

I HAVE read the Bishop of Natal's letter to you, of the 23rd instant, on the subject of certain statements made by him in a printed pamphlet of your conduct in Matyana's affair in 1858.

It is quite true that the Bishop mentioned to me, on two occasions, his version of the "main facts of the story of Matyana," and I believe that on one of these the Attorney-General was present.

His Lordship says that he did so in order that the matter might be brought to your notice at once, in the most satisfactory and friendly manner, and he goes on to say that he does not doubt that I apprized you at the time of what he had told me.

You are aware that I did not tell you. I had several reasons for my silence. In the first place, you are my brother, and the Bishop was, and had been to me, for more than twenty years, as a brother also. I told him, however, that I had never heard the version he gave of the story; that if it were true, I must have heard it, and it would have made too strong an impression on my mind to be forgotten. I could not trust to my memory to say what the actual facts were, after the lapse of fifteen years; but I felt convinced that the Bishop had been misinformed, and I determined, before mentioning the matter to you, to seek for explanation from official records; the result was what I expected.

Then again, both these conversations were of a private character, I received no intimation from the Bishop that he wished them to be otherwise, nor had I the slightest idea that he intended to take any action, or print and circulate any statement, for which these conversations could be cited or referred to as affording any authority whatever.

They are stated to have occurred on the 18th and 27th of January last, and this is no doubt correct; but I did not attach the same importance to them that the Bishop did, nor could I, from my point of view, have made any use of those conversations if I had; I therefore made no note of them.

I had understood that Mr. Hawkins's conversations on the subject, with the Bishop and you, were equally casual and accidental occurrences; and I am surprised to find that they were of such a nature as to entitle the Bishop to allude to them as proof of his having apprised you of the existence of the statements in question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. SHEPSTONE.

J. W. Shepstone, Esq.,
&c. &c.

Inclosure 9 in No. 25.

Statement of what took place during my stay on the borders of Matyana's Location in the year 1858, *for the purpose of arresting him.*

I WAS first entrusted with a warrant for the arrest of the Chief Matyana on a charge of wilful murder; I soon after received a message from Matyana asking to be permitted to return to his kraals, but replied that he must first obey the Magistrate's summons, adding, that if he wished to see me, he could name any place and day when I would meet him. He fixed upon the kraal "Dilizela," some four or five miles from my camp, in a deep valley, and difficult of approach. I went, accompanied by three natives, with no weapon but our riding-whips. Matyana appeared, followed by a force of about three hundred men, all fully armed. My party off saddled and

we all seated ourselves and conversed on what had occurred, Matyana declaring that he was innocent of the murder of "Sigadiye," and naming several of his people, then present, as witnesses to prove it. I advised his going to Ladysmith with such evidence and make good his case. He pleaded fear—we separated—and, after a few days, another meeting took place, but nearer my camp; to this several of my men accompanied me, but unarmed, while Matyana, with the same force, was as fully armed as before. I again urged his making a voluntary surrender of his person to his Magistrate, but without avail; I then offered to accompany him to Maritzburg, where he might see the Governor, and promised on behalf of the Government that he should return unharmed and rejoin his people, but without success. We parted, and some days after it was arranged that Matyana should meet his magistrate at my camp; the day was fixed, the Magistrate arrived, but Matyana sent a message to say that the wound inflicted by his magistrate had not yet healed, and that he could not come, but would willingly have another interview with me; to this I assented, provided he did not come armed as on the previous occasions; he appeared with a large force, fully three hundred, at about 10 A.M., and halted about a mile from my camp; he sent a message to say he had come, but *armed*, as he was still afraid; I replied that if he wished to fight, I was ready, and would meet him on an open flat in sight; his answer was that he did not wish to fight the Government; this was, I believe, the last message between us, so matters remained until about 3 P.M., when he sent to say he was coming, and would leave his arms; I must here state, that having determined to execute the warrant handed me by the Magistrate for the arrest of Matyana himself, on a charge of wilful murder, at all risks, and having a day or two previous received authentic information, to the effect that at a large meeting held by Matyana, it was decided that at this interview myself and party were to be put to death, and they were then to leave with their Chief in a body for the Zulu country. A signal was agreed upon, to be made by the Chief, for the massacre, and was actually twice repeated at the meeting, but, fortunately for us, not acted upon. I had, therefore, to prepare, not only for the arrest of Matyana, but for the safety of myself and party. It was too late to withdraw at this stage, so I made up my mind to face our almost certain fate, we numbering one to their ten or more. Matyana approached with his whole force, leaving the bulk of their assegais some 500 yards distant, though he professed to leave all. On their coming up to where I sat, with about twenty of my party, the majority of Matyana's men called out in an insolent tone, "loo minza," "loo minza," "wo tshona lapa," meaning "you will bite the dust," "you will bite the dust," "you will die here." We all became seated, and I asked what the conduct just stated meant. It, however, confirmed what I was already in possession of. Some conversation took place, when the signal "Kwoze ku be nim," translated, "When will it be," was, as I have already stated, twice repeated. I then gave my signal for some seven mounted men with guns to ride from a spot in rear of my camp and out of sight direct to the mass of assegais alluded to, so as to prevent the owners re-obtaining possession of them and attempt a rescue, should we succeed in arresting their Chief. Almost immediately after this I made another sign to two men to apprehend Matyana; he was, however, on the alert, and being very slight and active, vaulted over some six or seven deep of his people, assisted by a stout stick (shield staff). All his men rose and formed a barrier between their Chief and my party; Sondhloon being on my left, and only a few yards from my camp, said, "Are you running from your own people? let us arm with theirs." A simultaneous rush was made by mine for their weapons, which they, being nearest, secured, Sondhloon losing his life in the attempt. Seeing the whole force turn on Sondhloon's order, I felt that our only chance of escape from being overwhelmed by numbers was to strike a panic, and with this thought took my gun from the ground at my feet, where I had placed it in case of need, and pointing it perpendicularly, discharged both barrels, which by no possibility could have hurt any of the mass of people by whom I was surrounded, unless the gun had burst. The discharge of my gun, together with the riding past of the mounted men, who were believed to be white men riding to cut off their retreat, completed the panic, and a general rush into the thorn valley below my camp was the result, I and my men following. I had not gone 200 yards before coming upon a dead body of one of Matyana's; I crossed a gully and found parties of both sides fighting. I asked my men why they were not in search of the Chief instead of fighting with the people; they replied, that they were only acting in self-defence, as they were kept back from following the

Chief. I went from one party to another, threatening mine with punishment if they did not obey my orders, viz., to apprehend the Chief only. While doing this I was dangerously wounded in the side by an assegai of one of Matyana's men, and whose life would have been taken by two of mine, who came up at the time, had I not directed them not to. I may add that, during the interview, I was armed with a brace of pistols and the gun stated. After being wounded I took two of Matyana's men under my personal protection, they saying that they feared my men, who were exasperated at hearing that I had been attacked. I returned to camp and found the dead body of Sondhloon at the door of one of the huts of my men. About thirty of Matyana's were killed, two of mine and myself wounded. So few of my men being hurt is to be accounted for by their having shields and the others not. In conclusion, I may add that, of the whole of my party present at this last meeting, I was the only one that was armed, the rest not even having (some of them) their usual walking-sticks. I state this last as I am charged with deliberately drawing a Chief with a force of some 300 men (armed, as many of them were, with short assegais concealed about their persons, Matyana having no less than three) into an ambuscade. I must add that I throughout acted in good faith, both towards Matyana and his people. I was placed there for a certain purpose, and risked the lives of my whole party in attempting to carry it out.

(Signed) J. W. SHEPSTONE.

Greytown, June 16, 1875.

Inclosure 10 in No. 25.

Proclamation.

By his Excellency John Scott, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the Colony of Natal, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

WHEREAS the Chief Matyana, being a minor at the time of the establishment of the British Government in this Colony, was, upon the death of his grandfather Job, allowed by special permission to assume the Chieftainship of the tribe, under the distinct declaration and injunction that he was so allowed only on condition that he ruled the said tribe in the name and as the Lieutenant of the British Government:

And whereas Matyana, after he had assumed the Chieftainship of the tribe as aforesaid, did kill his uncle Uvela and his two sons:

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being, taking into his consideration various circumstances which were then and there urged in his favour, decided upon viewing this offence as a tribal one, and punishing it accordingly by a fine of 500 head of cattle, at the same time proclaiming that, in future, he "who intentionally kills another, whether for witchcraft or otherwise, shall die himself:"

And whereas the Chief Matyana has lately refused to obey repeated summonses from the Resident Magistrate, Klip River, to appear before him to answer a charge of wilful murder, committed by some of his people on the person of Sikadiya, and alleged to be by his consent and direction:

And whereas the people of the tribe were called upon to separate themselves from these acts of their Chief by arresting the perpetrators of the murder, and enforcing the appearance of the said Matyana before the duly constituted authority of the county:

And whereas, instead of so doing, the majority of them aided and abetted him in his persevering disobedience by arming themselves as in war time, and surrounding his person to guard and defend him:

And whereas it became necessary, by an armed force, to seize the cattle of the majority of the tribe so acting, in the hope that such seizure might influence them to return to a sense of their duty, and seeing that immediately after this measure was concluded the Lieutenant-Governor directed the Secretary for Native Affairs to proceed to the location of this tribe and inform them that he was prepared to extend his merciful consideration to the tribe, should they, even then, testify their obedience by delivering up the persons charged with the murder; but that, in the event of continued neglect of this their duty, the Lieutenant-Governor would, at harvest time, disperse the tribe and break up the location:

And whereas a recent attempt to carry out the warrant of the Resident Magistrate for the apprehension of the said Matyana was resisted by force of arms, the white officer and others charged with this duty severely wounded, with the further result of the loss of several lives:

Now, therefore, I do hereby proclaim and make known that—

1st. I have deposed Matyana from the Chieftainship of the Abatembu tribe, and he is hereby deposed accordingly.

2nd. I do hereby proclaim the said Matyana to be an outlaw, and that any person who may be found sheltering, protecting, or otherwise assisting or abetting the said Matyana, will render himself liable to punishment, and will be punished accordingly.

3rd. I do hereby declare that the tribe heretofore acknowledging Matyana as their Chief shall no longer be recognized as a distinct tribe; and further, that the natives of the said tribe shall not be permitted to remain on the land hitherto occupied by them.

And I do hereby direct that this proclamation be made known to all Chiefs, heads of kraals, and other natives in this Colony, by the respective Resident Magistrates of counties and divisions.

God save the Queen.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the Colony, at Pietermaritzburg, this 19th day of March, 1858.

(Signed) J. SCOTT.

By his Excellency's command,

(Signed) THEO. SHEPSTONE, *Secretary for Native Affairs.*

Inclosure 11 in No. 25.

Sir, *Office of Secretary for Native Affairs, February* 22, 1858.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th February, 1858, reporting the circumstances of an interview with Matyana, and to inform you that his Excellency approves of your conduct on that occasion.

The immediate object of the Government, in reference to the murder case, is to institute such a full and complete investigation into the circumstances as shall enable the Magistrate to decide who are the parties it is most proper to bring to trial in connection with it; and the Lieutenant-Governor requests that you will consult with the Resident Magistrate as to the best means of accomplishing this end, avoiding any course, however, which may appear calculated to require the use of force.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. SHEPSTONE, *Secretary for Native Affairs.*

John Shepstone, Esq.,
Job's Berg.

Inclosure 12 in No. 25.

Sir, *Office of Secretary for Native Affairs, March* 3, 1858.

WITH reference to your letter to Dr. Kelly of the 24th ultimo, and the statement of Inkonyana complaining of the treatment he had received at the hand of Matyana, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to authorize you to carry into effect the warrant for the apprehension of Matyana issued by the Resident Magistrate of Klip River, and in your possession.

His Excellency authorizes this under the impression conveyed by your letter that you consider yourself able to undertake it without the employment of any force beyond that which a few of the tribe may furnish in addition to the persons you already have with you.

You will therefore understand that you are on no account to raise any force from the neighbouring tribes, but confine yourself to the use of such means as are already in your possession.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. SHEPSTONE, *Secretary for Native Affairs.*

J. W. Shepstone, Esq.,
Job's Berg.

Inclosure 13 in No. 25.

Sir, *Resident Magistrate's Office, Ladysmith, March* 8, 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that Mr. John Shepstone having given notice to the Chief Matyana that I would be ready to meet him and all his witnesses at the kraal where he, Mr. J. Shepstone, is now residing, hoping that by means of a quiet interview between Matyana and myself his arrest at some other meeting might be more easily effected, that Chief replied that he would come to meet me at any time I would appoint, provided I brought the three prisoners Nhloloti, Nobala, and Mhlangala with me to confront his witnesses, and if Mr. J. Shepstone would assure him that I would employ no force either against himself or people. Mr. J. Shepstone having promised that the interview should take place as requested, I accordingly appointed Saturday last, the 4th instant, for the purpose; and some hours after my arrival at the place of meeting, an induna of the Chiefs, accompanied by Mpaku, Sikunyana, Fihlo, Mankayana, Mpokwana *alias* Kwengee, and others, appeared before me and said, "Matyana told us to say, that the Klip River Tiger had bitten him so severely he could not come to see him."

Seeing that the induna was accompanied by five of the parties accused of murder, I caused the examination to be proceeded with, a copy of which I have now the honour to inclose.

Notwithstanding the absence of Matyana (who I did not expect would fulfil his promise to meet me), I am happy at the result of it, as I am now aware of the name of the parties who will be required to be put on their trial or summoned as witnesses in the event of a successful issue of the operations now being instituted for the apprehension of the Chief.

I beg to inform you that as the three prisoners Nhloloti, Nobala, and Klangala do not appear to be principals in the murder, and have freely volunteered their evidence in the open and straightforward manner they have done, I felt it to be my duty to promise to detain them here in the capacity of Queen's evidence only.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS J. KELLY, *Resident Magistrate.*

The Hon. the Secretary for Native Affairs,
Natal.

Inclosure 14 in No. 25.

Sir, *Job's Berg, March* 11, 1858.

I BEG leave to report, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that in accordance with a message I received from Matyana, I wrote to Dr. Kelly, who agreed to meet him here, and investigate the case before him, bringing with him the three prisoners from Ladysmith.

On Dr. Kelly's arrival, another message arrived from Matyana, refusing to meet him on any terms; urging the plea of fear, and saying that his leg was also too sore to meet Dr. Kelly, but that it would be well enough if he had to meet me alone. After Dr. Kelly's investigating the case, before Mpako and others, he returned to Ladysmith, when I sent to tell Matyana that the magistrate had left, and he must therefore come at once. It is now five days since I sent to him, and I have received no answer, but from intelligence just received from one of his own tribe, he intends refusing to appear. This man states that he has with him a large armed force, which, should he come, will accompany him. Amongst these there are 20 to 30 men armed with guns, the rest bearing only assegais and shields. Should an attempt be made to seize him, he has declared his intention of taking the lives of the whole party, together with my own, and then making his escape to the Zulu country, boasting that he "can kill them first, and then escape before the news can even reach Government." He has already despatched messengers to Panda, begging protection for himself and followers.

Since Dr. Kelly's return, his men have again been sworn either to die with him or to kill us all.

During the whole of yesterday large armed parties have been joining him from all quarters. The whole of his regular army has been collected, and questioned whether they intend adhering to him or not. The oldest only have demurred.

He told them he "had determined never again to appear before any white chief

after this one meeting," when "he would then come strongly armed," as he "knows well enough that the Government are trying to catch him," and that he has resolved to do something to revenge himself "for having been unjustly punished."

Should an opportunity offer, his cousin, Mgabo, will be put to death, for having told you that a "force was being collected, who were to travel with folded shields, and join him." This man is daily with me, and expresses a resolution of remaining true to Government. Matyana's men traverse the country in their war dresses, and those suspected even work armed in their gardens for fear of him. In consequence of these disturbances, Dabanculu's entire tribe sleep away from their huts; it is also well known that it is only in consequence of my being here which keeps him from killing the men of all the kraals about this for remaining faithful to Government. I hear further, that he is in daily communication with the Boers in this vicinity, who advise him "not to meet me" unless armed, for should "I receive orders to seize him, I would do so, even if I were certain that my own death would result from it."

I am prepared to seize him should he come here unarmed, but, in consideration of the lives of those under me (having only thirty men, and six of which alone have guns), I could not attempt it should his men come armed, as the odds would be too great, and must end in inevitable defeat.

In conclusion, I beg leave to request that his Excellency will take into his gracious consideration the position I am at present placed in, and send me further instructions at his earliest convenience.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. W. SHEPSTONE.

The Hon. the Secretary for Native Affairs,
Pietermaritzburg.

Inclosure 15 in No. 25.

I CERTIFY that I have carefully examined a cicatrix on the outer and back part of the right thigh of Deke, a man of Matyana's tribe, and I am of opinion that it is the result of a bullet-wound which passed through the fleshy part of the thigh, at its outer and back part, about six inches above the right knee; also that the missile most probably entered from the right front.

(Signed) S. E. MAUNSELL, *Surgeon.*

Pietermaritzburg, September 29, 1874.

Inclosure 16 in No. 25.

IN compliance with Memorandum of this date, I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Administrator, that I have carefully examined Deke, a Kafir, and find that he has two scars on the outer and posterior aspect of the lower third of the right thigh, and evidently of long standing.

The anterior scar is a thin line one inch and three-eighths long, nearly perpendicular, with a small depressed patch in the centre.

The posterior scar is much smaller—a slightly curved line three-quarters of an inch long, and one inch and three-eighths from the anterior.

Judging from the appearance of the cicatrices, I am of opinion the wound has been inflicted by an assegai.

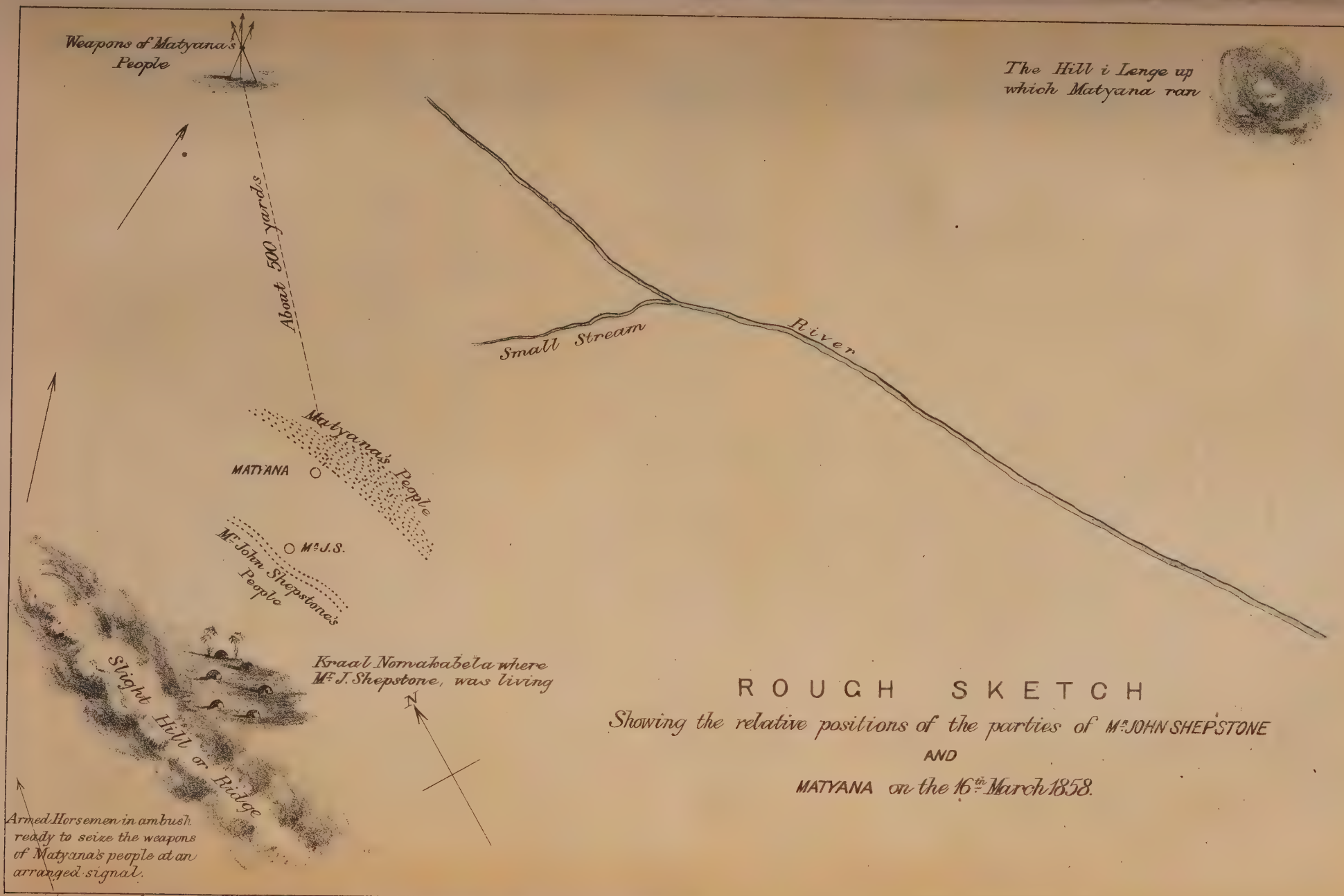
The weapon has entered the anterior scar, causing a wound one inch and a-half long across the limb, and superficial.

(Signed) JNO. CARLAW,
Surgeon-Major, 13th S. M. O.

Station Hospital, Fort Nopin, August 14, 1875.

Inclosure 17 in No. 25.

PURSUANT to an order from his Excellency the Administrator, dated Government House, Maritzburg, August 23, 1875, the Board met to examine and report upon the nature and probable cause of wound in the thigh of a Kafir named "Deke," said to have been received in the year 1858.


Weapons of Matyana's People
About 500 yards
The Hill i Lenge up which Matyana ran
Small Stream
River
Matyana's People
MATYANA
Mr J.S.
Mr John Shepstone's People
Kraal Nomakabela where Mr J. Shepstone, was living
N
Slight Hill or Ridge
Armed Horsemen in ambush ready to seize the weapons of Matyana's people at an arranged signal.

ROUGH SKETCH

Showing the relative positions of the parties of Mr JOHN SHEPSTONE

AND

MATYANA *on the 16th March 1858.*

(1625.2/76.1541. [1.0.249]

Opinion of the Board.

The Board having carefully examined the scars or cicatrices of the wounds in the right thigh, are of opinion that they have been caused by a sharp penetrating instrument, probably an assegai, because of the shape and parallel direction of the scars.

(Signed) G. H. COTTER, M.D., *Surgeon.*
CHARLES GORDON, M.D., *District Surgeon.*

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, August 24, 1875.

Inclosure 18 in No. 25.

Rough Sketch showing the Relative Positions of Mr. J. Shepstone and Matyana on the 16th March, 1858.

No. 26.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 20.)

My Lord, *Government House, Natal, September* 16, 1875.

I HAVE much pleasure in forwarding, for your Lordship's information, copy of a minute passed by the Executive Council on the occasion of Sir Garnet Wolseley's departure from the Colony, together with copy of a letter covering the minute, and addressed by the Acting Clerk of the Council to Sir Garnet Wolseley, and copy of a letter received from Sir Garnet Wolseley in acknowledgment of the minute.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BULWER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 26.

Extract from Minutes of the Executive Council of September 2, 1875.

THE Executive Council avails itself of the circumstance of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., having been senior military officer commanding the troops, as well as Administrator of the Government, to enter on the minutes in connection with his departure from Natal, this expression of their high sense of the favour done them by Her Majesty by bringing them into acquaintance—through his being at their head for several months—with one so distinguished as his Excellency.

The Council desires to express its great admiration for Sir G. Wolseley's ability, straightforwardness, energy, and justice in his government, and for his untiring exertions for administrative amendment, and for the material advancement of the Colony and all its classes.

The Council desires also to express personally their thanks to Sir G. Wolseley for his continued kindness, politeness, and attention in public and private life.

As several members of Sir G. Wolseley's staff have been during his administration connected with this Council, it gladly avails itself of that circumstance to state here the pleasure which that connection has given it, and its high sense of their energetic and disinterested services in many ways for the benefit of the Colony.

Inclosure 2 in No. 26.

Sir, *Government House, Pietermaritzburg, September* 2, 1875.

I AM directed by his Excellency Sir H. Bulwer to forward you the inclosed copy of a minute passed by the Executive Council at a special meeting held this day. Present:—His Excellency Sir H. E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., the Honourable the Chief Justice, the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer, the Honourable the Secretary for Native Affairs.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. BEAUMONT,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 26.

Sir, *Durban, September* 3, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a minute of your Excellency's Executive Council, referring to my recent tenure of office in Natal, couched in terms most gratifying to me.

I should feel much obliged if your Excellency would be good enough to convey to the members of that Council my deep sense of the great compliment they have paid me, as I would wish to assure them of the pleasure I have always experienced in transacting business with such zealous public officers.

I am glad to have this opportunity afforded me for placing on record my high appreciation of the valuable assistance I have always experienced at their hands.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, *Major-General.*

His Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer, K.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 27.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 20, 1875.

I HAVE had under my consideration Sir G. Wolseley's despatch of the 15th July, forwarding a copy of a Report by Major W. F. Butler, C.B., upon the subject of European immigration in Natal.

2. Major Butler's Report opens with a rapid and lucid historical sketch of the past systems of immigration and of land grants as connected therewith. The failure of these systems Major Butler attributes principally to two causes: (1) the inadequacy of the public revenue to promote white immigration on any effective scale; and (2) the limited amount, and, what is a more serious evil, the remoteness of the land at the disposal of the Government. Of the 12,000,000 acres constituting the estimated area of the Colony, 8,000,000, he states, are held in private ownership, including 1,000,000 in the hands of a single Company. The remaining unalienated Crown lands are situated in remote parts of the Colony, and are consequently unsuited for the location of newly-arrived settlers. The greater portion of the country between Port Durban and Maritzburg, representing about 500 square miles, and commanding the only two markets in the Colony, belongs to private parties, and is, at present, he adds, in a state of almost complete wilderness. The difficulties of transport are considerable. The rivers are useless for the purpose, and the roads during the dry winter season are barely passable for the ordinary waggon traffic, and during the wet summer season are frequently wholly impassable. The three new railways, however, which I have recently sanctioned will, when made, probably to some extent ameliorate this state of things.

3. The remedial measures proposed by Major Butler are, as regards private estates, twofold: (1) A Squatting Law, empowering the Governor to locate settlers on certain portions of the uncultivated private lands; and (2) a land or absentee tax, coupled with the remission of quit-rent to those proprietors who voluntarily grant to incoming settlers leases upon the fixed Government rates. These leases, Major Butler suggests, should be made to small farmers (the class of immigrants he seems chiefly anxious to introduce at the public expense), and on the following conditions:—The size of the farms to be 200 or 300 acres; the duration of the lease twenty-five years; the rent per acre to be nil for the first five years (the tenant, however, being bound to erect in that period a homestead and farm buildings), and 1*s.* a year for the remaining twenty years. At the end of the term the tenant to have the option of purchasing the farm at a price to be fixed by the Government.

4. As regards Crown lands, Major Butler proposes that each settler should receive a free grant of 300 acres, on condition of his occupying and within two years building a homestead on the land.

5. For the further promotion of immigration from this country, he proposes that, besides providing for the present plan of granting assisted passages to the nominees of resident Colonists, which he thinks should be strictly adhered to, 15,000*l.* should be annually placed on the Estimates for the sole purpose of defraying the passages of 200 approved families, and the cost of placing them on their farms. He recommends that

the European immigration should receive the undivided attention of the head of the Immigration Department, who should have a seat in the Executive and Legislative Councils, and act as Crown Land Commissioner; and that to his assistant should be relegated the superintendence of the Indian and African immigration. Lastly, he suggests that the salary and allowances attached to the Emigration Agency in London should be increased from 300*l.* to about 800*l.* per annum, in order to secure the services of a competent agent.

6. The expediency of adopting Major Butler's proposals and the provision of the necessary means for carrying them into effect, are questions which must, of course, be duly brought under the consideration of the Colonial Government and Legislature, but I think it may be desirable to call your attention to some particular considerations in this large and difficult question.

7. The very exceptional circumstances of Natal, the position of its small and scattered white population in the midst of a vast number of natives, and the necessity of developing its resources, render it a matter of great importance to the Colony that all possible modes of attracting immigrants from Europe should be fostered and encouraged.

8. It is clear from Major Butler's report that the Crown lands in Natal still unalienated are, for the most part, not at present suitable for the location of immigrants on account of their "remoteness and discontinuity."

9. It therefore only remains to consider the first of Major Butler's proposals, viz., the leasing to small farmers of certain portions of large private estates upon a term of years, with right of pre-emption to the tenant at the expiration of the lease.

10. To effect this object it would be necessary, as stated in the Report, to adopt measures involving a certain amount of interference with private property, and on that account open to grave objection were it not that, as Major Butler says, "exceptional evils can only be met by exceptional remedies."

11. From various circumstances, which are fully detailed in the Report, it has come about that all the best and most available lands in Natal have passed into the hands of a few individuals and companies, who have failed to settle European immigrants upon them, and now either lease them to Kafirs or hold them on the chance of an improvement in their value through the development of means of communication and the progress of settlement and cultivation in their vicinity. Every vast estate thus stretched unprofitably over the country is not merely removed from the class of the lands obtainable by *bonâ fide* settlers wishing to invest their fortunes and industry in the Colony, but is interposed as a barrier between one settler and another, and constitutes an obstacle to all beneficial improvement.

12. Moreover, this accumulation of the land in the hands of a small number of proprietors is an actual source of danger to the whole community, inasmuch as, whilst the natives in the Colony are growing enormously in numbers, no introduction of white settlers in any appreciable proportion does or can take place.

13. I am disposed, therefore, to think that the great urgency of advancing the settlement of the country, coupled with the very advantageous terms on which the properties which have remained so long undeveloped were acquired, would justify the consideration of measures to which, under ordinary circumstances, just exception would be taken, more especially as those measures must tend to increase the security of the property and its direct profit to the owner. And it is obvious that the owners of lands situated near the railways about to be constructed can least of all claim to be entitled to profit by these costly public works without making their land available for productive occupation. I am confirmed in this view by the not unfavourable reception which I understand has been accorded in the Colony to the general principle of this proposal. I have, indeed, been told that, in one instance at least, a large proprietor has offered a very considerable block of land for making trial of this experiment.

14. I shall be obliged, therefore, by your considering the whole question, and informing me of your opinion upon Major Butler's suggestion, or upon any modification of it, under which the proprietors of land unoccupied, or occupied only by Kafirs, may be required to grant leases on reasonable terms to European settlers, and I shall be glad to receive a Report from you on the details of such a scheme.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 28.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 22, 1875.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 4th ultimo,* forwarding your proclamation defining the limits of the location on the mainland to which Langalibalele and his son have been removed, together with a copy of the regulations to restrict the Chief and his son to the location as defined.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 29.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 29, 1875.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 16th of September,† forwarding a Minute passed by the Executive Council of Natal on the occasion of Sir Garnet Wolseley's departure from the Colony upon the expiration of his administration of the Government.

I am desirous of taking this opportunity of placing on record my sense of the readiness with which Sir Garnet Wolseley undertook the service I required of him, the very remarkable zeal and ability with which he carried it out, the important measures he has proposed, and the valuable reports and recommendations which he has contributed, which will render his short tenure of office of lasting benefit to the Colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 30.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 30, 1875.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 7th September,‡ and I have read with interest the report which you inclose from Bishop Schreuder of the circumstances attending his visit to King Cetywayo to deliver the presentation copy of Mr. Shepstone's Report upon the King's coronation in 1873.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 31.

The Aborigines Protection Society to Colonial Office.

Canada Buildings, King Street, Westminster,
My Lord, *November* 4, 1875.

ON behalf of the Aborigines Protection Society we beg respectfully to address your Lordship with reference to several questions of native policy in the Colony of Natal.

In common with the great majority of Her Majesty's subjects, we hailed with satisfaction the measures which, at the close of last year, your Lordship announced it to be your intention to adopt with regard both to Langalibalele's and Putini's tribes, and to the government of the natives generally. We did not for one moment suppose that questions which were surrounded by so many difficulties could all at once be satisfactorily adjusted; but, nevertheless, it appeared to us that if the principles laid down in your Lordship's despatches dated December 3rd, 1874, were acted upon, every step taken in the future could not fail to be an advance in the right direction. Your

* No. 22. † No 26. ‡ No. 23.

Lordship, while regretting that it was impossible to reinstate the Amahlubi tribe in the position they occupied before the disturbances, remarked that "not only should the terms of the Amnesty of the 2nd May last be scrupulously observed, but, as far as possible, means should be provided by which the members of the tribe might be enabled to re-establish themselves in settled occupations." The observations which your Lordship addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor concerning Putini's tribe were still stronger. Not only was his Excellency directed to restore the tribe to their location, but he was required as far as possible to make restitution for the losses they had sustained; and we suppose that the large sum realised by the sale of their confiscated horses and cattle would have been immediately available for the relief of the sufferers. Lastly, your Lordship sketched an outline of measures having for their object the gradual supersession of the barbarous native code by English law, and you declared that the object of the Government should be "to shape the policy of the Colony in native affairs with a view of raising the natives out of their tribal organization into the condition of private and independant owners of property, and thus ultimately detaching them from their dependence upon their hereditary Chief, and teaching them to look to the white magistrates alone for the declaration of their rights and their protection against wrong."

With regard to the two first questions, *i.e.*, those relating to the tribes whose treatment awakened so much painful sympathy in this country a year ago, we regret to learn that no effectual steps have been taken to carry out your Lordship's instructions. The local authorities have certainly not helped the impoverished members of Langalibalele's tribe to "re-establish themselves in settled occupations," while they have not given the encouragement which might have been expected to efforts which others have made to help these poor people to obtain work and to buy land for themselves. Your Lordship's instructions respecting Putini's tribe were also very explicit, but the result in this case also has been extremely disappointing. It is true that, after Sir Garnet Wolseley's visit, blankets were distributed among the married men and women and the old people, and that a thousand Kafir picks have just been given to the tribe. We also understand that in a number of instances where Putini's tribe have been able to point out some of their cattle in the herds of neighbouring black men, they have been allowed to take possession of them. But on the other hand, the authorities have not yet returned to the tribe any of the thousands of cattle which were carried off during the Langalibalele panic, while we are assured that the sum of 1,000*l.* would cover all that has been spent in gifts of money, food, blankets, &c., since your Lordship's humane despatch was received in the Colony. The tribe being without either cattle or ploughs, it follows that there has been an increase of cattle-stealing in the district, and thus an alarming feeling of irritation between the natives and the colonists is kept alive. We are anxious to direct your Lordship's attention to the barbarity of the sentences passed even upon children for offences committed under the circumstances we have described. We therefore subjoin, for your Lordship's information, several cases which are reported in the Natal journals:—

"Combined Court, Escourt.

"(Before John Bird, Esq., R.M., and Peter Paterson, Esq., R.M., as Judges.)

"On the 11th, 12th, and 13th August, 1875.

"Regina *v.* Mushirva, aged about 16, goat-stealing, 2 years' hard labour, private whipping, 12 lashes in September, 12 in August 1876, and 12 in August 1877, and all property confiscated.

"Regina *v.* Unyogazana, Ujana and Umshinwayo, ages about 10 to 11 years, goat stealing, 1 year's hard labour, private whipping, 12 strokes with birch 1st September next, and another 12th August, 1876. All property confiscated.

"Regina *v.* Ujana, aged about 10 years, receiving goat knowing it to be stolen, 3 months' imprisonment, private whipping, 12 strokes with the birch 10th November next. All property confiscated.

"(All from the Mooi River district.)

"Regina *v.* Ukabayana, aged about 12 years, sheep-stealing, Escourt district, 2 years' hard labour, private whipping, 12 strokes with birch 1st September next, 12 in August 1876. All property confiscated.

"Regina *v.* Uraglyance, adult, and Ingabe, adult, cattle-stabbing, Vecht Laager district, 3 years' hard labour, private whipping, 18 lashes 1st September next, 18 in August 1876, 18 in August 1877. All property confiscated. Ingabe discharged.

"Regina *v.* Umkoryamyaabla, adult, cattle-stealing, Tugela district, 3 years' hard labour, private whipping, 25 lashes 1st September next, 25 in September 1876. All property confiscated, save 3*l.* to go to Ugemiza.

"Regina *v.* Umuhliwus, adult, cattle-stealing, Newcastle district, 2 years' hard labour, private whipping, 12 lashes 1st September next, and 12 in August 1876."

4. We feel that comment upon the above is wholly unnecessary; but we desire to state in addition that the gaol at Escourt is reported to be a disgrace to a civilized country; that fifty prisoners are said to have lately been crowded into a space which affords accommodation for only ten; and that some of these unfortunate persons were detained in this miserable place for a period of six months before they were brought to trial.

5. Your Lordship, in a passage which we have already quoted, declared that one of the objects of the new policy would be to raise the natives out of their tribal organization into the condition of private and independent owners of property. We are unable to see how this desirable consummation will be hastened by the provisions of the native administration Bill; that measure is apparently intended to destroy the authority of the Chiefs; but, on the other hand, it does not assist the Kafirs to obtain land, or to acquire individual rights of citizenship. So far as we are able to judge, it is a measure calculated to perpetuate the anomalies of native law, and to multiply the dangers of the double government which has hitherto existed. Moreover, the native department which has been greatly discredited by recent events will, under this Bill, be made more powerful than ever. Indeed, it provides for the exercise of the most important political and judicial functions by the same individuals, and thus we may expect to see repeated the scandal of Langalibalele's trial, where the accuser of the Chief was also his judge.

6. We also venture respectfully to urge that the codification of native laws is essential to the equitable administration of justice; and that, so long as that law is maintained, the higher courts to which the duty of enforcing it may be entrusted, should be absolutely independent of the executive; and further, that such functions would be most satisfactorily discharged by the Supreme Court of the Colony.

We observe that, in a reply made by Sir Garnet Wolseley to a Memorial of native Christians, his Excellency said, that "all natives who wish to be relieved from the operation of native law may be so released by taking advantage of the provisions of the Law No. 28, 1865, enacted ten years ago for the special purpose of enabling persons desirous of doing so to abandon the customs and usages of barbarism, and adopt the usages of civilized men." We are sure that his Excellency fully believed that the natives might readily take advantage of the above Law; but we have ascertained that the Law is so loaded with technicalities, and the process by which natives are required to purge themselves of their brutal barbarism before they can acquire the rights of British subjects is made so complex, that practically it has been a dead letter ever since it was passed. We sincerely hope that your Lordship will consider the expediency of framing a new law which from its simplicity and directness would be likely to fulfil its professed object.

7. We gladly acknowledge that the abolition of the 5*l.* marriage-tax will prove a boon to the natives, but we would ask your Lordship whether the relief afforded by that measure is not more than neutralized by the doubling of the native hut-tax. A fact has come to our knowledge with which possibly your Lordship may not be acquainted. It is that in some parts of the Colony the natives who reside on white men's lands are two or three times more numerous than those who occupy locations. These Kafirs pay to the farmers rent varying from 1*l.* to 2*l.* per hut. We should be glad to know whether the hut-tax is to be doubled in such cases. No doubt, in the neighbourhood of the towns and of the plantations, the Kafirs will be able to pay the increased tax; but we fear that an attempt to enforce it in the remoter districts of the Colony, whether in the interior or on the coast, will be attended with great hardship and considerable danger.

8. There is little doubt that the natives would cheerfully acquire lands by purchase. All the information we have received on this subject justifies us in affirming that they are eager for the opportunity of earning money for such a purpose. We sincerely hope that the Government will assist them to attain an object which in our judgment would afford substantial security for the future peace of the Colony. But we submit that before they buy land, certain questions ought to be settled. For example: Will their rights be protected by the ordinary Courts of Law? What is to be the law of heritance? Will they be liable to be ordered out to work in the roads, or (as was

the case last winter), to get in the crops for the planters? Will the double hut-tax be levied on such natives? We repeat our conviction that the Kafirs would gladly enter the market as purchasers of land if the necessary facilities were afforded to them; and we are equally satisfied that if, in accordance with your Lordship's own wise injunction, they are assisted to raise themselves to a higher state of civilization than they have yet reached, the result will amply repay the efforts made on their behalf.

9. In conclusion, we beg to apologise to your Lordship for the length of this communication, but we must plead as our excuse the gravity of the subject, as well as the patient bearing which you have so kindly given us on previous occasions.

We have, &c.

(Signed) C. WINGFIELD, *Vice-President.*
F. W. CHESSON, *Secretary.*

No. 32.

Colonial Office to Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 5, 1875.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you a copy of a despatch* which his Lordship has addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal in answer to one received from him by the last mail, forwarding a Minute passed by the Executive Council on the occasion of your departure from the Colony.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. R. MALCOLM.

No. 33.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November 8.)

My Lord, *Government House, Natal, September* 29, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, that under the provisions of the new Law "to increase the number of members in the Legislative Council of Natal," I have nominated and appointed the following gentlemen to be members of the Council:—

(1.) The Rev. W. O. Newnham, M.A., of Upper Hilton, County of Pietermaritzburg.

(2.) James Walker, Esq.. J.P., of Kunnata Glynn, High Flats.

(3.) Peter Cormack Sutherland, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.E., J.P., of Gardenscliffe, County of Pietermaritzburg.

(4.) John Millar, Esq., of Durban.

(5.) Captain Walter Lloyd. J.P., of Deepdene, Richmond, Division of Upper Umstomanzi.

(6.) William Hartley, Esq., J.P., of Durban.

(7.) A. S. Windham, Esq., of Beverley Cottage, Umgeni, Inanda Division.

(8.) Charles Manning, Esq., J.P., of the Grange, Inanda Division.

2. The selection of these gentlemen was made by Sir Garnet Wolseley before my arrival, and their formal nomination and appointment only awaited the Queen's allowance of the law.

3. The field for selection is, I believe, not a large one; but the selections made are such as there is reason to believe will command the confidence of the general public and assist the objects for which the constitutional change was introduced.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BULWER.

---

* No. 29.

No. 34.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November 8.)

My Lord, *Government House, Natal, September 30, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the members of the Legislative Council met this day in pursuance of a Proclamation issued by me on the 3rd instant.

I have the honour to forward copies of the Speech with which I opened the Council.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY BULWER.

Inclosure in No. 34.

Speech of his Excellency Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, K.C.M.G., on opening the Fourth Session of the Seventh Legislative Council, at noon, on Thursday, the 30th September, 1875.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

THE Bill which was passed by you last Session for increasing the number of Members of this Council, and which was reserved for the signification of the Queen's pleasure, has received Her Majesty's assent, and no time has been lost in calling you together to complete the legislation of the year, and to consider measures, some of which are of more than ordinary importance. There is now added to your body a number of gentlemen who, by their position and character, fitly representing the general interests of the Colony, and worthily commanding the confidence of the community, will bring additional experience to your counsels and strength to your deliberations, and in the conduct of the Government of this Colony at a period of its existence when a policy alike vigorous and prudent is imperatively needed. I look with confidence to your advice and assistance in all measures which may conduce to the security, good order, and progress of the Colony, and to the welfare and advancement of all classes and races which inhabit it.

The distinguished officer who has recently left your shores, and who was specially appointed by the Queen to administer this Government, visited during his tenure of office nearly every district of the country, and diligently and carefully inquired into its condition and requirements. From his labours, from the measures he has prepared, and from the recommendations which, upon experience and after due consideration, he has been enabled to make, I anticipate results of much advantage to the Colony.

A proposal, as you are aware, has been made by Her Majesty's Government for the holding of a conference of delegates from the several Colonies and States of South Africa, with a view to the discussion of native policy and of other questions of common interest, and in the hope that much benefit and important practical results will accrue from the opportunity such a conference will afford of an interchange of opinion and experience. I am confident that you will recognize in this proposal a proof of the solicitude felt by Her Majesty and her Government for the welfare of Her Majesty's subjects in this part of her dominions, and that you will receive it in the spirit in which it has been offered. Despatches on the subject will be laid before you.

In compliance with the desire expressed by you last session, my predecessor placed himself in correspondence with the President of the Orange Free State on the subject of the establishment of telegraphic communication between this Colony and the Free State, and of its extension through that State to the Cape Colony. The correspondence will be laid before you.

The Ocean Postal Contract with the Union Steam-Ship Company will expire in the course of next year. Papers relating to the future arrangements for postal communication between this Colony and Great Britain will also be laid before you.

A Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony during the year 1874, together with the Auditor's Report on the Public Accounts, will be presented to you.

The Estimates for the year 1876 will be submitted for your consideration. With the object of securing greater simplification, considerable alterations have been made in their classification and arrangement, in accordance with the recommendations of a Committee specially appointed for the purpose. Supplementary Estimates for the years 1874 and 1875 will also be submitted to you.

The native policy in this Colony, and the administration of justice under the Native

Law, have, as you are aware, of late engaged the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that considerable modifications and changes are required in the administretion of native affairs, and that the object of these changes should be the improvement of the native races, by bringing them more closely under the humanizing influences of civilized law and civilized life, and by the promotion of education and the greater encouragement of useful and industrial pursuits, so that as subjects of the British Crown, and participators of the benefits of citizenship, they may rise to a proper conception of the privileges which that citizenship confers, and of the obligations which it imposes. In furtherance of this object, a Bill will be submitted to you for making better provision for the administration of justice among the native population. This measure will confer upon the Government powers that, rightly used and directed, will, I believe, advance the cause which, as Colonists belonging to an imperial race, and charged with an imperial mission of civilization, and truth, and justice in this position of South Africa, we all have equally at heart.

The necessity for improving the means of transport and locomotion has long been recognized. Without such improvement the proper development of the industries and resources of the country is impossible, and whilst the position of this Colony, with large and flourishing territories behind it seeking for their products an exit to the sea, has hitherto afforded opportunities by which our commerce has been increased, and the enterprise of our merchants encouraged, yet the difficulties of transport have been and are most serious; and in view of the growth and rapid development of the interior States, and of the enterprise and activity visible on all sides of us, it is plain that if this Colony would hold its own among the neighbouring countries, if it would attain the position to which its situation and natural resources entitle it, no time is to be lost in taking measures to overcome those difficulties by inaugurating the construction of a system of railways.

The necessity of railway communication has, indeed, as I have observed, been long recognised by the community and the Legislature, and various schemes have been proposed at different times, which, however, have fallen through from one cause or another. The last of these schemes was embodied in laws passed by this Council in 1874. You are aware that Her Majesty's Government were unable to advise the Queen's allowance of those laws. But whilst Her Majesty's Government were compelled in the interest of the Colony to come to this decision, they were fully impressed with the importance to the Colony of railway communication, and with the urgent necessity for its early introduction; and in order that no further time might be lost, a scheme was considered and has been prepared at home, with great care and regard to the interests of the Colony, for the construction of a first and important instalment of the railways proposed in 1874. This scheme has been so framed, arranged, and advanced, that should it meet with your approval and acceptance, there need be no delay in commencing this important undertaking. The measures embodying this scheme, which include a provisional contract entered into with the well-known contractors, Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, and a proposal for raising by loan a sum of money necessary for carrying on the works, will be submitted to you without delay.

Of importance only second to the establishment of railway communication, are the completion of the works now being carried on for the improvement of the port and harbour of Natal, and the extension of wharfage accommodation. Upon these matters I will communicate more fully with you by message.

It was the opinion of my predecessor, who gave a careful consideration to this as to all the interests of the Colony, that the efficiency of the Public Works' Department required a larger staff than at present exists, and further provision has accordingly been made in the Estimates for 1876. An officer possessing special qualifications for the superintendence of the numerous and important works in course of construction, or about to be undertaken, has been selected to fill the post of Colonial Engineer.

To meet the additional expenditure that will be entailed by the raising of a loan for railway purposes, and by other increased services of the coming year, the revenue of the Colony must be strengthened. A Bill to impose a special tax upon immovable property will be laid before you. Under this Bill it is proposed to levy a rate sufficient to discharge a moiety of the interest payable on the railway loan during each year. The Bill is similar in its provisions to one passed for similar purposes in 1864. For the payment of the other moiety of interest, and to provide for the other expenditure referred to, various measures will be submitted to you.

A Bill to enable the Government to levy wharfage dues imposes a scale of charges similar to those in force in ports of the Cape Colony. In view of the present and future cost of increased harbour accommodation, this is an impost which you will perhaps

consider may now be fairly charged. Bills for levying certain stamp duties and auction dues, and charges in connection with the steam-tug, provide for the renewal or extension of former enactments. A Bill to levy a tax upon natives squatting upon Crown lands will bring a material accession to the revenue, but its more direct purpose is to discourage the practice of squatting, and I have reason to hope it will prove efficacious.

It is just that the native race should bear a share of the increased taxation involved in the active development, for the benefit alike of all classes of the community, of the resources of the Colony. It is therefore proposed to double the hut-tax, at the same time remitting the marriage fees, a tax which has been regarded as objectionable on many accounts.

A Bill connected with the registration of deeds provides a scale of fees necessary to cover the cost of carrying out certain improvements in the system of registration. The Report of the Committee appointed by my predecessor to inquire into this subject will be laid before you.

A Bill for fixing the price of Crown lands deals with a subject of recognized importance to the prosperity of the Colony.

A Bill for levying a tax on dogs, is an attempt to deal with a serious evil, which has been the cause of much complaint in country districts.

The Bill for the prevention of scab in sheep, which will be laid before you, is framed upon the model of laws which have proved in the highest degree beneficial to the sheep-owners of the Australian Colonies. It will be for you to consider whether all the provisions contained in the Bill can be put in force in Natal with the same advantage as in those Colonies.

A mixed Military and Civil Commission was appointed by my predecessor to inquire into and report upon "the nature and strength of the police force required for the Colony; the measures necessary for the more certain detection and repression of crime; and the general defensive organization of the country." The Report of this Commission has been forwarded for the information and consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and I will bring the subject before your notice at the proper time, requesting your consideration of such measures as it may be deemed advisable for this Government to adopt in furtherance of the recommendations of the Commission.

The question of immigration has also engaged the anxious attention of my predecessor. An able Report on the subject by Major Butler, C.B., late Acting Protector of Immigrants, will be presented to you, and I will take an opportunity of communicating more fully with you upon this important question.

The Law for authorizing a further loan of 50,000*l.* for the introduction of Indian immigrants has been sanctioned, and steps have been taken to carry out the objects of the loan.

Arrangements have also been made to procure labour from the countries adjoining Delagoa Bay, and communication has been entered into with the Portuguese authorities at Lorenço Marques, who have shown every desire to meet the wishes of this Government.

A Bill to make better provision for the medical wants of the indentured Indian labourers on estates will be submitted to you.

A Report by a Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the various public Departments of the Colony will be laid before you. This Report is now under the consideration of the Government, with a view of carrying into effect such of the recommendations made by the Committee as it may be found advisable to adopt.

The measures to which I have referred, and such others as may be submitted to you, I now commend with confidence to your careful consideration.

No. 35.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 12, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 29th September,* and I have to convey to you my approval of the appointments which you have made under the new Law to the Legislative Council of Natal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

---

* No. 33.

No. 36

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 13, 1875.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 30th September,* forwarding copies of the Speech with which you opened the Session of the Legislative Council of Natal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 37.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received December 2.)

My Lord, *Government House, Natal, October* 8, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch marked Confidential of the 27th July,† respecting the Putili and Amahlubi tribes; and with reference to the inquiry which your Lordship makes as to the course proposed to be adopted here towards the latter tribe, I find that information on the subject has been furnished by Sir Garnet Wolseley in his despatch of the 13th August,‡ in which he reports the steps that had been taken to carry out the instructions given by your Lordship regarding this tribe in your despatch of the 4th December last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BULWER.

No. 38.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received December 2.)

My Lord, *Government House, Natal, October* 21, 1875.

IN my despatch of the 30th September last,* I forwarded copy of the speech with which I opened the present session of the Legislative Council, and I now have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copy of the address of the Legislative Council in reply to that speech, together with my acknowledgment of the address.

The concluding portion of the address expresses the desire of the Legislative Council that the assurance of their loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's person and Government should be conveyed to the Queen, and I promised to bring their desire under your Lordship's notice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BULWER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 38.

Reply of the Legislative Council to the Lieutenant-Governor's opening Speech.

To his Excellency Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, Knight Commander of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Natal, Vice-Admiral of the same, and Supreme Chief over the Native Population.

May it please your Excellency:

WE, the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Natal, in Council assembled, respectfully acknowledge the speech with which your Excellency has been pleased to open the session.

2. We join with your Excellency in hoping that results of great advantage may be anticipated from the labours of the distinguished officer who recently administered

* No. 34. † No. 40 of C. 1342-1 of 1875. ‡ No. 13.

the Government of the Colony. We do not doubt that the insight into the true state of affairs, and the information obtained by his personal inquiries and observations during an extended progress through the country, will enable him to submit to Her Majesty's Government most valuable recommendations in regard to the best means of securing that peace and progress which is essential to the welfare of the Colony.

3. We are glad to hear of the proposed Conference of Delegates from the several Colonies and States of South Africa, and we hope with your Excellency that much benefit and important practical results will accrue from the opportunity such a Conference will afford of an interchange of opinion and experience. Any despatches upon the subject which may be laid before us will receive our earnest and careful consideration.

4. The subject of railways has long engaged the attention of the colonists of Natal. The scheme for "the construction of a first instalment of the railways proposed in 1874," claims, and will receive, our earnest and immediate attention. The necessity for the early completion of a trunk line between the port and the Drakensberg is so great and urgent, that no effort should be spared to ensure "the commencement of this important undertaking."

5. In common with Her Majesty's Government, we recognize the need of a change in the administration of native affairs, and we beg to assure your Excellency that we will give our earnest support to any measures calculated to raise the natives in the scale of civilization and usefulness.

6. The questions of an Internal Police and General Defensive Organization are of such vital importance, especially in view of the suggested changes in native policy, that we feel it to be impossible to over-rate the value of a solution of these questions, and of the early provision of adequate and efficient protection to life and property throughout the Colony. We, therefore, await with anxiety the further communications on this subject promised by your Excellency. Meanwhile we look for that early augmentation of Her Majesty's troops in the Colony, that the Colony has been led to expect as the immediate sequence of the increased power placed in the hands of the Crown.

7. We are glad to see prominence given to the subject of immigration, believing that an increase of European population will tend greatly to the prosperity of the Colony; and it is with much satisfaction we note your Excellency's promise to communicate more fully with us on this important matter.

8. The various other questions enumerated in your Excellency's address shall receive the attention due to their importance. And we pray that the Almighty Ruler of Mankind may direct us in the grave duties which now devolve upon us.

Finally, we trust that your Excellency will be pleased to convey to our Gracious Queen the assurance of our loyalty and attachment to her Person and Government.

(Signed) WALTER MAC FARLANE, *Speaker.*

Legislative Council, Natal, October 4, 1875.

Inclosure 2 in No. 38.

Lieutenant-Governor Bulwer to Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable the Legislative Council:

I THANK you for the address which you have presented to me. I am obliged to you for the promise you are good enough to give me that the measures submitted to you shall have your due attention and consideration.

I shall bring to the notice of the Secretary of State, for submission to the Queen, the assurance of your loyalty and attachment to her Person and Government.

(Signed) HENRY BULWER, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

Government House, Natal, October 7, 1875.

No. 39.

Colonial Office to the Aborigines Protection Society.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 6, 1875.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the 4th ultimo,* signed, on behalf of the Aborigines Protection Society, by the Vice-

* No. 31.

President of the Society and yourself, relating to certain questions of native policy in Natal.

2. The Society complain, in the first place, that the terms of Lord Carnarvon's despatch of 3rd December, 1874, have not been carried out with respect to the Amahlubi.

As to this, I am to state that it appears from despatches received from Sir Garnet Wolseley that, upon his arrival in Natal, he took steps at once to make a careful inquiry into the condition of the members of the tribe both within and without the Colony, and there is a general consent among the reports he received from Natal, the Orange Fred State, and Basuto Land, that no serious present destitution existed among the tribe, that there was no impediment to their return to the Colony, that the permission given to return was circulated within and without the Colony, and that the members of the tribe in the Orange Free State and Basuto Land were sufficiently satisfied with their condition, and, in very many cases, content to remain where they were.

3. The Society next complain that Lord Carnarvon's instructions with respect to the Amangwe or Putili's tribe have not been obeyed.

The state of the case Lord Carnarvon understands to be this:—

Careful inquiry has been made, and it appears that the property of which the tribe were deprived amounts in value to about 12,000*l.* On this, Sir Garnet Wolseley recommended that, having regard to the interests of the tribe itself, restitution should be made in a particular form and at certain intervals; and, in accordance with his views, 3,000*l.* will have been spent on this account by the end of this year, 3,000*l.* will be placed upon the Estimates for 1876, and it is intended that the remainder should be spent in the years 1877-78.

4. The Society also refer to several cases of cattle-stealing, in which the offenders were sentenced to hard labour and whipping. Lord Carnarvon is glad that his attention has been called to these cases, which require explanation At the same time, as the bare fact alone is stated, and as nothing is known of the antecedents of the offenders, Lord Carnarvon clearly is not in a position at this moment to express a definitive opinion, but he will at once call for a report upon them from the Lieutenant-Governor.

5. The state of the prison at Estcourt has already engaged Lord Carnarvon's attention. It is, in his opinion, so injurious to health and so discreditable in itself, that it has been most strongly commented on by his Lordship in a despatch addressed to Sir Henry Bulwer in August last.

6. With respect to the objections urged by the Society to the Native Administration Bill, I am to observe that the Society do not seem correctly to apprehend the scope and intention of the Law. It is intended by it that all the ordinary cases of crime committed by natives shall be tried by the European Courts; and that while it is necessary to except some classes of offences, and to keep alive, so long as tribal organization lasts, those usages which are known as Native Law, the administration of this Law shall be guarded by placing at the head of it a Court composed of men of high standing, though not necessarily or exclusively the Native Department, acting in accordance with the usages and practice of civilized nations (Clause XI); and further by securing that in every case a hearing may be had either by a white magistrate or by the Court itself. By this means Lord Carnarvon hopes that the administration of native law, so long as it lasts, may be conducted in a worthy manner. Among other beneficial results the codification of the law, for which the Society are anxious, may be brought about; and Lord Carnarvon hopes that those painful and unsatisfactory incidents which were open to such grave objection on the recent trial of the Chief Langalibalele will never recur. Should any similar case unhappily arise, the trial will be conducted by an established Court, acting under the guidance of well-known rules and precedents.

7. The Society state that the Law No. 28 of 1865, for relieving persons from the operation of native law, is so loaded with technicalities, and that the process under it is so complex, that it is a dead letter, and they urge that a more simple system may be devised. The process, as Lord Carnarvon understands it, is for a native to present a petition to the Governor, praying for exemption, and stating certain particulars with respect to the petitioner's condition; this petition is considered by the Governor in Council, and is granted or refused, as the case may be. This process does not appear to his Lordship, all things considered, to be other than simple; but if a simpler method can be devised, which would be equally effectual, in providing the necessary safeguards, his Lordship would be glad to receive any suggestion with regard to it.

8. With reference to the observations of the Society upon the proposed doubling of the native hut-tax, Lord Carnarvon desires me to point out that concurrently with this increase of taxation a relief has been given in the repeal of the "marriage licence duty,"

a change, in Lord Carnarvon's opinion, which will be as beneficial morally as it will be advantageous to the native in respect of taxation. Nor must it be forgotten, amongst several other considerations, that important public works are being undertaken in the Colony, and a heavy expenditure is being incurred for the public good; and, as observed by Sir H. Bulwer, in his recent speech to the Legislative Council, "It is just that the native race should bear a share of the increased taxation involved in the active development, for the benefit alike of all classes of the community, of the resources of the Colony." His Lordship is not aware whether any considerations arise out of the circumstance that certain natives pay rent for their holdings which should lead to any modification of the equal incidence of the tax, but he will consult the Lieutenant-Governor upon the point.

9. With reference to the questions put in paragraph 8 of the letter, I am to state that whatever rights the Kafirs may have will undoubtedly be protected in the Law Courts. A simple answer cannot, however, be given as to the law of inheritance in every case of a Kafir's holding. Lord Carnarvon is extremely desirous that the natives should acquire land individually and be able to transmit its possession as they please. He is in hopes that this may be in time accomplished, and he is anxious to assist towards this result in every possible way; and the Society may be assured that his Lordship will not countenance any unjust impediments or oppressive exactions, should any such be proposed at any time or by any persons.

10. I am, in conclusion, to observe that, while Lord Carnarvon is aware that the Society acknowledge his desire to raise the Kafirs out of their present savage condition into a state of civilization and independence, he does not think that they allow sufficient credit to the Natal Government for its desire to act in the same direction, nor do they, perhaps, feel as keenly as those who are charged with carrying out the policy on the spot the great and very numerous difficulties to be overcome, the delicate and arduous tasks to be performed, and the necessity of extreme and constant caution in performing them.

With every desire to carry out the changes indicated in Lord Carnarvon's despatches, time is needed for giving effect to them, and they cannot be hurried on without great risk to the Colony, and without even danger of sacrificing the true interests of the natives, and of defeating the very objects which he and, he is confident, the Society have in view. Sir Garnet Wolseley's mission has added fresh information which it is necessary to consider in conjunction with that which has been previously received; and Sir Henry Bulwer has only just assumed the Government of the Colony; but his Lordship thinks he may fairly claim to be trusted as heretofore to keep steadily in view the amelioration of the Kafir race, and to press forward the needful reforms as quickly as prudence will permit.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. R. MALCOLM.

No. 40.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, December 6, 1875.*

I TRANSMIT to you a copy of a letter from the Aborigines Protection Society,* in which they make certain statements relating to the course taken by the Natal Government with respect to the natives.

I also annex a copy of the answer which has been returned to the Society's letter.†

I shall be glad to be glad to be furnished with any remarks which you may have to make on the subject of this correspondence, more especially with regard to the sentences for cattle-stealing inflicted upon native children, and to the incidence of hut-tax, to which I have referred therein.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

---

* No. 31.

† No. 39.

No. 41.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 14, 1875.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 21st October,* forwarding a copy of the Address from the Legislative Council of Natal in reply to the speech with which you opened the Session.

You will acquaint the Council that I have submitted to the Queen the expression of their loyalty and attachment to her person and Government, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 42.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 15, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 13th of September last,† transmitting the Report of the inquiry held by Colonel Colley, C.B., into the charges preferred by the Bishop of Natal against Mr. J. W. Shepstone, with reference to the conduct imputed to him in his attempt to effect the arrest of Matyana in 1858.

2. In suggesting that the legal proceedings instituted by Mr. J. W. Shepstone against the Bishop of Natal should be withdrawn, and that the controversy which had unhappily arisen should be submitted to the investigation and judgment of one or more officers of high standing and impartiality, I was influenced by the desire to allay, as far as possible, the bitterness which had been engendered by recent events, and which was likely, during the progress of an action at law, not only to become intensified and more widely spread, but which it had even been represented to me, however little inclined I personally was to share the apprehension, might revive an amount of popular excitement calculated to imperil the prospect of a just and dispassionate verdict.

3. Both parties accepted this proposal in a spirit of moderation and fairness which I fully appreciate, and it is satisfactory to learn that at the inquiry they were afforded the fullest opportunity of tendering all the evidence, and of adducing all the arguments with which they desired to support their respective cases.

4. I have examined the report of the proceedings with every attention, and I desire to express my sense of the able and conscientious manner in which Colonel Colley has acquitted himself of an arduous and delicate task.

5. Notwithstanding the exceptional difficulties and obstacles in the way of eliminating the true facts of the case, owing, in a great measure, to the lapse of time which has occurred since the events in question took place, the evidence as a whole was such as to produce a conviction on the mind of Colonel Colley that the charge brought against Mr. J. W. Shepstone of having attempted to shoot Matyana could not be sustained.

6. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that it would be wholly out of my power, or that of anyone, to attempt to analyse and weigh the evidence, the demeanour of witnesses, and the casual circumstances upon which Colonel Colley's decision was based; but I am bound emphatically to say that I have no hesitation in accepting it as a sound and just conclusion. On the other hand, I must, even after the elapse of so many years, record my disapprobation of the artifices by which it is admitted that Matyana was entrapped into the meeting with a view to his forcible arrest. Such under-hand manœuvres are opposed to the morality of a civilized administration; they lower English rule in the eyes of the natives; and they even defeat their own object, as is abundantly illustrated by the present case.

7. Mr. J. W. Shepstone, however, was a subordinate officer, and if his mode of executing the warrant was approved by the superior authorities in the Colony, the blame which may attach to the transaction must be borne by them at least in equal proportion.

8. The anxiety displayed by Colonel Colley to arrive at a just decision, the

* No. 38. † No. 25.

earnestness and skill with which he has sifted the facts, so far as they could be brought before him, and the firmness with which he has drawn his conclusions in a matter in which there was so much to warp the judgment and obscure the truth, are deserving of the highest praise. It is, I think, unnecessary, therefore, to pursue my observations further on the case. I only desire, in conclusion, to express my earnest hope that his report will be received by all parties to this controversy in the spirit which is to be desired, and be accepted as a final settlement of a dispute which cannot be prolonged without serious prejudice to public interests, and without a renewal of those resentments which, for the good of the community—English as well as native—had best be put to rest.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir Benj. C. Pine, K.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 2.)

My Lord, *Government House, Natal, August* 17, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that late last evening, the 16th instant, being Sunday, Colonel Lloyd, the Acting Colonial Secretary, received a letter, dated the 8th instant, from the Bishop of Natal, addressed to your Lordship, which was handed to me this morning, on the subject of Mr. John Shepstone's conduct with respect to the Chief Matyana, and making most serious charges against that officer.

2. In the usual course, I have sent the Bishop's letter to Mr. Shepstone for his remarks.

3. I cannot, therefore, send the document by this mail, which leaves this afternoon, but will send it by the next.

4. I think it right to give your Lordship this information at once.

I have, &c.

(Signed) BENJ. C. C. PINE.

No. 2.

Colonial Office to T. Shepstone, Esq.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 6, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you a copy of a despatch* from the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal on the subject of a letter which had been received from the Bishop preferring certain charges against Mr. J. Shepstone with reference to the Chief Matyana.

Lord Carnarvon will, of course, await the promised Report, and presumes that, in the meantime, you do not desire to add anything to the statement on this subject made by you in your Minute on the Langalibalele affair, which was inclosed in Sir B. Pine's despatch No. 136 of the 16th of July.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. R. MALCOLM.

No. 3.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir Benj. C. Pine, K.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November 2.)

My Lord, *Government House, Natal, September* 23, 1874.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 17th ultimo,* I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a letter addressed to you by Bishop Colenso, on the subject of Mr. John Shepstone's conduct with respect to the Chief Matyana, together with Mr. Shepstone's observations on that letter.

2. Mr. John Shepstone's observations are so full and complete that it seems quite unnecessary for me to trouble your Lordship with any remarks of my own on the subject of the case itself.

3. I have only to state to your Lordship my reasons for declining to institute the inquiry which the Bishop demanded. These were, firstly, that the proceedings occurred fifteen years ago, and were fully investigated and approved of by my predecessor, Sir John Scott, and were further approved of by the Secretary of State. My second reason for declining to cause an inquiry is even more important, viz., that the subject is, as the Bishop knows, about to be investigated by a regular judicial tribunal, the Supreme Court, before which Mr. Shepstone has brought an action against the Bishop for libel in connection with this case. Before that Tribunal the evidence of natives will not be taken *ex parte*, as the Bishop seems to be taking his evidence, but in open Court. Under these circumstances, it seems to me that it would have been very improper for me to institute an inquiry which could not in any case have been satisfactorily done.

4. With reference to the Bishop's statement as to the transportation of Langalibalele, I have to refer your Lordship to my despatch No. 142 of 3rd August last, and to the Attorney-General's opinion inclosed therein.

* No. 1.

5. I think it further right to inform your Lordship that any hesitation or further delay on my part in carrying out the sentence of the Court would have seriously endangered the peace of the Colony. Our own natives were becoming restless and uneasy at the apparent indecision of the Government, and, moreover, the King of the Zulus, Cetywayo, who had evidently been led to believe that this Government was wavering and timid in this matter, has sent no less than six Embassies demanding that Langalibalele should be given up to him, the last Embassy composed of no less than eighty men, the largest one ever sent to this Government. I thought it right to detain this last Embassy till the Chief was actually out of the harbour, and then I dismissed them with a temperate but firm message to their King, expressing my surprise at his repeating an application so often refused, and I informed him that Langalibalele was on the high seas. This proceeding has stopped any further agitation from the Zulu country in the matter, and quieted the minds of our own natives, and confirmed the authority of the Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BENJ. C. C. PINE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

My Lord, *Natal, August* 6, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to submit for your Lordship's consideration the inclosed copy of a correspondence which has passed between his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal and myself on the subject of the treatment of a native Chief, Matyana, formerly resident in this colony, but now, and for many years past, in Zululand, by Mr. John Shepstone, Resident Magistrate of the Umvoti County, in this colony, and at present acting as Secretary for Native Affairs in the absence of his brother, the Hon. Theophilus Shepstone, Esq., C.M.G., who left the colony by the last mail for England.

2. Your Lordship will perceive that the Lieutenant-Governor has refused to grant the inquiry I have asked for, on the ground that I "have thought proper to make the most serious charges against an important and long-tried Officer of this Government—charges, too, relating to a matter which occurred sixteen years ago,"—and have declined to retract those charges, when, "in his Excellency's opinion, very properly called upon" to do so.

3. I beg to state that I have felt it to be my duty to represent, on behalf of the prisoner Langalibalele, sentenced to transportation for life, and other members of his tribe condemned to penal servitude for different terms of years, that the act charged against them of "stripping" certain native messengers sent by the supreme Chief—that is, making them take off their coats—was not, as it has been perseveringly represented, an act of insolent defiance, implying a malignant spirit of rebellion on the part of the tribe, but "a measure of precaution caused by fear," in consequence of an act of deliberate treachery practised towards Matyana by Mr. John Shepstone on a former occasion within the knowledge of the tribe. And inasmuch as, throughout the proceedings against the said prisoner, the point in question had been systematically suppressed or evaded,—the Court below, and then the Council, each including the Secretary for Native Affairs, and presided over by his Excellency, having either neglected or distinctly refused to examine into the grounds of the fear in question,—I have finally laid before his Excellency, not mere "charges" unsupported by evidence, but the depositions of four eye-witnesses of the affair in question, two of Mr. John Shepstone's own force, and two of Matyana's, exhibiting plainly the grounds of that fear, and have offered to bring those witnesses, and, if need be, many others, to be examined and cross-examined by any persons whom his Excellency might be pleased to appoint for that purpose.

4. If the facts stated by these witnesses are true, it is plain that the Officer in question, no white man having been present to witness his proceeding, must have deceived the Government of that time by a false report, and must, moreover, have kept silence, while prosecuting on behalf of the Government a prisoner on trial for his life, when a word from his mouth would have cleared him at once from this very serious part of the charge against him. And I venture to submit that the fact that the acts in question have been hushed up and hidden for sixteen years is no reason why they should not be brought to light when required for the prisoner's defence.

5. More especially, since the power and prestige of the English name in this colony depend mainly, under God, not on the exercise of physical force, but on the maintenance of strict justice, truth, and righteousness, in our dealings with the vast native population by which we are surrounded. is the rectification of such acts, though after so long an interval of time, rendered absolutely necessary, if the natives have learned to distrust the good faith of the Local Government through the acts of an official, who not only fills a very important and influential post as a Resident Magistrate, but is at this moment the chief adviser of the Government in all matters affecting the natives, is practically, under his Excellency, sole judge in appeals from the decisions of all the other Magistrates in cases between natives, and is thus, in fact, under native law as here administered, subject only to his Excellency and, of course, to the Secretary of State, the arbiter of the fates of 350,000 of Her Majesty's subjects in this colony. It need hardly be said that, if the facts stated by these witnesses are true, however strongly denied by Mr. John Shepstone himself, it is impossible that the most injurious effect should not be produced on the native mind throughout the colony, when they see him placed prominently forward in the high position which he now occupies, and rewarded thus, as it seems to them, for his past actions, as if they were thoroughly sanctioned and approved—if not expressly planned and ordered—by the Government itself.

6. As a British subject, I feel bound also to represent to your Lordship that the Lieutenant-Governor of this colony, in disregard of the provisions of the Imperial Act, 32 Vic., cap. x., which enacts that transportation of prisoners from one colony to another shall only take place under the

sanction of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, has transported the late Chief, Langalibalele, for life, and his son, Malambule, for five years to Robben Island, in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. NATAL.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

August 15, 1874.

Since the above was written, I have received Deke's testimony, which I also inclose to your Lordship, duly attested by the Resident Magistrate, as is also that of Mabona, one of Matyana's Indunas, the other (Noju) having been prevented by illness from going into the Magistrate's office with his companion.

The statement of Madhloi has not been attested, because, at the time when I received it, I had no idea that the facts in question would be persistently denied, as they have been and still are, by Mr. John Shepstone, and I allowed him to return to his home (150 miles) without first taking him before the Magistrate.

Ncamane's has not been attested, because he has been intimidated. When it became known to Mr John Shepstone, through my letter to his Excellency, that Ncamane had made such a statement, he was visited by Ratya, a policeman, who strictly warned him not to say anything that might hurt Mr. John; and, when he had come and confirmed to me that statement in person, he was turned out of doors late at night with his family by Adam, the native, living on land belonging to the Secretary for Native Affairs, under whose surveillance he was placed, and was subsequently sent for by Mr. John Shepstone himself, and being then alone with him and his Indunas, became so frightened that he said the Tronk had injured his memory, and begged that he might not be sent back thither, and that his statement made to me might be cancelled and counted as false. I have not the least doubt, however, that Ncamane, if properly protected, will adhere to the statement in question as inclosed. But, according to native law as here administered, the liberty and property of every kind, including the women and children, of every native in the Colony, are entirely at the mercy of the Supreme Chief, and practically at that of Mr. John Shepstone himself at this moment; and it is easy to see what power this gives for the suppression of the truth in such a case as this, if it has really been suppressed in the past, as the evidence here forwarded would seem to imply. The Zulu messengers, who came down with the Indunas of Matyana, were asked by Mr. John Shepstone how any of Matyana's men dared to appear in this Colony, and whether they did not know that they were as wild animals, who might be killed wherever they were met with; and, though he subsequently changed his tone towards those Indunas, it was not till after the correspondence, of which the following is a copy, had passed between Mr. John Shepstone, by direction of his Excellency, and myself.

My Lord, *Office of Secretary for Native Affairs, Natal, August* 9, 1874.

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to inform your Lordship that he learns with extreme surprise from your latter of 23rd ultimo, that you have been in communication with an outlawed Chief named Matyana, in consequence of which that Chief has sent two Indunas of his tribe to you.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been informed by me that, when these Indunas were ordered to appear at my office, your Lordship prevented them from obeying the order.

The Lieutenant-Governor thinks there must be some mistake in the matter, and cannot believe that your Lordship would directly or indirectly use your influence to prevent any natives in this Colony, and more especially the men alluded to, from obeying the order of the Government.

The messenger conveying this letter to you is directed again to summon these Indunas to come in and appear before me without delay.

The Lieutenant-Governor need hardly assure your Lordship that he will be always ready to procure the attendance of these Indunas, or of any other persons in this Colony, in any strictly judicial prosecution in which you may consider their presence necessary.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. SHEPSTONE,
Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

The Right Reverend
The Lord Bishop of Natal.

Sir, *Bishopstowe, August* 10, 1874.

I have the honour to request that you will inform his Excellency that he is under a misapprehension as to one of the three points referred to in your letter of yesterday's date, having been misinformed in the last instance, as you say, by yourself.

It is incorrect to say that I have been in communication with Matyana, and wholly untrue that that Chief has sent two Indunas of his tribe to me, or that I have in any way, directly or indirectly, prevented the Induras in question from appearing at your Office when summoned.

I cannot but express my surprise that you should have been directed by his Excellency to state that he has "learned" the two former points "with extreme surprise from my letter of 23rd ultimo," inasmuch as in that letter I clearly set forth the circumstances under which these Indunas came to me, and the person by whom they were sent.

In point of fact, as I have said, I have not been in communication with Matyana, but with the Rev. Mr. Robertson and Cetywayo, with whom I had a perfect right to communicate, and who had a

perfect right to communicate with Matyana. But I am not aware of any law or custom, or any principle of loyalty, which debars an Englishman from communicating, on a legitimate subject and in a legitimate manner, with any member or members of an outlawed tribe living in a foreign country, more especially with one who has resided quietly in Zululand, as a subject of Cetywayo, ever since the "matter which occurred," as his Excellency said "sixteen years ago."

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. W. NATAL.

J. W. Shepstone, Esq.,
Acting Secretary for Native Affairs.

This day (August 15) I have received a letter from Mr. John Shepstone's solicitor, demanding from me "an immediate full and unqualified retraction of the libel falsely and maliciously published" by me about him in respect of this matter, or "the immediate payment of the sum of 1,000*l.* sterling as and for damages sustained by him in consequence," and threatening me with legal proceedings for the recovery of the same.

I have, of course, taken the steps necessary for defending myself in respect of any such action during my temporary absence from the Colony on a short visit to England. But, independently of this, I trust that your Lordship may think it right to order an inquiry to be made into the facts in question, under such arrangements as shall ensure that the witnesses shall not be intimidated. I have the names of sixty or seventy eye-witnesses living within the Colony, which were given to me by Matyana's Indunas, who said also that there were many others who would be sent, if needed, from Zululand. But, not to speak of the expense which would have to be incurred by myself as an individual on public grounds, and the obvious impropriety of my calling a number of such witnesses to give evidence in opposition to the Government, I am most unwilling to send for them unless they are properly protected from undue influences. I was informed this day by Mr. Advocate J. B. Moodie that a native came to him two days ago in much distress, saying that he was threatened by Mr. Shepstone's man to be sent to gaol "because he had communicated with the Bishop and given him information," and that he (Mr. Moodie) went to Mr. John Shepstone and strongly remonstrated, and, as he believes, thereby prevented the threat from being carried out. I am aware also of two other cases in which eye-witnesses of Matyana's affair have been prevented from coming to me by persuasion or threatening on the part of Indunas or others.

(Signed) J. W. NATAL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

Observations on Letter of the Lord Bishop of Natal to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I beg to tender my thanks to His Excellency for giving me an opportunity of making any remarks I may consider necessary with reference to the above stated document and annexures.

Fifteen years have elapsed since the events stated took place, and I may be excused for expressing surprise at his Lordship feeling as he implies compelled at this stage to make secret inquiry into my conduct on that occasion, since he was in the colony at the time, and must have been thoroughly acquainted with the facts as they actually occurred.

I am therefore, to some extent, placed on my defence, though the whole matter was fully reported upon at the time by Lieutenant-Governor, now Sir John Scott. Since the date I first entered the Government service of this Colony in 1846, I have been entrusted with varied and similar missions to the one in question, affecting natives, and my acts upon these occasions have always met with the approval of my superiors. In support and in vindication of myself on this occasion, I annex the following documents bearing upon what happened.

I may now add a few explanatory remarks as follows :—I was in possession of the Magistrate's warrant for the arrest of Matyana on a charge of murder, and for this sole purpose was I then stationed on the borders of his location.

I first held out every inducement to obtain his voluntary surrender to his own magistrate, and failing in this, determined on executing the warrant on the first feasible opportunity, which, I may say, never offered itself, but on the day on which I am charged with having treacherously inveigled him, I decided at all risks on executing the warrant, though in the face of superior odds, ten to one, all well armed; of my small party men and boys, thirty all told, I was the only one who had weapons about me, those of the men being in the huts of my camp, a short distance off, for which a rush was made, on Souhloon, uncle to Matyana, giving an order to his men to arm with our weapons, but they were fortunately secured by mine (the owners) in time to defend themselves. I had a brace of pistols on my person and a double gun at my feet, both barrels of which I discharged into the air (to create a panic), the gun raised at an angle, rendering it impossible to touch any one of the mass of people then before me. This was immediately after I had given orders to two of my men to apprehend Matyana. When I found the whole force, I should say over 300, the majority armed with short assegais, turning upon us, I did not fire again. The statements of Noju and Mabona, made privately before his Lordship, that I took my gun and deliberately fired both barrels at Matyana, who was within five yards of me, killing and wounding men on either side of him, is simply preposterous. Ncamane's so-called statement, annexed by the Bishop, was never made by him as he states in his evidence of the 8th inst., hereunto attached. I annex the statement made by this

man, taken subsequently before a perfect Kafir scholar, and beg that the two be compared. That part, however, of his statement giving me credit for saying "Catch the sorcerers," or words to that effect, was not said by me, but by a man named Nvarnela. See native statements 2nd and 3rd—annexed—I never spoke.

I regret that I am unable to annex one from Deke who is at present absent, by which I would show that there must either be perjury, defective interpretation, or a wilful distortion of facts, by those who took the statements at Bishopstowe, Deke having since given to other natives quite a different version of what happened.

Were it not that I must close this for transmission by mail, I could supply copious evidence, though I do not consider anything, beyond the documents then written, necessary to exculpate me from all blame.

I was subsequently, while preventing my men, as far as I could, from causing unnecessary bloodshed, severely wounded in the side by an assegai from one of Matyana's men, and gave special orders not to kill this man as mine were bent on doing.

Matyana lost about thirty men, killed, I, none. This is to be accounted for by my party having their shields. Matyana had already met me twice before by invitation, my object being to induce him to submit himself as he was bound to do to his Magistrate; on these two occasions, in defiance of the law of the land, he met me, accompanied by large numbers of his people, fully armed, and on each declined to follow my advice. I still remained in the location at the head of an armed force of special constables, in all about thirty, as stated, watching events, when I was informed that a meeting had been arranged between the Magistrate and Matyana, to take place at my camp; the Magistrate came, but Matyana did not; he sent a message declining to meet his Magistrate, adding that he would meet me, upon which the Magistrate went home disgusted with his evasion and continued misconduct. To this expressed intention of Matyana, I replied that if he wanted to see me he ought to come unarmed; in the course of a day or two he did come, but without paying any attention to my stipulation, and I determined that I would arrest him if the opportunity offered. I had in the interim heard that he had exacted a promise from his young men to destroy my whole party, and then leave for the Zulu country in a body.

In conclusion I have to state that, irrespective of these charges now submitted for my report, his Lordship has published and circulated a pamphlet privately in Natal, the Cape Colony, and England, containing similar or other charges against me, thereby compelling me to institute a civil action before the legal tribunals of this colony to vindicate myself from the malicious and unfounded aspersions sought to be thrown upon me.

(Signed) J. W. SHEPSTONE.

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, September 15, 1874.

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

Sir, *Office of Secretary for Native Affairs, March* 3, 1858.

WITH reference to your letter to Dr. Kelly of the 24th ult., and the statement of Inkonyana, complaining of the treatment he had received at the hands of Matyana, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to authorise you to carry into effect the warrant for the apprehension of Matyana, issued by the Resident Magistrate of Klip River, and in your possession. His Excellency authorises this under the impression conveyed by your letter, that you consider yourself able to undertake it without the employment of any force beyond that which a few of the tribe may furnish in addition to the persons you already have with you.

You will therefore understand that you are on no account to raise any force from the neighbouring tribes, but confine yourself to the use of such means as are already in your possession.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. SHEPSTONE, *Secretary for Native Affairs.*

J. W. Shepstone, Esq.,
Job's Berg.

Inclosure 4 in No. 3.

Sir, *Office of Secretary for Native Affairs, July* 19, 1858.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you that as the operations against the late Chief Matyana and the subsequent arrangements for the disposal of the tribe, have now been so far completed as no longer to require your presence to superintend them, the duties upon which you have been employed will cease at the end of this month.

Instructions have been transmitted to the Resident Magistrate, Dr. Kelly, to make such arrangements as may be necessary to relieve you at that date and as a temporary arrangement. His Excellency will allow Nozitshina and Guillana to form their kraals in such positions on the Buffaloe River as may be decided upon, on the understanding that they obey such orders as they may from time to time receive from the Resident Magistrate.

In thus dispensing with your services the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to express to you his entire satisfaction at the manner in which you have conducted the duties entrusted to your charge.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. SHEPSTONE, *Secretary for Native Affairs.*

John Shepstone, Esq.,
Job's Berg, Klip River.

Inclosure 5 in No. 3.

Sir, *Office of Secretary for Native Affairs, April* 16, 1858.

IN obedience to your Excellency's desire that I should furnish you with a report upon the late operations against the Chief Matyana and his tribe, I beg to submit the following:—

2. To understand more clearly the circumstances, it will be desirable that I should very briefly sketch the history of this young Chief. On the establishment of British rule in Natal he was a minor, and only assumed the Chieftainship by permission of the Government in 1849-50. There are many points in the character as well as the history of this young man in common with those related in my report of the Chief Usidoi, both were allowed to assume the government of their respective tribes by special permission of the Government, and both received particular explanations and charges as to their real position in regard to the Government; both clearly understood that they were allowed to rule their people but as the lieutenants of the Government; both their minds are peculiarly liable to the dominion of belief in witchcraft, and neither are noted for personal prowess.

3. In 1850, and when this young man had scarcely been a year the recognized head of the tribe, he found means of bringing against one of his uncles, named Uvela, a charge of witchcraft; it was at the time well known that the real cause of jealousy was that the uncle had objected to Matyana being nominated Chief because he was the eldest son, and it is contrary to usual practice that the eldest son of Chiefs should succeed to the Chieftainship. He hastily collected an armed force, and without any previous trial proceeded to seize and put to death the uncle in question and his two sons.

4. Upon this being reported to the Government, Lieutenant-Governor Pine taking into consideration the youth of the Chief, the remote position of the tribe, the fact that up to that time their sympathies were more with the Zulus than with the Government, and its being the first occasion in which a Chief had placed himself in such a position, decided upon viewing it as a trivial offence, and a fine of 500 head of cattle was accordingly levied upon the tribe.

5. At the same time a Proclamation was issued to the whole of the native population, and to this tribe in particular, declaring that in future murder would be punished by death and confiscation of property, whether committed by a Chief, petty chieftain, or common person.

6. The salutary effect of these measures seems to have lasted until December last, when a murder of a very similar character to that of Uvela was reported to the Magistrate of Ladysmith, in whose county Matyana resides.

7. It appeared that a man named Untwetwe, a great favourite of the Chief, had sickened and died. The brother of this man, Sikadiya, was accused of causing his death by means of witchcraft. A party of men from the Chief Matyana's own residence proceeded to seize and bind as prisoners both Sikadiya and his wife; that during and in consequence of such binding, Sikadiya received injuries from the party in charge of his person of which he presently died; upon this the wife was liberated in alarm, and proceeded to Dr. Kelly, the Magistrate of the Klip River County, to complain.

8. The Magistrate thereupon summoned the Chief and all the parties concerned to appear before him for the purpose of instituting a preliminary examination. The Chief refused to appear himself, but offered to give up all the parties concerned in the murder. The police took him at his word, and requested these parties might be given up to them, but after two days, Matyana reported that he was unable to do so, as they had all absconded.

9. Upon this the Magistrate applied to the Government for authority to compel the personal attendance of the Chief in obedience to his summons.

Your Excellency felt that although it was necessary to insist upon implicit obedience being rendered to the orders of a Resident Magistrate, whether directed to a Chief or subordinate native, it was not less necessary that every caution should be observed, and every possible means taken, to avoid forcing the Government into the use of extreme measures, which, however, they might terminate as regards the apprehension of the Chief, must certainly result in serious consequences to the tribe. These views were communicated to the Magistrate, with a suggestion that he should himself proceed to the Chief's location for the purpose of preliminary inquiry, should he, in the exercise of his own judgment, consider such a visit advisable under the circumstances.

10. The Magistrate, although entertaining very little hope of success, immediately sent a special messenger to the Chief, informing him that on the next day he would be at a certain kraal, one of the Chief's residences, where he requested he would meet him, expressing, at the same time, a hope that this act of the Magistrate would be viewed by the Chief as a token of friendly feeling towards him, notwithstanding his having disregarded his previous summonses.

Accordingly, the following morning Dr. Kelly proceeded to the kraal appointed, and, after waiting several hours, a message was brought by one of his principal men, definitively declining to meet him.

11. Dr. Kelly now learned that the Chief had surrounded himself, day and night, by an armed guard of several hundred men, and that he had actually placed himself in an attitude of defiant resistance.

On the result of this effort being reported an appeal to force seemed inevitable, and your Excellency yourself proceeded to the Klip River, having arranged that a force of forty-seven men and officers of the Natal Carbineers should follow to the same place.

12. During this time, messengers from Dr. Kelly were constantly with Matyana and his people, endeavouring to persuade him to obey the Magistrate and prevent the ulterior measures against himself and his tribe, which perseverance in his obstinacy must force upon the Government. They represented to him the impossibility of successful resistance or ultimate escape, they endeavoured to excite his hopes as well as work upon his fears, but all to no purpose, he steadily refused to obey, although as steadily protesting his innocence of the murder.

13. Seeing that any further delay in the use of compulsory measures would now only be misunderstood, as well by Matyana himself, as by the other tribes in the Colony, who were all quietly

looking for the result, an expedition was organised at Ladysmith, the seat of Magistracy of the Klip River County, consisting of the Carbineer force above described from the seat of Government, the Natal Frontier Guards, another Volunteer Corps established by Dr. Kelly's exertions at Ladysmith, of which he is the Commanding Officer, and thirty-eight Boers, to this was added a force of 500 natives under Mr. John Shepstone; Mr. Allen, the Acting Colonial Secretary, was in command of the whole in his capacity of Major of the Natal Carbineers.

14. The result of this movement was that the Chief Matyana, although duly summoned by Major Allen, refused to appear, and with all his tribe, except a small section, took to the bush and fastnesses in which his location abounds. The only alternative open to the force was to traverse the location and seize the cattle of the tribe. From Major Allen's report it appears that the resistance shown to his force was generally of a passive, but very dogged character; except towards the last part of the operations.

15. The result was the capture of 7,000 head of cattle, some horses and goats.

16. The active operations lasted but eight days, during which thirteen men belonging to Matyana were killed, and two of that part of Major Allen's force under Mr. John Shepstone. The most of these casualties occurred in an attempt by some of Matyana's young men to rescue the captured cattle, while a detachment of Mr. John Shepstone's native force, under the immediate command of Mr. Mellersh, were being driven through an intricate pass into the open country.

17. Upon the return of Major Allen's force to Ladysmith; Mr. John Shepstone was left with his men to overawe Matyana's people and endeavour to open a communication with the tribe, with the view of preparing them for any ulterior measures which your Excellency might determine upon with regard to them.

18. You then despatched me with directions to proceed to the location, collect the tribe and inform them that the operations against them had been brought upon them by their own disobedience, that had they acted as they might have done, and as they were repeatedly called upon to do, they might have avoided all the punishment they had received, that although they had been punished they had shown no disposition to obey, and that it still, therefore, remained the duty of the Government to insist on a due submission to its authority; that your decision was that they might weed and reap their standing crops, but that if Matyana and the murderers of Sikadiya were not given up by reaping time that they would not be permitted any longer to occupy that Location.

19. I proceeded accordingly, and soon succeeded in opening a communication with the people of the tribe. The principal men with a few exceptions, came to me in a body, and at that meeting I explained to them at great length your Excellency's views and decision; they admitted that they had caused their own misfortunes; they blamed Matyana for not having obeyed the orders of the Government, but they seemed to think it impossible for them to give him up; they wished to be allowed to remain in the location and to have a white Chief placed over them; I saw at once that there was very little probability of their apprehending Matyana, or of their causing him to deliver himself up. Mr. John Shepstone having now joined me with his force, I informed the people that he would be left to receive any communications which they might wish to make during the time of probation which your Excellency had allowed them, that if they desired to remain in their location they had it in their power to do so by complying with the conditions imposed.

20. I then arranged for Mr. John Shepstone to stay on the border of the Location, for the purpose stated, under the order of the Magistrate, Dr. Kelly, and returned to Pietermaritzburg. Subsequent evidence appears to have been received by Dr. Kelly, which induced him to issue his warrant for Matyana's apprehension on the charge of murder, and to transmit it to Mr. John Shepstone to be executed.

21. Several interviews had taken place between the latter and Matyana, but he was on every occasion surrounded by a strong force fully armed. At length an interview appears to have been arranged between them, to take place at the spot occupied by Mr. John Shepstone, and Matyana named the day. The evening before it was reported to Mr. John Shepstone that great preparations had been that day made by Matyana at his kraal; that he said he felt convinced that he would be seized, and that his people would deliver him up; that he had made a strong appeal to the feelings of his people, urging them to destroy Mr. John Shepstone and his party, and that then he would be satisfied, come what might; that this proposal was rejected by the old men, but the young ones showed great enthusiasm, and that all agreed to destroy them if any attempt should be made to apprehend him; that upon this he had expressed his determination to go the next day; and that the signal to destroy Mr. John Shepstone and his party had been agreed upon, which was also named.

22. Upon learning this, Mr. John Shepstone felt it necessary to provide against such an event as far as his means would allow, having only thirty men with him, and, as a preliminary, to prevent, if possible, the tribe coming to him armed, he therefore sent repeatedly to Matyana on the morning of the interview to direct him to come unarmed. Every message, however, was treated with contempt, and Matyana approached with 300 followers fully armed or equipped for war. Feeling, however, that this would furnish the last opportunity for his executing the Magistrate's warrant, and having determined to attempt its execution if he could prevail upon Matyana's force to disarm itself, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, he had concluded to require Matyana to go to the Magistrate, and, in the event of his refusal, to seize him among his people.

23. Matyana's men left their shields and assegais only 200 yards from the spot of meeting, and Mr. John Shepstone thought this would be far enough to enable him to carry out his intention, should Matyana reject his proposal to go to Dr. Kelly, without the risk of any loss of life, as he had arranged that some five or six men on horseback should, at a certain signal, move quickly and interpose between them and the arms.

24. The interview now commenced, and it was with some difficulty that Mr. John Shepstone's party prevented itself from being surrounded, by ordering the men back, which was reluctantly obeyed. Matyana assumed a very insubordinate tone, and twice during the interview did he give the signal

already made known to Mr. John Shepstone's party the evening before. The men, however, hesitated; and Mr. John Shepstone, supposing them all to be unarmed, gave the order for his seizure. Instantly it appeared that all the men behind were armed with single assegais, who at once came forward and protected Matyana, and caused his escape. One in the crowd now shouted, "There are only a few of them, they cannot hurt us," and those of Matyana's men who had no weapons rushed to the huts to seize those belonging to Mr. John Shepstone's party. A struggle now ensued, which must have proved fatal to the whole party but for the precaution of the horsemen placing themselves between them and their supply of arms, whose appearance, moreover, led them to think that a white force had arrived. In this affair Mr. John Shepstone received a severe wound from an assegai, as did also two of his men, and, in spite of all his exertions to prevent it, twenty-five of Matyana's men were killed; the latter had turned on the appearance of the horsemen, and the former had become exasperated at seeing Mr. John Shepstone wounded. I state the number at twenty-five, but it is not yet known certainly how many were killed. Several men, supposed to have been connected with the murder, were, however, taken prisoners.

25. It has since transpired, from several of Matyana's people, that he went to the conference with the full intention of putting Mr. John Shepstone and his party to death, and that the signals he gave were not obeyed, because his men feared to commence the proceeding. They say, also, that the impression of the presence of a white force, caused by the sudden appearance of the horsemen, prevented the accomplishing of the object, as it was seen also that Matyana's policy in doing this was, if possible, so far to implicate his tribe in the act as to force them to leave the colony with him, by which means he would retain his chieftainship.

26. It has since appeared that Matyana is across the Buffalo or Umzinyato River, in Panda's country, with but a few followers, all of whom are young men.

27. The failure of Matyana's plan, and consequences of it, have altogether subdued the spirit of the tribe, as was evident from the Magistrate, Dr. Kelly, so readily procuring from it a number of young men to work on the roads, or with the farmers who might require labourers.

28. It now only remains to carry out the Proclamation issued by your Excellency, when the time appointed in it shall arrive.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. SHEPSTONE, *Secretary for Native Affairs.*

His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Scott,
Natal.

Inclosure 6 in No. 3.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 13, 1858.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 20th April, reporting the measures which you had been compelled to take against the native Chief Matyana, in the county of Klip River, in Natal, in consequence of his continued refusal to appear before the Magistrate, under whose jurisdiction he was placed, to answer a charge of murder.

I am of opinion that you acted on this occasion with prudence and moderation, and I entirely approve of the Proclamation which you caused to be issued deposing Matyana from his chieftainship, and removing his tribe from the Location which they held.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. B. LYTTON.

His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Scott,
Natal.

Inclosure 7 in No. 3.

Dear Sir, *Pietermaritzburg, August* 18, 1874.

IN reply to your note of yesterday, I beg to say that I am not aware that I made any remonstrance to you regarding the matter you mention, and that the Bishop of Natal must, in the hurry of conversation, with others to whom I gave the information, have misunderstood what I said.

What I did, so far as concerns yourself, was to call at your office and inform you that a native had complained to me that the native Chief Umgundani had threatened to imprison him for going to Bishopstowe, feeling sure that by so doing I should take the proper course of protecting the interest of the man who had complained, but having no intention of connecting you with the matter.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) JOHN THOS. MUDIE.

J. W. Shepstone, Esq., Pietermaritzburg.

Inclosure 8 in No. 3.

Statement of Ncamane.

BEFORE me, John Ayliff, on this 8th day of September, 1874, appears Ncamane, who states:—

I never had an interview with the Bishop before my imprisonment, but when I was placed under

Adam's care a message was brought to me to the effect that the Bishop of Natal wished to see me. I went, and, on arriving at his house, I entered and found it full of Lulu's and Matyana's men. The Bishop asked me if I knew Nogonyoko, I said yes; if I knew Ncunjana. I said yes; if I knew Umpako, I said yes. He then asked me if I remembered Ncunjana being sent the second time by Mr. John Shepstone to tell Matyana he was to lay down his arms; I said yes. He then asked me what I knew about Matyana's men having short spears secreted about their persons. I said I did. He asked me how many. I said a great many. He replied, No, there were only three, and Mr. John Shepstone himself says so. I replied, this is not the case; these were a great many. I must explain that these questions were not put to me by the Bishop, who was not in the room, but by the Bishop's daughter and Magemu.

They told me that my memory must have failed me, as the incidents to which I referred occurred a very long time ago. This I denied, and said I was sure the circumstances were as I stated. They then asked me if I remembered Mr. John Shepstone firing on the occasion, and how it happened. I said he fired twice, but I did not see him fire, as I was in a hut at the time, but I heard both reports. It happened thus: Matyana arrived with a great number of followers, and all but surrounded our party. We tried to beat them back, but failed, and, hearing a rush of horses behind us, we thought they were closing upon us, and Mr. John fired the shots, when they dispersed and fled. I know they came with a hostile intention, because they said under the earth whereon you stand you shall lie. We had previously heard that a watchword had been decided upon, which was "When will it be?" When they crowded round us Mr. Shepstone called out to Matyana, but his induna Tole replied to Nozitshinga, saying, "Why should you talk when you know that your gun is loaded." Mr. Shepstone asked, "Who told you so?" Matyana replied, "Some of my people told me so." Mr. Shepstone then said, "Catch the sorcerers," when they ran off and dispersed. One of Matyana's men, named Souhloon, died then in one of the huts from the effects of wounds inflicted by our party.

I feel confident that Matyana and his party came with the intention of killing us.

When they dispersed a running fight took place, and, after it had lasted a considerable time, we came upon sixty of Matyana's men who were lying in a dry nullah in an exhausted state. I directed one of our men to take them home to the Chief's wife. Soon after this I saw Mr. Shepstone ride past on horseback, and just after he had passed out of sight I heard a shout of triumph, and said, "Let us go and see what it is." On coming up we found him (Mr. Shepstone) lying on the ground, with a wound in his side. I took off his necktie and bound up the wound, and replaced him on his horse. We wished to kill the man who had wounded him, but he refused to allow this, who was allowed to escape.

(Signed) NCAMANE, his ⋈ mark.

In presence of,
(Signed) MANXELE.
YAMELA.

(Signed) J. AYLIFF, *Justice of the Peace.*

Inclosure 9 in No. 3.

Statement of Nozitshinga.

BEFORE me, John Ayliff, Justice of the Peace, appears Nozitshinga, who states:—

I was with Mr. John Shepstone when he was directed to apprehend Matyana. I remember the day Mr. Shepstone was wounded. On that day Matyana came to the huts in which we were staying, accompanied by a large armed party. He came with the intention of killing us. This we learned from one of his men, named Umramela, who had left him and resided in Ladysmith.

Matyana's party, at the instance of Nongoyonyeka, put down their arms and left them at some distance, but individuals among them carried short spears concealed about their persons. These we picked up where they had fallen when we attempted to seize the Chief.

Matyana's party had nearly surrounded us when Umvamela shouted, "Catch the sorcerers." We then rushed to apprehend the Chief, and Mr. Shepstone fired in the air. Matyana escaped, and his followers fled. We pursued, and Mr. Shepstone's orders were, "Do not kill them; only apprehend Matyana." Mr. Shepstone fired twice, but aimed at no person, firing into the air. While in pursuit Mr. Shepstone was wounded, but would not allow us to kill the man who had wounded him.

Nogoyonyeka was with our party when Matyana arrived, and we told him he must then leave us, as his friends were there armed and about to attack us. Then he went over to them and induced them to lay down their arms.

(Signed) NOZITSHINGA, his ⋈ mark.

In presence of,
(Signed) MANXELE.
UYAMELA.

(Signed) J. AYLIFF, *Justice of the Peace.*

Pietermaritzburg, September 10, 1874.

Inclosure 10 in No. 3.

Statement of Magwaza, a Native at present living under the Chief Durnisa of the Colony of Natal, the 17th day of September, 1874.

I REMEMBER the time the late Chief Matyana and tribe were punished by the Government for the murder of Sigadiye, and Mr. John Shepstone remaining in the location after the white force had

left, I was then one of Matyana's people, and was present at the first meeting between Mr. John and Matyana at the kraal Dilizela. Every one of us with our Chief were armed, Mr. John and his three men had only their riding whips, I was also present at the second interview at the kraal Cele, when we were again all armed, but Mr. John with his party were not. At these interviews Mr. John urged on Matyana to go and appear voluntarily before his Magistrate, at the same time warning him against showing any disrespect by appearing armed on all occasions; the reply was that he (Matyana) was afraid. A meeting was then agreed upon for Matyana to meet his Magistrate, Dr. Kelly, at Mr. John's camp, on the Magistrate's arrival Matyana would not attend, still arguing that he was afraid, but that he would go and see Mr. John. This he did, I was with him. We were a large number as usual, and all armed. Mr. John sent to say that he would not meet him armed, that if he wished to fight to say so at once. In the afternoon of the day it was decided that we should go to Mr. John, but before doing so supplied ourselves with short assegais, which we carried with us. On reaching Mr. John's camp we used the words, "You will bite the dust." "You will die here." This was addressed to Mr. John. On Mr. John's men attempting to apprehend Matyana, he threw himself over us, and we all immediately rose and formed a barrier for him to escape. I then heard two shots fired. No one was either killed or wounded by the discharge of a gun. Souhloon was killed in one of Mr. John's huts, where he was leading men to arm, this was by an assegai. Deke was wounded in two places among our own people and by our own assegais. Mdemude, who stabbed Mr. John, told me a few days after that Mr. John had saved his life by not allowing his men to kill him after he had wounded Mr. John, and I was also told by many of our people that they heard Mr. John call to his men and ask them why they were killing the people when all he wanted was the apprehension of the Chief, and that he even was not to be killed. Mvamela said "Catch the sorcerers," not Mr. John.

(Signed) MAGWAZA, his ⋈ mark.

Before me, and in the presence of,
(Signed) JOHN N. SYMONS, *Justice of the Peace.*

No. 4.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Sir Benj. C. Pine, K.C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 19, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch, dated December 23rd, upon the subject of the charge brought by the Bishop of Natal against Mr. John Shepstone with reference to the conduct of the latter when engaged in attempting the arrest of the Chief Matyana in the year 1851.

I have no reason to doubt the propriety of his refusal to institute the inquiry demanded by the Bishop of Natal. At a time when proceedings have been commenced at law for the purpose of securing a judicial investigation into the case, such an inquiry would clearly be undesirable. I doubt, however, whether the action which Mr. Shepstone has commenced will be found to be the most satisfactory mode of vindicating his character, whilst owing to the excitement which still necessarily prevails in the Colony on the subject of native affairs, such a trial could scarcely fail to be productive of harm in keeping alive animosities and feelings of irritation which cannot be too soon set at rest.

As the whole case must now of necessity be laid before me, and I shall have to pronounce my own decision upon it whatever may be the result of any action that might be brought in a court of law, I cannot but think that the best course as regards the Colony, and also the most satisfactory course for all parties concerned, will be to allow my decision to be the only one, to the avoidance of further personal controversy, and to the composing of those differences which are so injurious to the Colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 5.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir Benj. C. Pine, K.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received February* 5, 1875.

Government House, Natal, December 31, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of the 19th of November last,* on the subject of the charges brought by the Bishop against Mr. John Shepstone in the case of the Chief Matyana.

2. I have advised Mr. John Shepstone to leave his case in your Lordship's hands, which he is willing to do.

3. In advising Mr. John Shepstone to adopt this course, I feel it my duty to him to inform your Lordship that he was induced to take legal proceedings chiefly in order to put a stop to the intolerable injustice of being subjected to charges seriously affecting his character, founded upon evidence taken by the Bishop *ex parte*, without the safeguards of publicity and the opportunity of cross-examination; and I think, further, it my duty to point out to your Lordship that much of the evidence adduced by the Bishop in this case has been taken in this way.

---

* No. 4.

Evidence so taken is peculiarly untrustworthy, for everyone moderately acquainted with the native character is aware that when a question is put to a native he will intuitively perceive what answer is required, and answer accordingly.

My own strong opinion is, that the report sent in by Mr. John Shepstone at the time of the occurrence in question, approved of by his brother Mr. T. Shepstone, was substantially correct. If your Lordship knew the candour and openness of Mr. John Shepstone's character you would have no difficulty in accepting even his unsupported statement.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BENJ. C. C. PINE.

the Colonies and States of South Africa.

NATAL.

(In continuation of Part II of C. 1342-1 of 1875.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1876.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SON°

403

PAPERS

RELATING TO

HER MAJESTY'S POSSESSIONS

IN

WEST AFRICA.

SIERRA LEONE AND GOLD COAST COLONY, INCLUDING LAGOS.

(In continuation of C. 1343 of 1875.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
February 1876.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1876

1402]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
1	To C. H. Kortright, Esq. ..	Aug. 19, 1875	Drawing his attention to certain matters reported by Mr. Darnell Davis, and requesting his observations thereon..	1
2	Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	July 24, 1875 (Rec. Aug. 12)	Reporting further on the outrage committed at Mamaiah, British Sherbro	1
3	Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Aug. 2, 1875 (Rec. Aug. 20)	In continuation of the above reports.. ..	9
4	Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Aug. 10, 1875 (Rec. Aug. 30)	Inclosing report from Mr. Darnell Davis, the Commandant at Sherbro, on the state of affairs	11
5	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Aug. 31, 1875	Approving the steps taken in reference to the outrages committed	12
6	Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Aug. 16, 1875 (Rec. Sept. 6)	Reporting the return of certain persons who had been captured during the late outrages ..	13
7	C. Kortright, Esq.	Sept. 6, 1875	In reply to the above	13
8	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Sept. 13, 1875	Acknowledging the above..	14
9	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Sept. 24, 1875	Acknowledging Lieutenant-Governor Kortright's Report of the result of his official visit to Sherbro, and the consideration of it in connection with the statements and recommendations made by the Civil Commandant in his Report, and approving certain measures suggested for the improvement of the condition of the district. Expressing much satisfaction at the testimony borne by Mr. Kortright to the success which has attended the labours of Mr. Davis as Civil Commandant, and requesting that his Lordship's high appreciation of the energy and ability with which he has discharged his duties, and the zeal which he has displayed for the improvement of the Settlement, may be conveyed to him	14
10	Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Sept. 11, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 1)	Forwarding petition of inhabitants complaining of the depressed state of trade, and urging the acquisition of certain native territory as a remedy, with observations thereon	16
11	Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Sept. 11, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 1)	Mr. Commandant Davis reports the return of nine more people who had been captured at Mamaiah	19
12	Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Sept. 12, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 1)	Reporting the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Contest," and "Cygnet"	20

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
13	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Sept. 12, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 1)	With letter from Commandant Davis on the state of affairs at British Sherbro	20
14	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Sept. 17, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 7)	Reporting the return of seventeen more of the Mamaiah captives	22
15	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Sept. 19, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 7)	Reporting the trial trip of the steamer "Lady of the Lake," and the arrival of the engineer.	22
16	To C. H. Kortright, Esq. ..	Oct. 9, 1875	Forwarding the above for his consideration, and requesting to be informed whether he is aware of any objection to the Lieutenant-Governor being authorized to enter into negotiations with the view of obtaining from the native Chiefs certain territory ..	23
17	C. H. Kortright, Esq. ..	Oct. 13, 1875	Submitting his views on the above	23
18	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Oct. 13, 1875	Acknowledging the despatches reporting the return of nine more captives taken from Mamaiah, and the alleged attack by the Kekkah people on Masimbo	24
19	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Oct. 14, 1875	Acknowledging the despatch reporting the return of seventeen more of the persons captured at Mamaiah, making in all forty who had been returned, and leaving only two still in captivity	24
20	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Oct. 30, 1875	Inclosing copy of the correspondence with Mr. Kortright on the subject of the above Petition, and stating that his Lordship is disposed to adhere to the opinion already expressed that it would not be expedient at the present moment to enter into any negotiations with the Chiefs for the acquisition of certain territory	25
21	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Oct. 13, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 9)	Reporting accident to the "Lady of the Lake" on the occasion of her conveying the Governor to Sherbro. Considers that good results will ensue from her presence there	25
22	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Oct. 22, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 15)	Reporting that the "Lady of the Lake" has reached Sherbro, and that she proceeds to Freetown this day in tow of Her Majesty's ship "Contest"	26
23	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Oct. 25, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 15)	Reporting the safe arrival of the "Lady of the Lake" at Sierra Leone from Sherbro on the 23rd instant	26
24	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Oct. 26, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 15)	Reporting having visited the "Lady of the Lake" in company with Her Majesty's ship "Contest," and that she has been beached for repairs	26
25	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Oct. 27, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 15)	Reporting a further trial of the "Lady of the Lake" up the Sierra Leone River . ..	27
26	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Oct. 28, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 15)	Transmitting copy of a letter forwarded to the Commodore, thanking him for the services rendered to the Colonial Government by Lieutenant Commander Allen, the Navigating Lieutenant, and crew of Her Majesty's ship "Contest" during their stay at this place	27
27	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Oct. 29, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 15)	Forwarding a report from the Assistant Engineer of Her Majesty's ship "Contest" on the condition of the "Lady of the Lake" ..	28
28	To Admiralty	Nov. 18, 1875	Forwarding copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant Governor, expressing the thanks of the Colonial Government for the services rendered by Commander Allen and some of the men of Her Majesty's ship "Contest" ..	29

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
29	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Nov. 18, 1875	Acknowledging the despatches reporting the result of the trips of the "Lady of the Lake." Is awaiting with interest the detailed account of his proceedings in the Sherbro district, and stating that the services rendered by Lieutenant Allen have been represented to the Admiralty	29
30	Admiralty	Nov. 18, 1875	Report of the expedition of Her Majesty's ship "Contest," up the Sherbro River to punish the Chief of Mongray, and the accident to the "Lady of the Lake".	30
31	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Nov. 19, 1875	Acknowledging despatch reporting his expedition up the Sierra Leone River to inquire into a kidnapping case which had occurred at the Island of Tasso	31
32	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Nov. 3, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 25)	Reporting the cause of his visit to Shaingay ..	32
33	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Nov. 8, 1875 (Rec. Dec. 6)	Transmitting detailed report of the Lieutenant Governor's proceedings on the Mongray River, with map	33
34	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Dec. 10, 1875	Acknowledging despatch reporting his visit to Shaingay	37
35	War Office..	Dec. 18, 1875	Forwards letter from the Commanding Officer on the West Coast of Africa, reporting having sent a detachment of 1st West India Regiment to Sherbro in consequence of the disturbed state of that place	37
36	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Dec. 20, 1875	Has read with interest the detailed report of the Lieutenant-Governor of his proceedings on the occasion of his late visit to the Mongray River to obtain satisfaction for the outrage committed at Mamaiah	39
37	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Dec. 1, 1875 (Rec. Dec. 27)	Reporting the invasion of British territory by the Kossohs. An attack on Commandant Davis, who has been wounded, and the proceedings taken by the Governor in consequence	39
38	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Dec. 1, 1875 (Rec. Dec. 27)	Reports having sent Commandant Davis to Freetown	3
39	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Dec. 1, 1875 (Rec. Dec. 27)	Reporting temporary appointment of Mr. Deputy Collector Wall to act as Civil Commandant of British Sherbro	44
40	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Dec. 31, 1875	Approving the above appointment of Mr. Wall to act temporarily as Civil Commandant of British Sherbro	44
41	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Dec. 5, 1875 (Rec. Jan. 1, 1876)	Reporting further proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor at Sherbro	44
42	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Dec. 14, 1875 (Rec. Jan. 3, 1876)	In continuation of the above	44
43	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Dec. 14, 1875 (Rec. Jan. 3, 1876)	Reporting that the repairs to the "Lady of the Lake" had been completed	46
44	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Jan. 6, 1876	Expressing regret at the accident which had befallen Mr. Darnell Davis, the Commandant of Sherbro, who had been severely wounded in repelling a raid upon British territory by Kossohs. Approves the Lieutenant-Governor's proceedings in the matter of remarks on the proposal to raise a loan to cover expenses ..	46

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
45	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Jan. 7, 1876	Acknowledging despatch, stating that seventy-seven released captives had been returned, and requesting to be informed what course the Lieutenant-Governor intends to pursue with regard to the Chiefs Caulker and Kinigbo, who are stated to be prisoners in the camp ..	47
46	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Jan. 7, 1876	Acknowledging with much satisfaction further despatch reporting the release of 114 more captives. Requesting to be furnished with a rough sketch-map and names of places referred to, in connection with the expedition to Sherbro	47
47	Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Dec. 19, 1875 (Rec. Jan. 10, 1876)	Report of further proceedings at Sherbro ..	48
48	Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Dec. 22, 1875 (Rec. Jan. 10, 1876)	Reporting that a Treaty of Peace had been entered into by the Sherbro and Mendi tribes, and that the Chiefs of Bompeh and Ribbee Rivers had ceded to Her Majesty's Government the right of collecting Customs duties over those rivers	48
49	Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Dec. 22, 1875 (Rec. Jan. 16, 1876)	Reporting the arrival of the "Lady of the Lake" at Tasso, in the Bargroo River	48
50	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Jan. 21, 1876	Acknowledging the despatches reporting the further progress of events at British Sherbro, and the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace between the Sherbro and Mendi tribes. Expresses an earnest hope that the recent proceedings of the Governor will result in securing a lengthened period of peace and tranquillity to the Settlement. Is glad that the Chiefs of Bompeh and Ribbee Rivers have ceded the right of collecting Customs ..	49
51	Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Jan. 5, 1876 (Rec. Jan. 31)	Forwarding copies of the Agreements entered into by the Sherbro and Mendi tribes at Sennehoo and Shaingay, and explanatory observations and sketch of the coast line referred to	49
52	Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Jan. 28, 1876 (Rec. Feb. 14)	Reports further details of the recent movements of the Lieutenant-Governor on the frontier of British Sherbro	56
53	Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Jan. 28, 1876 (Rec. Feb. 14)	As to what course should be pursued with regard to the Chiefs John Caulker and Kinigbo, who are now in custody, the originators and ring-leaders of the recent raid at Sherbro ..	62
54	Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Jan. 28, 1876 (Rec. Feb. 14)	Acknowledging despatch in which Lord Carnarvon expresses approval of the Lieutenant-Governor's proceedings with regard to Sherbro, and as to permission to draw upon Crown Agents	64
55	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Feb. 22, 1876	Stating that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to sanction the terms of the Agreements, and to accept the right of collecting duties on the seaboard of the Ribbee, Bompeh, and Cockboro country, from the British possessions bordering the Ribbee River on the north to the Yaltucker River, the boundary of British Bargroo on the east, and directing the Lieutenant-Governor to confer with certain officers on the subject. Is much satisfied with the expression of the Executive Council of their high sense of his services, and thanking him in the name of Her Majesty's Government for the energy, promptitude, and skill with which he undertook and brought to a successful termination an affair which contained so many elements of difficulty and danger	64

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
56	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Feb. 24, 1876	Expressing satisfaction at receiving the report of further details of the late expedition, and the testimony borne to services of certain officers	64
57	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Feb. 24, 1876	Acknowledging despatch reporting the course to be adopted with regard to John Caulker and Kinigbo, the Chiefs lately taken prisoners.	65
58	To War Office	Feb. 24, 1876	Bearing testimony to the valuable services rendered by Captain Allinson and the other officers of the detachment of the 1st West India Regiment, who accompanied the Lieutenant-Governor on his recent expedition to British Sherbro	65
59	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Mar. 21, 1876	Acknowledging despatch thanking the Lieutenant-Governor for his conduct in the late outrage on British Sherbro	65
60	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Apr. 17, 1876	Reporting that the prisoners Caulker, Kinigbo, and Vannah had been found guilty of murder	65
61	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	May 12, 1876	Acknowledging the above despatch . ..	66
61 A	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	May 5, 1876 (Rec. May 25)	Reporting the execution of the three men mentioned in No. 60 of series	66
61 B	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	May 26, 1876	Acknowledging the above despatch	66

Part II.

GOLD COAST COLONY AND LAGOS.

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
62	To Governor Strahan . ..	Aug. 14, 1875	Approves of the action taken respecting the disturbance between the Houssa detachment stationed at Atoko, and a portion of the population	69
63	Admiralty	Aug. 20, 1875	Transmitting extracts from a letter from the Commodore, in regard to the assurances given to him by the King of Porto Novo, that he would not permit human sacrifices to take place in any part of his territory ..	69
64	To Governor Strahan, C.M.G. .	Aug. 28, 1875	Relative to the warning given to the King of Porto Novo, on the subject of human sacrifices, and the assurances given by him of good behaviour	70
65	Governor Strahan, C.M.G. ..	Aug. 2, 1875 (Rec. Aug. 30)	Reporting the failure of the private mining enterprise in Wassaw	70
66	Messrs. Lintott and Spink ..	Aug. 31, 1875	Calling attention to the stoppage of trade, in consequence of the differences between the King of Ashantee and the Chief of the Djuabins, and soliciting the mediation of the Government	70
67	To Governor Strahan, C.M.G. .	Sept. 9, 1875	Considering fully the scheme submitted for the organization of the Gold Coast Constabulary Force, and requesting to be furnished with the Governor's further views on this important and pressing subject ..	73

No. in Series.	From whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
68	To Governor Strahan, C.M.G.	Sept. 10, 1875	Sending Messrs. Lintott and Spink's complaint of the stoppage of trade by the differences between the King of Coomassie and the Chief of the Djuabins, and requesting him to report upon it	75
69	To Messrs. Lintott, Spink, and Co.	Sept. 10, 1875	Stating the Governor had been called upon to report on their complaint	76
70	Governor Strahan, C.M.G.	Aug. 14, 1875 (Rec. Sept. 21)	Stating the substance of conversations with M. Bonnat and an Ambassador from Juabin, with reference to M. Bonnat's visit to the interior; and inclosing letters from M. Bonnat and the King of Ashantee.	76
71	Governor Strahan, C.M.G.	Aug. 17, 1875 (Rec. Sept. 21)	Furnishing the Report, as requested, upon Messrs. Lintott and Spink's complaint of the stoppage of trade by the differences between the King of Coomassie and the Chief of the Djuabins	84
72	Governor Strahan, C.M.G.	Sept. 6, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 1)	Report of the trading arrangements entered into between M. Bonnat and the King of Ashantee	84
73	To Governor Strahan, C.M.G.	Oct. 7, 1875	Approving of the course of action adopted in the matter of certain inter-tribal disputes	85
74	Governor Strahan, C.M.G.	Oct. 12, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 9)	Further report upon the affairs of the interior	85
75	Governor Strahan, C.M.G.	Oct. 12, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 9)	Referring to despatch wherein will be found the information called for by the Secretary of State, respecting the correspondence between the King of Coomassie, the European merchants, and the Governor.	88
76	To Governor Strahan, C.M.G.	Nov. 12, 1875	Acknowledging despatch submitting a further Report upon the affairs of the interior	88
77	Governor Strahan, C.M.G.	Oct. 25, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 25)	Submits opinions as to the means of opening up a trade with the interior, and incloses letter from M. Bonnat with reference thereto	88
78	Church Missionary Society	Dec. 2, 1875	Requesting that steps may be taken to avert the expected Dahomian invasion of the Yoruba country	95
79	Governor Strahan, C.M.G.	Nov. 16, 1875 (Rec. Dec. 7)	Reporting defeat of Juabin, and dispatch of 150 Houssas to Akim to prevent Coomassies entering that territory in pursuit of fugitive Juabins	96
80	Governor Strahan, C.M.G.	Nov. 6, 1875 (Rec. Dec. 14)	Forwarding Report by Captain Moloney on the organization of the constabulary	96
81	Governor Strahan, C.M.G.	Nov. 13, 1875 (Rec. Dec. 14)	Forwarding copies of two Reports received from Dr. Gouldsbury since he left the coast on special service to Eastern Akim	101
82	Governor Strahan, C.M.G.	Nov. 16, 1875 (Rec. Dec. 14)	Further information respecting the affairs of the interior by Dr. Gouldsbury, reporting the defeat of the Juabins and the retreat of women into Akim	104
83	To Church Missionary Society.	Dec. 15, 1875	Stating that a copy of their letter will be sent to the Governor, and that no doubt he will do all in his power to prevent the anticipated invasion to which the Society has drawn attention	108

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
84	To Governor Strahan, C.M.G.. .	Dec. 17, 1875	Stating that he is quite satisfied with the action taken by the Governor with reference to M. Bonnat; and whilst expressing regret at the failure of that gentleman's enterprize for opening up trade with the Upper Volta, does not consider that M. Bonnat has any ground of complaint against the Gold Coast Government. Referring to the possibility of opening up trade with Seloga. The inability to receive the Chiefs of Bayim into the Protectorate, and the stoppage of trade in consequence of the hostilites between Coomassie and Juabin	109
85	To Governor Strahan, C.M.G.. .	Dec. 20, 1875	Sending copy of the correspondence with the Church Missionary Society, and suggesting what course should be taken with the view of maintaining peace	109
86	To Governor Strahan, C.M.G...	Dec. 29, 1875	Acknowledging and remarking upon the two despatches forwarding reports from Dr. Gouldsbury, conveying the intelligence of the defeat of the Juabins by the army of Coomassie, their retreat towards Akim, and the steps taken in consequence for preventing any violation of the territory of the Protectorate by the pursuing forces ..	109
87	Governor Strahan, C.M.G. ..	Nov. 26, 1875 (Rec. Jan. 1, 1876)	Further Reports from Dr. Gouldsbury on the state of affairs between the Juabins and the Ashantees	110
88	Governor Strahan, C.M.G. ..	Dec. 10, 1875 (Rec. Jan. 3, 1876)	Reporting the steps taken to obtain from the Afflowho tribe the surrender of the murderer of one of the Houssa police.. ..	114
89	Governor Strahan, C.M.G. ..	Dec. 11, 1875 (Rec. Jan. 3, 1876)	Submitting further report on the affairs of the interior, with copy of the last letter received from Dr. Gouldsbury	116
90	Admiralty	Jan. 4, 1876	With copy Report from the commanding officer of the proceedings of Her Majesty's ship "Contest," in order to obtain from the Afflowhos the surrender of a murderer ..	118
91	To Governor Strahan, C.M.G.. .	Jan. 7, 1876	As to the advisability of Osoo Ansah being recalled from Coomassie	119
92	To Governor Strahan, C.M.G. .	Jan. 12, 1876	Acknowledging the despatches sending the Reports of Dr. Gouldsbury respecting the hostilities between the Ashantees and the Juabins	119
93	To Governor Strahan, C.M.G.. .	Jan. 13, 1876	Approving of the action taken to obtain from the Afflowho tribe the surrender of one of their number who had murdered a Houssa policeman at Adaffi	119
94	To Admiralty	Jan. 13, 1876	Acknowledging the Report of the officer commanding Her Majesty's ship "Contest" of the steps taken to obtain the surrender of the murderer	119
95	To Governor Strahan, C.M.G. .	Jan. 14, 1876	Remarking on the scheme for the reorganization of the Gold Coast constabulary ..	120
96	Governor Strahan, C.M.G. ..	Dec. 14, 1875 (Rec. Jan. 20, 1876)	Further reports of the Ashantee army having returned to Coomassie, and that the Ashantee traders are coming in to Cape Coast and other places on the coast since the 11th instant	121

MAPS at pages 19, 37, 54, and 62.

PART I.

SIERRA LEONE.

Part I.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 1.

Colonial Office to C. H. Kortright, Esq.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 19, 1875.

LORD CARNARVON has under his consideration the full and careful report contained in your despatch of the 28th of June last* upon the various matters which have lately been engaging your attention at British Sherbro.

2. There are several important questions raised in this despatch with which his Lordship proposes to deal in due course, but before addressing the Officer administering the Government during your absence, he would be glad to receive some further assurances from you on the subject of domestic slavery.

3. At the close of your despatch, in dealing with this subject, you express a belief that "the people of British Sherbro are not unaware that it is within their power to assert their freedom at any moment, should they so desire it;" and I observe that in Mr. Darnell Davis's report forwarded to me in your despatch of the 12th of March,† it is expressly stated that runaway slaves have come to him to secure their liberty.

4. In the case of the Gold Coast it was necessary to issue a public Proclamation, requiring the cessation of slavery for the future, as the country was not British territory like the Sherbro district, but was only under British protection. It has been now so clearly laid down that slavery cannot be tolerated within any of Her Majesty's dominions, that Lord Carnarvon, as at present advised, is disposed to concur with you in the opinion which you have verbally expressed at this office, that it is unnecessary, at all events at this particular moment, when the position of affairs along the West African Coast seems to require more than usual attention, to reiterate by a new public notice that which is already well known.

5. At the same time there must be no room for doubt on a matter of this importance, and Lord Carnarvon would have no hesitation in causing to be issued whatever public notification may be necessary, should any ignorance of the law really exist. I am therefore directed to request that you will be good enough again to consider this matter and favour his Lordship with a further and carefully considered expression of your views. For facility of reference the papers are inclosed in original, which you will be good enough to return with your reply.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 2.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received August 12.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, July* 24, 1875.

IN continuation of Mr. Kortright's despatch of the 5th instant,‡ in reference to the state of British Sherbro, I have the honour to forward the following inclosures:—

* No. 20 of C. 1343 of 1875. † No. 15 of same paper. ‡ No. 25 of same paper.

Inclosure 1. Copy of letter, with inclosures, from Acting Commandant, British Sherbro, reporting probable war between Kinigbo, residing at Macombarah, and Chief Vermah, on the one part, and Humpa Rango, Chief of Dodo, on the other part.

Inclosure 2. A summary of the statements of claims, amounting to 3,233*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.*, made up to the 17th July, 1875, for goods said to be plundered at Mamaiah, British Sherbro, on the 9th July, from British traders and others resident there.

Inclosure 3. Copy of a letter from Acting Commandant, British Sherbro, to the Chiefs of Imperri, and of their reply.

Inclosure 4. Copy of a letter from Acting Commandant, British Sherbro, to Chief Tom Cabby Smith, and of his reply.

Inclosure 5. Copy of a letter from certain traders in the Boom River, reporting acts of plunder by Mongray and Tobanda people.

Inclosure 6. A list of the names of thirty-three people, said to be British subjects (many of them having been born in British Sherbro), and who are reported to have been carried off from Mamoiah on the 9th June, and to be still in the hands of their captors.

Inclosure 7. Copy of a Report made by Mr. N. Darnell Davis, Civil Commandant of British Sherbro, on some circumstances connected with the late outrage at Mamaiah and the present state of his district.

2. With regard to Inclosure No. 1. In the event of this quarrel between Kinigbo and Vermah, and Humpa Rango becoming a "war," Kinigbo and Vermah party would join the Mongray (Lahai Serrifoo) side, Humpa Rango would join Tom Cabby Smith's side; thus the "war" in the Little Boom would be extended. Tom Cabby Smith has been long trying to induce Humpa Rango to join his party.

3. As regards Inclosure No. 5. The place at which Miss Betty Caulker was plundered, and also Bammance, are far beyond our limits. The Report is interesting only from the fact that Miss Caulker, Manner, Pratt, &c., are Sierra Leone people, who have gone to Lima Yayma to trade; and that the Tobanda mentioned is a stockaded village, the head-quarters of fighting fellows who on the Big Boom River are allies of the Mongray people on the Lesser Boom, and the same kind of fellows who made the attack on Mamaiah on the 9th June.

4. I have forwarded Mr. Davis's Report in full. His energy and local knowledge are very great, and his opinions entitled to much consideration.

Paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 are expressions of what Mr. Davis thinks should be done at this juncture. Although I set a high value on Mr. Davis's suggestions, your Lordship will not think that I necessarily indorse all that he has said there.

Mr. Davis arrived here on the 11th instant, on his way from Madeira, where he had been for two months to recruit from repeated attacks of fever. He proceeded to Sherbro on the 14th instant (the first opportunity), and returned at my request to Sierra Leone on the 20th, that I might have an opportunity of hearing his opinion as to the late outrage and present state of feeling in Sherbro, and gaining information from him personally in reference to his district.

5. To summarize these inclosures, I may say to your Lordship that the facts of the case now reported appear to me as follows:—

(1.) There are thirty-three native people said to be carried away, still in the hands of the marauders.

(2.) A claim is made for goods plundered: amount, 3,233*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.*

(3.) A general feeling of uneasiness and insecurity exist in Sherbro.

(4.) The reply of Tom Cabby Smith and the Imperri Chiefs will show with what alacrity all parties would avail themselves of any movement to gratify their taste for riot and plunder, and how little practical result is likely to follow our unsupported application to these Chiefs for redress.

5. These war-men, I am of opinion, were in the pay of Lahai Serifoo; virtually he is responsible for their acts, and payment for the losses at Mamaiah must be obtained through him from the Mongray people. But his authority is not sufficient to obtain this, or to bring the offenders to justice, without being supported by the dread of punishment from stronger hands than his.

(6.) The presence of 100 men, trained to arms, at Sherbro, should be sufficient for the moment to secure the property of the district.

(7.) A sergeant of the 1st West India Regiment will proceed to Sherbro on temporary duty, to drill and take charge of the police there; and I have decided, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to enlist for temporary service, say fifteen days or one month, in the police force here, forty men; and so soon as Mr. Davis reports to me that accommodation can be found for that number at Bendoo or Bonthe, forty men from the police force here, with an officer of the 1st West India Regiment, will proceed to Sherbro

on temporary duty. But they will not so proceed unless the state of the Settlement requires it, and then only as a temporary measure.

(8.) I have directed Mr. Davis to send to Lahai Serifoo a list of the people said to be carried off from Mamaiah and not yet returned, and to communicate with and seek interviews with the surrounding Chiefs, so as to let it be clearly known that the Government here has no thought of passing over this outrage; at the same time as they wish to use every peaceful means to obtain the release of captives and the punishment of the offenders.

(9.) I have desired him on no account to use the increased police force at his disposal, which will give a moveable column of 100 men, for other than strictly defensive purposes within our own frontier.

(10.) Should it be necessary to take offensive measures against these "war-men," in order to obtain the release of their prisoners, it will be fitting that all necessaay precautions should be taken to insure not only success in the matter, but a political result proportionate to the cost and trouble necessitated.

(11.) I have to draw your Lordship's attention to the fact that rain is falling here in quantities such as I have never known, and that under such circumstances of weather the lodging and rationing of police or troops is more than usually difficult and of paramount importance to their effectiveness.

(12.) So soon as the arrival of an engineer permits, I shall myself visit Sherbro in the "Lady of the Lake," and I anticipate the best results from the temporary presence of the ship in places which her light draught of water will enable her to reach.

(13.) The accounts of the articles lost are grossly exaggerated, but proper inquiries will be made into these and other details of the case. I have not sent a detailed statement of them, as time did not permit copies to be made before the departure of the steamer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

Sir, *British Sherbro, July* 17, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a letter which was handed to me by Inspector Snell on the 16th instant.

On perusing that communication, I at once despatched to Conkonany six constables, all old soldiers, who, with those already stationed there under Sergeant Pratt, will raise the police force at that station to sixteen men.

I trust his Excellency will approve of what I have done.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM BUDGE, *Acting Commandant of Sherbro.*

P.S—I served out to each of the six constables ten rounds of cartridges, to be afterwards accounted for and sent on to Sergeant Pratt, 100 cartridges for the use of himself and his men.

W. B.

The Hon. Captain Kendall,
Colonial Secretary.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

Sir, *Police Station, Conkonany, July* 14, 1875.

I BEG most respecfully to report through you, for the information of the Commandant, that a man named Kinigbo, residing at Macoomborah, a village of Conkonany within our territory said to have joined the late war against Shaingay. On his return from that expedition, he was asked by Humpa Rango why he did so without their notice. The The result of the inquiry was that he and Chief Vermah determine to declared war against Humpa Rango and the other Chiefs.

On hearing this, I proceeded with five of my men to a village called Matacong, where it was reported that Kinigbo is gathering war. Before our arrival there they had left it; we returned to Conkonany. Early next morning information reached us that they gather again at Tyahmarworow. I went again with the same men, and met between 100 to 200 armed men. I asked Chief Vermah what was the meaning of the war gathering. He

assured me that it was late, and had sent up to his people, and must fight with Humpa Rango. I told him that I shall at once report the affair to the Commandant, as a raid will have to be committed in British territory, and that the lives and property of British subjects are unsafe ; to this he said nothing, and I told him to be very careful.

Under these circumstances, I trust you will be good enough, on receipt of this letter, to forward it to the Commandant, so that some more force may be sent to my assistance, with sufficient ammunition (myself and men have not a single round of ball ammunition on hand) to enable me to repel any attack on Conkonany.

I may add that some of the inhabitants of Macoomborah, a neighbouring villoge, are coming here from to-day for protection. Mr. Thorpe is an eye witness.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. S. D. PRATT, *Sergeant.*

The Inspector of Police,
Bonthe, Sherbro.

Inclosure 3 in No. 2.

Abstract of Claims for Goods plundered at Sherbro (*vide* Acting Commandant's letter).

	£	s.	d.
Nancy Wilson	18	8	0
R. J. Youth	315	8	0
Robert Preston	30	0	0
Thomas E. Macfoy..	12	16	3
Jane Taylor	1,958	8	9½
Francis A. Peters	13	10	0
Wm. J. Mailing	22	0	0
John B. Parkinson	491	0	0
Ditto, for Mrs. Saville Smith..	96	0	0
Ditto, for Robert Hagan	19	8	0
W. E. John	188	8	3
John T. A. Cooke	68	9	10
Total	3,233	17	1½

British Sherbro, July 17, 1875.

Inclosure 4 in No. 2.

Sir, *British Sherbro, July* 17, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, copies of a correspondence between the Imperry Chiefs and myself.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM BUDGE, *Acting Commandant of Sherbro.*

The Hon. Captain Kendall,
Colonial Secretary

Inclosure 5 in No. 2.

Sir, *Mattakong, Imperri Country, June* 1, 1875.

WE, the undersigned Chiefs of Imperri, feel deeply sorry to hear of the bold attempt the Mongray's warmen have made in plundering one of Her Majesty's villages in the British territories, and distressed those British subjects inhabiting the town.

From this, Her Majesty's Government can at once see that in a similar way they have provoked us to fight, and our patience having exhausted, we have been obliged to turn at them.

One thing particularly we wish Her Majesty's Government to see into is this, that during the war some of our people who could not stay have gone down to British lands for safety, and that have always been the usual way, for none but the strong remains to fight in time of battle; and those of our people who have gone to British territories we expect are safe enough, as they are under the protection of Her Majesty's Government ; but we deeply regret to find that the Mongray's have also audacity to force our people out of Her Majesty's protection, and led them away captives. For this bold insult we know not

what Her Majesty's Government will say to the effect, but we presume to ask, shall we be counted as treating Her Majesty's Governement disrespectful and impertinent should we adopt such measures in making captives of those now residing in British lands; this we are impatiently waiting to hear from your Worship.

We are, &c.

(Signed) YANGA FANNA, his ⋈ mark, *Matacong.*
KA TEYBE, his ⋈ mark, *Gundamah.*
BEAH BOME, his ⋈ mark, *Gbambiah.*
FANNA DIGONO, his ⋈ mark, *Rontook.*

To Her Majesty's Commandant,
British Sherbro.

P.S. Moreover, Mongray is a land belonged to us, but was given to those people to be inhabited, as they were strangers to our elder people, but, as they seem ungrateful and stubborn, shall the British Government refuse the offering of that part of the country, should in case we deliver it up and ask the said Her Majesty's aid in driving them altogether from that part of the country. If so, let me hear from you as quick as you can; I mean that while a steamer is burning the towns our armies will be brushing them off. Please send a speedy reply to this effect especially.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) YANGA FANNA.
KEY TEYBE.
&c. &c.

Inclosure 6 in No. 2.

Sir, *Gundama, Imperri Country, July 5,* 1875.

WE are in receipt of your last favour of the 21st ultimo, which came to hand on the 25th; it was perused with great pleasure, and due respect for your worship.

We feel very thankful for the kind advice you gave us in that letter and will always try to give you satisfaction in future.

In our meeting some days on last week we deputed a few of our Chiefs to meet with your Worship for friendly counsel and advice, as we sincerely determine to give up that Mongrayland to the British Government.

The land is ours in all respects, and we own its rights since the strangers prove ungrateful both to ourselves and to Her Majesty's Government, under whose peaceful reign we owe great blessings.

We trust that both your Worship and his Excellency the Governor-in-chief will not be behind-hand in carrying this to effect.

With our united respects, we are, &c.

(Signed) KA TEYBE, his ⋈ mark, *Gundamah.*
YANGA FANNA, his ⋈ mark, *Mattacong.*
FANNA DIYONO, his ⋈ mark, *Sembihoo.*
BEAH BOME, his ⋈ mark, *Gbambiah.*
With the rest of the elderly people of the Imperri Country.

W. Budge, Esq.,
Acting Commandant, British Sherbro.

Inclosure 7 in No. 2.

My good Friend, *Commandant's Office, Bonthe, Sherbro, June* 21, 1875.

I HAVE received and carefully read the letter which you and other Chiefs of the Imperry Country have addressed to me on the subject of the recent invasion of British territory by warmen of the Mongray Chiefs. It would have been more satisfactory to me if any one or more of you had come to Bonthe to talk over matters. However, I have sent on a copy of your letter to the Governor-in-chief, and you shall be informed of his Excellency's reply whenever it comes to hand; meanwhile let me give you this friendly warning, that any invasion of British territory by you, or by any one or more of you, will be regarded by this Government as a declaration of hostilities, and will be dealt with accordingly.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM BUDGE,
Acting Commandant, British Sherbro.

To the Imperri Chiefs.

Inclosure 8 in No. 2.

Sir, *British Sherbro, July* 17, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a letter sent by me on the 3rd instant to the Chief Tom Cabby Smith by direction of his Excellency Governor Kortright.

I also forward the reply of Tom Cabby Smith.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM BUDGE, *Acting Commandant of Sherbro.*

The Hon. Captain Kendall,
Colonial Secretary.

Inclosure 9 in No. 2.

My good Friend, *Gambia, July* 7, 1875.

YOUR inestimable letter duly comes to hand with the contents duly noticed respecting the outrage broken out at Mamaiah this three weeks ago, by the warmen from Mongray, who take and destroy one of my town, Kekkah, and from thence carry out to Brittish territory, and also intended to blockade the river. During all the time this war going on I always lodge my complain to the Commandant. Many a times I have told the British Government that the Mongray people will never left war, for they have many a time deceived the Commandant and the Governor.

You will look upon some of my old letters to the past Commandant and Governor; you will find that these Mongray people are deceivers and plunderers. On my last letter to the Commandant and the Governor when they did write to me for peace I did said, I am willing if the British Government will drive away the Mongray people from my country and then the country will be in peace.

My good friend, I am very glad to hear what you said, as I and all my allies are truly friends to the British Government, so therefore we cannot offend the British Government and the Queen in any thing.

And I am glad that the British Government and the public will see for themselves who is the great cause of this war.

I am glad to hear about the military force coming out to Sherbro.

I am now ready, and will soon be able to fight and drive the Mongray people away from my country for what they have done in carrying war to the British territory, and also stopping the British traders from doing their trade; the Mongray people are not fit to stop in our country.

Hoping you are quite well, yours, &c.,

(Signed) TOM CABBY SMITH.

The Acting Commandant,
Sherbro.

Inclosure 10 in No. 2.

My good Friend, *Commandant's Office, British Sherbro, July* 3, 1875.

YOU are, no doubt, by this time fully aware that a gross outrage was committed at Mamaiah, on the Jong River, British territory, by a band of robbers entrenched in the village of Kekkah, where they are pretending to carry on war against you on behalf of the Chiefs of Mongray.

Since the commission of that outrage, I have been informed that these marauders repudiate the authority of the Mongray Chief, Lahai Serrifoo, and that they went so far even as to beat and ill-treat him. Having communicated to his Excellency, the Governor-in-Chief of this settlement, full particulars of the outrage at Mamaiah, and of the treatment to which Lahai Serrifoo was subjected by his so-called war-men, I am directed by his Excellency to inform you that these war-men must be considered as acting under your orders, and that it is your duty to do all in your power to obtain redress for this Government with which you profess to be on friendly terms.

I am also to point out to you that this outrage is the result of your carrying on a war, against which this Government has in vain remonstrated, and that responsibility rests on you for the passive attitude you have assumed.

In the event of no reparation being speedily obtained for this gross outrage, a military

force will be sent to Sherbro, sufficiently effective in all respects to enforce this, crush out the war and open the river to trade.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM BUDGE, *Acting Commandant of Sherbro.*

To Tom Cabby Smith,
Chief of Gambia.

Inclosure 11 in No. 2.

Sir, *Bonthe, Sherbro, July* 18, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, for the information of his Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a letter just handed to me, reporting certain acts of plunder on the Boom River.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM BUDGE, *Acting Commandant.*

The Hon. Captain J. J. Kendall,
Colonial Secretary.

Inclosure 12 in No. 2.

Sir, *Bonthe, British Sherbro, July* 17, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to submit to your notice the following information: A letter from Messrs. Joseph D. Mamee, George F. Pratt, John Grey, traders in the Boom River at Lanejeina and Thomas B. Bougo, Chief of the same place, reporting that on the 10th instant one, Miss Betty Caulker, was plundered by the Mongray and Tobanda people to the amount of 16*l.*, who have also threatened that they will at all times continue their plundering.

I have further the honour to bring before your notice the trouble and annoyance experienced by myself at Barmaney whilst on my way down here from a warrior called "Songorfurch," who seized my boat and it was with the greatest difficulty and by payments of money obtained from M. Roussett, agent for Edward Edwards, Esq., that it was restored to me.

The same warrior is constantly annoying the aforesaid gentleman by threats of plunder, destruction of the factory, maltreating the persons employed there who were sent thither from Sherbro, and in several instances violence has been used towards them.

If nothing be done towards putting a stop to such proceedings on the part of these and similar marauding parties, whose sole aim is to plunder the traders, who are principally British subjects, it will soon have the effect of reviving the recent wars in the Boom, which proved so detrimental to the revenue of the Sherbro.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. J. COLLIER.

N. D. Davis, Esq.,
Civil Commandant, Sherbro.

Inclosure 13 in No. 2.

List of People taken by the Kekkah Warmen from Mamaiah.

Name.	Sex.	Remarks.
1. Saw	Boy	Son of Bankan.
2. Kayfay Miah	Woman	Daughter of ditto.
3. Nyah Jembay	Girl	Ditto, ditto.
4. Sessay Sangbah	Boy	Nephew of ditto.
5. Yaynah	Girl	Niece of ditto.
6. Yah Magbah	Woman	Grandmother of ditto.
7. Koyah Twee	„	Great-aunt of ditto.
8. Yah Sangbah	„	Wife of a brother of ditto.
9. Kayfay Sangbah	„	Daughter of No. 8.
10. Yaymah	Girl	Granddaughter of No. 8.
11. Yaymah	„	Ditto of No. 6.
12. Boy Kayfay	„	Native of Mamaiah.
13. Yaymah	„	Daughter of Bannah of ditto
14. Mahteengah	Boy	
15. Menday	Woman	Woman of Bargbour of ditto.
16. Bandah	Woman, with twins	Wife of Bannah of Mamaiah.
17. Toomoye	Girl	Daughter of Bannah of ditto.
18. Newree	Boy	Son of Bargbow.
19. Doroah	„	Servant of ditto.
20. Yenken	Woman	Wife of Kong Betty, Mr. Parkinson's boat captain.
21. Modayloh	Girl	Nieces of Yenken, being children of one of her sisters.
22. Boy Boondah	„	
23. Tokoye	„	
24. Bamah	..	Mr. Parkinson's servant.
25. Hannah	Girl	Registered in 1873 by Mrs. Taylor.
26. Bahmahyah	„	Given to Mrs. Taylor by Yangafannah to be brought up.
27. Canray Vong	Boy, about 16 years	Kahtebelis boy, works under written agreement.
28. Pekray	Girl	Given Mrs. Taylor to be brought up by Farrahdy Konnoh, Chief of Routook, in Imperri.
29. Bannah	Boy	Given Mrs. Taylor to be brought up by Bahsin.
30. Gbo	Woman	Wife of Stephen George, Mrs. Taylor's carpenter.
31. Henney	..	Daughter of Gbo and Stephen George.
32. } The twin children of No. 16.		
33. }		

Taken by me, at Mamaiah, on the 17th July, 1875.

(Signed) N. DARNELL DAVIS,
Civil Commandant of Sherbro.

Inclosure 14 in No. 2.

Sir, *Sierra Leone, July* 20, 1875.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Excellency's letter to me, "Miscellaneous," of the 14th instant, I left Freetown in the steamer "Sir Arthur Kennedy" on the 14th instant for Sherbro, where I arrived the following day. I returned to Freetown by the same vessel, leaving Sherbro at midday yesterday, and arriving in the harbour early this morning.

Detailed Notes.

2. I have appended to this letter detailed notes of my proceedings in Sherbro, and have now the honour to report as follows:

Thirty-three captives in hands of the marauders.

3. I have respectfully to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that there are still thirty-three captives from Mamaiah in the hands of the marauders, who by this time must have made them slaves in some way or other.

Feeling of insecurity general in Sherbro.

4. Throughout the Settlement of Sherbro there is a feeling of insecurity, more as regards property than life, and this apprehension is shared by Europeans and natives (Sherbro people as well as those from Sierra Leone) at Mamaiah, especially, which is a hamlet on our frontier, the natives since the recent attack do not dare to go fishing in British waters around them, while some of the inhabitants have quitted the place in consequence of the raid.

Attitude of Native Chiefs.

5. From what I gathered in pursuing my inquiries, it seems that the native Chiefs outside of our jurisdiction have their eyes upon the Government, and fully expect that punishment will be inflicted upon the Mongray people.

Nothing of Tom Cabby Smith.

6. Of Tom Cabby Smith's views I have, I regret, not ascertained anything; but I believe the Mongray Chiefs much regret what has occurred, and I think that none but

persons very prejudiced against them would urge that they had even approved of this outrage. Even Mrs. Parkinson, who was taken from Mamaiah to Kekkah, not only acquits Lahai Serrifoo of implication in it, but actually testifies warmly to his having done much to see her righted. She informed me that Lahai Serrifoo threatened the refractory Kekkah men when they at first refused to hand her over to him, that, if they did not comply, he would ask the Government to send soldiers to destroy Kekkah.

The Mongray Chiefs reject the committal of the outrage.

7. With all deference, I humbly submit to your Excellency that the recent outrage should be sternly noticed by the Government. On account of the great insult offered to Her Majesty's authority, the injury done to some of Her Majesty's subjects (some of whom are now being, no doubt, brutally treated as slaves), and also to uphold British prestige—the only protection to Sherbro against such outrages, as the Settlement is left in a very defenceless state and thus prevent further outrages of the kind, and avoid such plundering of traders who may venture outside of the jurisdiction in rivers where peace reigns, but who, if we lost our prestige, would be continually plundered—to the great loss of the Colonial revenue.

Stern measures necessary.

8. If not for the sake of Sherbro itself, then for the sake of its more favoured neighbour, Sierra Leone, which has hitherto fed so much upon revenue derived from the younger Settlement, a strong-handed policy should be followed on this occasion; otherwise there will be a serious loss of revenue to Sierra Leone; and here I would mention that the Deputy Collector of Customs in Sherbro estimates that 3,400*l.* will accrue in duties to the Government upon goods now in bond in Sherbro; while, should the recent increase in trade continue, rather than fall off, the Government of Sierra Leone, I anticipate, may derive great advantage by way of surplus revenue.

Interest of Sierra Leone at stake.

Revenue from Sherbro.

9. Far from advocating a wholesale slaughter of the natives engaged in war, in the Small Boom, some of whom I believe to be fighting in support of their natural rights, I deprecate such a course; and I venture to submit very respectfully for your Excellency's consideration my belief that a satisfactory settlement of the present difficulties might be obtained if your Excellency would direct the officer commanding one of Her Majesty's gun-boats on this station to support, by the presence of his ship off Bendoo, in Sherbro, such peaceful efforts as I would make to insist upon Lahai Serrifoo's handing over to me for trial, according to the laws of Sierra Leone, the promoters and ringleaders of the recent raid; all the captives, and as much of the property as can be recovered, with compensation for the remainder, and a further payment by way of fine for the despisal of the Queen's authority in invading her territory.

Wholesale slaughter of natives deprecated.

Measures proposed for his Excellency's consideration.

10. In any event, I think the boats of a ship of war should be directed to burn down Kekkah. There would be no loss of life, as the warriors would not remain in the town, in presence of white sailors.

Kekkah should be burnt.

11. How often I have drawn attention to the defenceless and neglected state of Sherbro the records of the Colonial Secretary's Office should testify; and I now humbly submit to your Excellency, that at least, Her Majesty's subjects in Sherbro should be placed in a position to rely upon themselves for defence, by having suitable arms at hand, to be used for defence and not for aggression. Should your Excellency be able to procure fifty breachloaders, six revolvers, and a few small cannon (all with suitable ammunition), from the military authorities, for Sherbro, I think the knowledge that we had such arms would in itself prevent further aggression on the part of the natives.

Defenceless state of Sherbro.

Arms asked for.

I have, &c.

(Signed) N. DARNELL DAVIS,
Civil Commandant of Sherbro.

His Excellency Samuel Rowe, Esq., C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Sierra Leone.

No. 3.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received August 20.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, August 2, 1875.*

IN continuation of my despatch of 24th July,* British Sherbro, I have the honour to report to your Lordship.

1. Mr. Darnell Davis, Commandant of British Sherbro, returned to that place on the 27th July.

2. In addition to the police arrangements which I have reported, I have directed him to engage a boat's crew for the second boat, which is at Sherbro, and to add to the six men

* No. 2.

and the coxswain three other trusty men from the police force, thus making ten men. To supply these men with carbines and sword bayonets, and twenty-five rounds of ball cartridge (these boatswains are all accustomed to use firearms), and cause them to patrol regularly the British waters reported to be unsafe. To give these men the strictest direction to avoid any unnecessary conflict on the river.

3. In a letter to me dated 30th July, Mr. Davis has reported his arrival there on the 28th ultimo, and he states that he is carrying out my instructions with reference to the details which I have had the honour to report to your Lordship.

4. He reports that an attack was made on the 29th ultimo, near Moffee point on a canoe coming down to Mamaiah with produce, and a second attack on the same day at the same place on a canoe passing up from Bendoo to Bendoome; in which a Sierra Leone boy, John Macaulay, was shot. He has attached a private note, in which he says, "Since closing the mail I have been informed that the Kekkah people are cutting down trees to stake the river, and thus stop the passage, whether as against us or Tom Cabby Smith's people I do not know."

5. I inclose a letter from Lahai Serrifoo, the Chief of Mongray, which Mr. Davis found awaiting him at Sherbro, and which is the reply to a letter written by Mr. Davis on the 19th July, during his temporary stay there, a copy of which I also inclose.

6. In reference to the place Bendoom, of which mention is made, Mr. Budge, who has been acting as Commandant at Sherbro, states—"The people at Bendoom do not consider themselves British subjects. Their village has been several times attacked by the Kekkah war party, and on each occasion they succeeded in preventing the landing."

7. I can assure your Lordship that I am anxiously awaiting an opportunity of visiting Sherbro under conditions which may make my stay there of some advantage, and consider these events of grave importance, at the same time as I recognise them to be the ordinary consequences of residence in a border country where the neighbouring Chieftains are at feud.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

My good Friend Lahai Serrifoo, *British Sherbro, July* 19, 1875.

I HAVE been away from Sherbro for two months and returned three and a half days ago. You must feel that the bad thing your people have done to my Queen's place called Mamaiah is a thing which would make the Governor of Sierra Leone angry.

I cannot tell you more than this.

You know that I have been your friend, I cannot remain your friend unless you do what the Governor wants, as is written in the letter Commandant Budge sent you a week or two ago.

I am going back to Sierra Leone to-day for a few days to see the Governor, and sincerely hope all the property stolen at Mamaiah and every one of the people (men, women, and children) taken away will have been taken down to Sherbro before I return.

I send a man from Mamaiah to help you in the getting back of the Queen's people.

I should have written to tell you I was glad that Gberry had taken back Brahmah for Lahai Goray, but my heart is bad about Mamaiah.

Your enemies are glad about Mamaiah, as they hope the Government will do something you would not like.

Remember me kindly to your son Momodoo, who came down to Bonthe with you. I hope the ointment did your leg good.

(Signed) N. DARNELL DAVIS,
Civil Commandant of Sherbro.

To Lahai Serrifoo,
Chief of Mongray.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

My good Friend, *Mongray, July* 22, 1875.

YOURS I have received; the very moment your letter reached me I immediately send round to all the Chiefs on the subjects. We do not meet together as yet.

In case I succeed in getting all the Queen's people named in your letter I shall immediately send them down.

My clerk was not at home, for which reason the policeman was detained for two days.
I return you many thanks for the proclamation sent me.
The ointment has done me great good, but I am sorry all is finished.
My son Momodoo and all friends join me in kind respects.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) LAHAI SERRIFOO, *Chief of Mongray.*

To the Civil Commandant of British Sherbro.

No. 4.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received August* 30.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, August* 10, 1875.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 2nd August, 1875,* "British Sherbro," I have the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch received yesterday from Mr. Darnell Davis, the Commandant of that place.

2. In reference to his report "that, in accordance with the tenor of the 10th paragraph of your Excellency's despatch," &c., I have further the honour to inclose a copy of the paragraph No. 10 referred to.

I forward also a copy of a letter which I addressed to him to-day, in reply to his despatch of August 7, 1875.

I have some hope that I may be able to report to your Lordship in my next despatch that the thirteen people referred to in paragraph 3 of despatch No. 179, 7th August, 1875, as being at Mongray, are returned to their homes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

Sir, *Sherbro, August* 7, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in accordance with the tenor of the 10th paragraph of your Excellency's despatch of the 27th July, I on Tuesday last, the 3rd instant, went up to Mongray and told Lahai Serrifoo that the Government was in earnest when it asked for the surrender of the thirty-three persons taken from Mamaiah by the war people of Kekkah. Lahai Serrifoo was in bed and was suffering from a sore leg, which has long troubled him. He however promised me that, should he feel strong enough, he would on the following day go down to Kekkah and obtain the restitution of the people. To further this intention he asked me to send Ban-kan, the head man of Mamaiah, to Kekkah on the following day to meet him there. On the following day Ban-kan went to Kekkah with the guard boat and waited there, but left, as Lahai Serrifoo did not come down.

2. This afternoon arrived at Bonthe one Ammarrah, a son of Lahai Serrifoo, sent by his father to inform me that he had reached Kekkah on Tuesday, a short time after Ban-kan had left the place; that he had now thirteen of the Mamaiah people in his possession at Mongray, and he only wished to know to what place he was to send them. I told Ammarrah to tell his father to send the people to Mamaiah. Lahai Serrifoo has also sent me word that he will endeavour to get back the remainder of the captives.

3. Lahai Serrifoo told me plainly that he could not give up to Her Majesty's Government the promoters and headmen who had sent the plunderers to Mamaiah. He has not the power to do so, and he would encompass his own ruin if he attempted it.

4. Lahai Serrifoo also promised to endeavour to recover some of the stolen property for the Government.

5. In view of your Excellency's great experience of affairs in other parts of Africa, and knowing that Mr. Budge, who was Commandant when these difficulties befel, is at hand, and able to give your Excellency valuable counsel and information in the present juncture, I do not presume to make any suggestions, but await your Excellency's orders.

I have, &c.

(Signed) N. DARNELL DAVIS,
Civil Commandant, British Sherbro.

His Excellency Samuel Rowe, Esq., C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Sierra Leone.

---

* No. 3.

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe to the Civil Commandant of Sherbro.

(Extract.) *July* 27, 1875.

10. I DESIRE that you should continue your communication with the neighbouring Chiefs, and, if necessary, seek interviews with them, so as to let it be clearly known that Her Majesty's Government has no thought of passing over this outrage, at the same time as they wish to use every peaceful means to obtain the release of captives and punishment of the offenders.

Inclosure 3 in No. 4.

Sir, *Government House, August* 10, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 7th August, 1875, reporting your visit to Lahai Serrifoo, the Chief of Mongray.

Your interview with him seems to have produced satisfactory results.

Referring to paragraph 10 of my letter to you of 27th July, although I consider interviews with the neighbouring Chiefs to be of importance and likely to secure the best results, I do not wish you, in seeking to obtain them, to expose yourself to undue personal risk.

It will be necessary, while continuing your attempts to recover the captives and stolen property, to use great caution not to make any pledge which may seem to the natives to bind Her Majesty's Government to be content with restitution only in satisfaction of the outrage which has been committed.

Referring to paragraph 3 of your letter, and to Lahai Serrifoo's statement that "he could not give up to Her Majesty's Government the promoters and headmen who had sent the plunderers to Mamaiah," I quite appreciate his inability to control his warmen, but all the information I have received leads me to the opinion that he and the Mongray people are the cause of the presence of these fellows in the country, and are therefore to be held responsible for their acts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

The Civil Commandant of Sherbro.

No. 5.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 31, 1875.

I HAVE had under my consideration the despatches from Governor Kortright and yourself, noted in the margin,* respecting the outrage committed in the town of Mamaiah on the 9th of June, and the subsequent proceedings of the marauders.

This incursion into British territory, and the continued interference with trade at Kekkah, cannot be passed over without serious notice, but, as at present advised, I am not of opinion that the circumstances call for the employment of Imperial troops at British Sherbro, and I am glad to observe that in your despatches you express no wish to obtain my authority to employ them. I highly approve the steps which you have taken for strengthening the police force at Sherbro, by whose aid I trust it will be found possible to carry out such measures as you may deem advisable. I trust that before this you will have been able to proceed to Sherbro in person, and obtained the liberation of those British subjects who have been carried off, together with whatever compensation you may consider it right or prudent to require for the injuries sustained during the recent disturbances.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

P.S.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 10th August,† forwarding further correspondence with Mr. Darnell Davis, the Commandant of British Sherbro.

C.

---

* No. 25 of C. 1343 of 1875, and Nos. 2 and 3 of this Paper. † No. 4.

No. 6.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received September* 6.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, August* 16, 1875.

IN continuation of my despatch of 10th August, 1875,* on the subject of British Sherbro,‡ I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have this day received an official communication from the Commandant of that place, in which he reports that fourteen people (of the thirty-three who were reported in my despatch of 24th July† to be still in the hands of their captors) have returned to their homes. Two others (making sixteen released) have proposed to remain for a time at Mongray, waiting for some of their relatives who are not yet set free.

In reference to their restitution, I inclose a copy of a letter (Mongray, August 7, 1875), from Lahai Serrifoo to Civil Commandant, British Sherbro. Your Lordship will see that this leaves seventeen people still in the hands of their captors. I hope that I shall shortly be able to report their release.

I have the honour to inclose also an extract from another letter from Mr. Davies on the subject of the patrol boat, from which I am led to form the opinion that the presence of that boat has been productive of some beneficial result in the interest of peace and trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

My good Friend, *Mongray, August* 7, 1875.

ACCORDING to your request I now send you some of the Queen's people (say, sixteen in number); the remaining, as soon as I gather them together, I shall send them down at once. I have hopes to gain the whole of the Queen's people. I would have sent the whole, but these people have been caught by different war men, which causes great confusion to bring them together.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) LAHAI SERRIFOO

N. Darnell Davis, Esq., Civil Commandant,
Bonthe, British Sherbro.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

Extract from Letter from Civil Commandant, British Sherbro, to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., referring to Establishment of Patrol Boat ordered in his District.

Sherbro, August 13, 1875.

YOUR Excellency's care for this Settlement, in ordering the service of this patrol boat, has been duly appreciated by this community, for the inhabitants of Sherbro generally are very much affected by the trade from the Small Boom, which is now about to be reopened through the traders being reassured by the presence in our neighbouring waters of a police force. I am told that a large number of canoes went up the Small Boom the day before yesterday, while a few canoes have lately come down to Sherbro from that river and from the Imperry River, which flows into the Small Boom. The result will be most beneficial to the revenue.

No. 7.

C. H. Kortright, Esq., to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Clifton, September* 6, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th August‡ last, on the subject of the report contained in my despatch of the 28th June last, on various matters connected with British Sherbro.

* No. 4. † No. 2. ‡ No. 20 of C. 1343 of 1875.

Lord Carnarvon desires to receive from me a further expression of my views with regard to domestic slavery, a subject which has been brought to his Lordship's notice by Mr. Darnell Davis, in his "Notes upon the State of British Sherbro," transmitted in my despatch of the 12th of March last.*

I still adhere to the opinion I expressed verbally at the Colonial Office, that it is well known at Sherbro that slavery in any form, however mild, cannot be tolerated in any part of British territory; at the same time, I do not question Mr. Davis' statement that runaway slaves have come to him to secure their liberty.

To the best of my belief domestic slavery still exists in the British Settlements on the West Coast of Africa, and is likely to continue to exist, being suited to the feelings and habits of the people. A case may have occurred in which a domestic slave may have applied to Mr. Davis to secure his freedom, having been denied the privileges of a freeman by his master; but I think the very fact of an application for protection shows that the applicant was aware that he was entitled to his freedom.

It is possible that runaways from the distant parts of British territory may have applied to Mr. Davis for protection, or it is even possible that they may have come from outside British jurisdiction.

In either case, I am satisfied that a perfect knowledge exists that slavery, in any form, is repugnant to British institutions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT.

No. 8.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 13, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 16th ultimo,† forwarding a further report on the state of affairs at British Sherbro, from which I gather that sixteen of the people who were taken from Mamaiah have been released, and that seventeen still remained in the hands of their captors.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 9.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 24, 1875.

I HAVE had under my consideration Mr. Kortright's despatch of the 28th June,‡ reporting upon the condition of the district of British Sherbro, from which he had just returned.

2. I have been glad to learn that Mr. Kortright was successful in collecting most of the neighbouring Chiefs to meet him at British Sherbro, and that he had concluded a Treaty with them for the maintenance of peace and the protection of trade. I have to express my approval of Mr. Kortright's proceedings in this matter, and of the presents which he made to the Chiefs on the occasion of their signing the Treaty.

I also approve of his having given a present of 10*l.* to the Chief of Dyana, who is stated to have behaved very well to the Government during the Ashantee war.

3. After narrating the incidents of his visit to British Sherbro and the neighbourhood, Mr. Kortright proceeds to deal with the various subjects adverted to in Mr. Darnell Davis's report on the state of that Settlement, which was transmitted to me in the despatch noted in the margin,† and I propose now to put you in possession of my views upon these questions.

4. In the first chapter of his report, Mr. Davis alludes to the fact of there being a strip of foreign territory interposed between different parts of the settlement. Mr. Kortright states this territory to be owned by the Caulker family, and called Shangai, and he gives it as his opinion that there would not be much difficulty in getting this land made over to the British Government, and that by the establishment there of one or two Customs posts the revenue might be greatly increased.

Although I am averse to any increase of responsibility in the neighbourhood of

* No. 15 of C. 1343 of 1875. † No. 6. ‡ No. 20 of C. 1313 of 1875.

British Sherbro, or to any extension of the administrative or judicial functions of Government in that quarter, I think it would clearly be desirable to obtain such an amount of jurisdiction over the Shangai territory as would permit of the Sierra Leone Government placing Customs officers there, and collecting duties. You are, therefore, at liberty to open negotiations with the Chief Caulker for this purpose; but you will make no final and definitive agreement without a previous reference to me. He would, probably, be willing to make an arrangement of the nature proposed in return for the payment of an annual stipend by the Government of Sierra Leone.

5. I entirely concur with Mr. Kortright that the head-quarters of Government at British Sherbro should be transferred from Bonthe to Bendoo, and I can only express my surprise, after perusing the description of the two places, that the former place should ever have been selected as the seat of Government. Every consideration of climate, position, and advantage of communication appears to be in favour of Bendoo.

The change of quarters should be carried out with as little delay as possible, though it will not, I presume, be possible to effect the transfer until the necessary buildings for the accommodation of the Government officers are completed. If, however, Mr. Davis can make any temporary arrangement which will admit of an immediate removal to Bendoo, I think that, looking to the sanitary superiority of that place over Bonthe, he will do well to adopt it.

6. I understand that the erection of new Government buildings at Bendoo, including a new gaol, which is an object of paramount necessity, will cost about 3,000*l.*

As surplus revenue (amounting in the last three years to 8,556*l.*), from British Sherbro, is annually paid into the Sierra Leone Treasury, the proper arrangements, in ordinary circumstances, would be that Sierra Leone should provide these necessary funds, but I fear that, in the present condition of Sierra Leone finances, this would be impossible. I have, therefore, to request you to consider whether a small additional duty might not be levied at British Sherbro for the express purpose of providing the funds in question; such duty to be discontinued as soon as the amount required has been raised. Mr. Kortright, with whom I have conferred on this subject is of opinion that the merchants and people would gladly see the change of head-quarters made, and that there would be no objection to the mode I have suggested of raising the requisite funds.

7. With reference to the complaints that have been made of the want of easy access to justice in criminal cases, in consequence of the inconvenience to persons in Sherbro of having to attend the Courts in Freetown, I concur in the view taken by Mr. Kortright and Mr. Davis, that the only remedy is the appointment of a lawyer as Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Davis suggests that the salary of such an officer should be 500*l.* per annum, with a house; and he proposes to provide a portion of the necessary funds by a re-arrangement of the Customs Department, involving a saving of 300*l.*

Looking to the fact that the annual revenue collected at British Sherbro considerably exceeds the expenditure, and also to the small number of the present staff, I am disposed to think that it will be inexpedient to reduce the establishment, but that the Chief Magistrate may be appointed as an additional officer. If further experience should prove that the reduction of the Customs establishment can conveniently be effected, I shall be prepared to consider it.

As it may probably be a matter of difficulty to obtain the services of a legal gentleman in this country for the salary offered, I shall be glad to know whether there is any one on the West Coast whom you could quite satisfactorily recommend for the appointment of Chief Magistrate.

8. Some alteration in the laws of Sierra Leone, as they affect British Sherbro, will probably be required in consequence of the proposed appointment of a magistrate, and it will doubtless be necessary to pass an Ordinance for conferring the necessary powers upon the magistrate, and defining his authority and jurisdiction. You will be so good as to confer with your legal advisers on these points, and take whatever steps may appear to be necessary.

9. I observe from the Returns of the Revenue and Expenditure of British Sherbro for the last three years, which accompany Mr. Kortright's despatch, that there has been a gradual diminution of the revenue during 1873 and 1874, as compared with 1872, and a considerable increase of expenditure. The decrease of the revenue is no doubt mainly owing to the disturbance of trade caused by the wars amongst the native Chiefs in the neighbourhood; but I should hope that, if the Government obtain the desired authority over the Shangai territory, a large increase of revenue may be looked for, and I should wish you to consider whether, when control over this territory has been secured, it would be possible to put a check upon the constant recurrence of the native wars, by prohibiting or regulating the importation of arms and munitions of war.

10. With regard to the question of "domestic slavery," I transmit to you a copy of a correspondence with Mr. Kortright,* and in view of the very decided opinion he has expressed, that a perfect knowledge exists at British Sherbro that slavery in any form is repugnant to British institutions, it would seem on the whole undesirable to take any further action in the matter at this present time.

11. The only other point which appears to require notice is the desire of the merchants for a reduction of the duties on licenses to sell spirits in the Bargroo and other rivers in British jurisdiction. I am not at present prepared to give any instructions on this subject, as I am not in possession of sufficient data as to the probable effect which would be produced, to enable me to come to a decision.

12. I have received with much satisfaction the testimony borne by Mr. Kortright to the success which has attended the labours of Mr. Davis, as Civil Commandant; and I have to request you to convey to Mr. Davis my high appreciation of the energy and ability with which he has discharged the duties of his office, and the zeal which he has displayed for the improvement of the Settlement.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 10.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received October* 1.)

My Lord, *Government House, September* 11, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship a Petition handed to me, with a covering letter, on the 3rd instant, by Mr. William Grant, a member of the Legislative Council here, at the moment of his departure for England.

In forwarding this Petition I have the honour to state that I was unaware of its existence, or of any intention on the part of the inhabitants to draw up any such document, until it was presented to me by Mr. Grant; and that, though I am of opinion that the political movement advocated would be of advantage to Her Majesty's Government, had I been consulted, I should have been disposed to discountenance any such action on the part of the inhabitants of Freetown as an expression of opinion on their part in no way necessary to assist Her Majesty's Government to arrive at a just estimate of the commercial connection between the peninsula of Sierra Leone and the neighbouring rivers.

The Petition is signed by 300 people, and I was told by Mr. Grant that the promoters could have readily obtained the names of many more.

Of these 300 sign themselves as—

	No.
Merchants	40
Tailors	22
Butchers	14
Clerks	35
Farmers	24
Artizans	45
Lawyers	2
Doctor	1
Members of the Legislative Council	3
Branch pilot	1
Auctioneer	1
Commercial agents	5
Schoolmasters	2
Printer and publisher	1
Druggist	1
Labourers and fishermen	21
Traders	82
Total	300

Probably twelve of these are men of position whose trading operations require an import of 75,000*l.* yearly; about forty occupy a middle position between the merchants and petty traders; the remainder may be summed up as decent people earning a living by petty trade or shop-keeping, or by some handicraft or manual labour more or less skilled, and whose average earnings or wages do not exceed 100*l.* per annum. I should say that the whole of these signatures, excepting those of the professional men and the few principal native merchants, are those of people who, finding their earnings less

* Nos. 1 and 7.

than they were ten years ago, imagine that such a change as is proposed would bring back to them their former profits.

The mouth of the Scarcies river is about twenty miles to the north of Sierra Leone, the course of the river is parallel with that of the Sierra Leone river, numerous creeks indent the northern and southern banks, and afford means of communication comparatively easy, though at present the route by the main stream and sea-board is preferred, and would continue to be chosen for many years were there no special inducement to open new communication. It is only natural that the occurrences remarked in paragraph 8 should take place, and that the inhabitants of these rivers should prefer to purchase their European articles of the merchants who have factories there at a cheaper rate than to come to Sierra Leone.

Such an addition to the price of European goods as is implied by the existence of Customs duties of 20 per cent. is more than sufficient to counterbalance the advantages offered to sellers of native produce by greater competition afforded among the buyers at Freetown and the pleasure of a visit to town; consequently, trading depôts are established in the Scarcies river, offering for sale those articles which a few years since could only be purchased at the cost of a journey to Sierra Leone, and the petty trader of Freetown suffers. Some of these European goods are sold at a cheaper rate than at Freetown, this is principally the case with rum and tobacco, on which the duty at Sierra Leone amounts to 33 per cent. of selling price on spirits; 40 per cent. of selling price on tobacco. Spirits are sold in Freetown at 6*s.* per gallon, the duty being 2*s.* Tobacco is sold at 8*d.* to 1*s.*, say 10*d.* per lb., the duty is 4*d.* per lb.

I cannot think that the equalization of the Tariff would cause the former trade to return to Sierra Leone; nor do I think that such a return would be an unmixed advantage, but it would cause considerable change in the commercial relations between these rivers and Freetown.

As a consequence of the withdrawal of the Freetown trade, the Freetown people have been compelled to bestir themselves, and go outside to seek fresh fields for commercial action; this is distasteful to them; they much prefer the more easy and secure, and more dissipated life of the so-called metropolis, and the older people regret their former gains.

The education the younger people have received at Freetown has enabled them to act as middle men, and they make large contracts for the supply of native produce to the European factories. With the growth of a new generation, most of them able to read and write, the number of persons fit for such employment has largely increased, and though these younger people have inherited from their parents the trading spirit distinctive of their race, they are disinclined to the petty traffic which earned their parents competence; and as is above remarked, the petty traffic is much less remunerative than it was; there are more sellers and less buyers.

Probably the equalization of the Tariff proposed in this Petition would lead to the withdrawal to a certain extent of the European houses from the rivers, and throw the inter-colonial trade still more into the hands of the Sierra Leone people.

I have not gone at greater length into the matters adverted to by the Petitioners, as I am aware that it is a subject on which officers administering this Government have frequently addressed the Secretary of State, and that it was Governor Kortright's intention when he left here to bring this question to your Lordship's notice.

I am collecting information as to the other rivers in the neighbourhood of this Settlement, but the pressure of business has so far prevented me from arranging the details in a satisfactory form for submission to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

P.S.—A sketch of the course of the rivers to the north and south of Sierra Leone is attached to this.

S. R.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Carnarvon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The humble Petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth—

1. That your Petitioners are inhabitants of the Settlement of Sierra Leone, on the West Coast of Africa, and having during the past two or three years regarded with sadness the increasing depression of trade, which is the mainstay of the Colonial revenue, now humbly ask leave to lay before your Lordship the straitened condition of the Settlement, with a suggestion of what appears to your Lordship's Petitioners to be a remedy for the evils of which they complain.

2. That although, according to the present Charter of Constitution, Sierra Leone theoretically embraces all Her Majesty's possessions comprised between the fifth and twelfth degrees of north latitude, and lying to the westward of the tenth degree of west longitude, it, in point of fact, includes only the peninsula of Sierra Leone, which is about 18 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, and the district of Sherbro acquired by cession in the year 1862.

3. That whatever may be conjectured of the agricultural aptness of Sierra Leone, it cannot be gainsaid that the special capabilities of the Settlement have betrayed themselves strongly in favour of trade, and that its capacity for rapid development as a commercial community is evidenced by the fact, that whereas in 1864 the imports amounted to 190,441*l.*, the exports 201,808*l.*, and the revenue, collected chiefly upon merchandize, 48,692*l.*, in 1871 the imports increased to 305,849*l.*, the exports 467,755*l.*, and the revenue 80,406*l.*

4. That a small proportion only of the imports of the Settlement is consumed within it, and that the greater bulk is carried into the interior countries by the adjacent native tribes, who until lately have, from the countries lying along the Mellicourie and Scarcies rivers on the north, and between Calmonte Creek and the Bargroo river on the south, numerously resorted to the Settlement, and made there large sales and purchases.

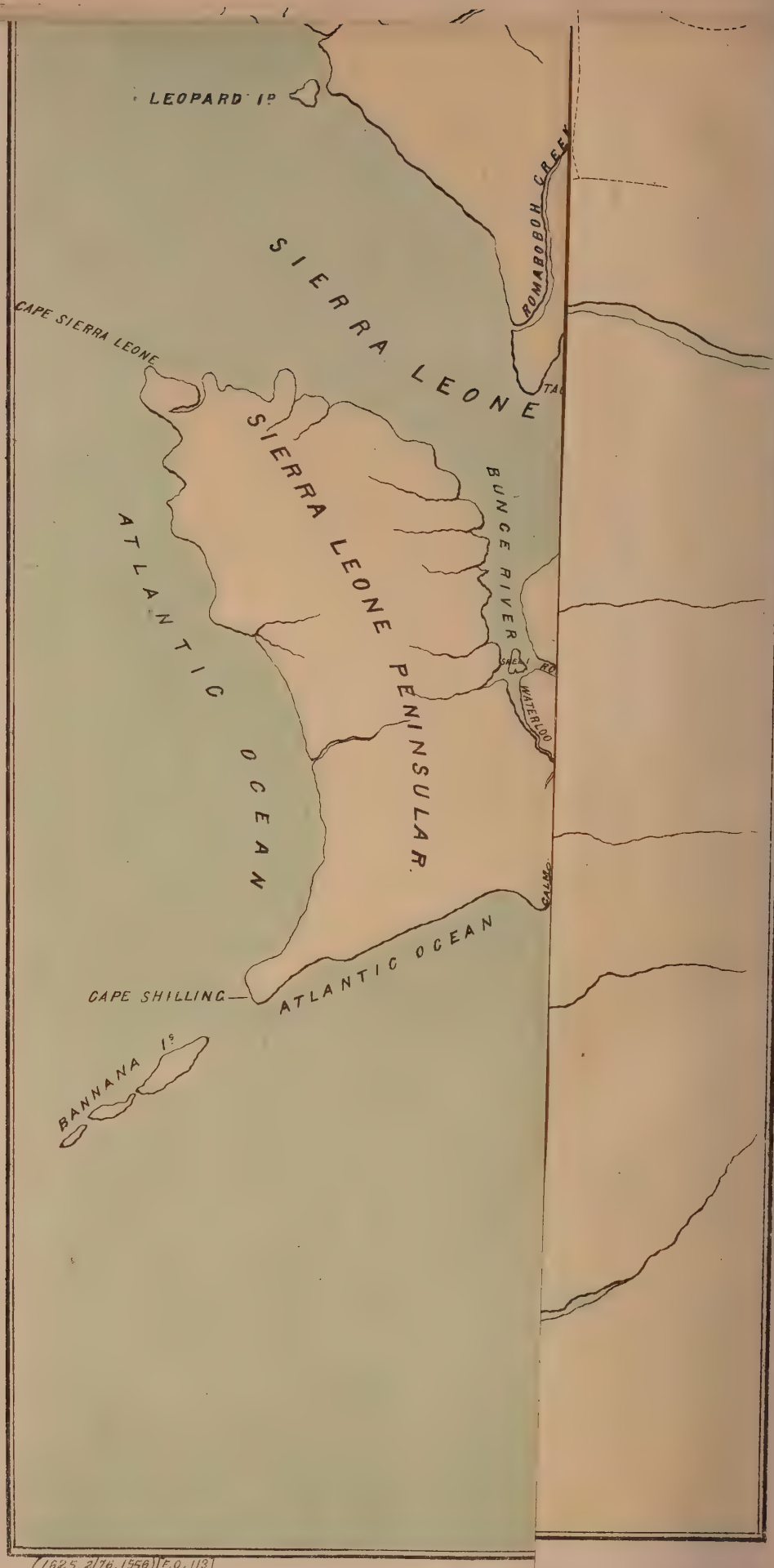
5. That the amount of trade until lately carried on within Sierra Leone itself, by the adjacent native tribes occupying the place of intermediaries between the Settlement and the interior countries, was so considerable as to afford not only an ample field for the commercial operations of the general community of merchants and traders, but also a sensible support to the Colonial revenue.

6. That your Lordship's Petitioners sincerely believe that the acquisition of, at least, the sea-board of those adjacent native territories at the proper time would have secured the Sierra Leone trade and revenue from the fluctuation and peril to which both seem at the present time to be exposed. That with the perception of the advantages that would have been so secured, recommendations had been made about eleven years ago to the then Governor of Sierra Leone, by an influential body of the inhabitants of the Settlement, to accept a cession of some of the territories in Mellicourie, which were then offered by the native Princes to, but refused by, the Sierra Leone Government.

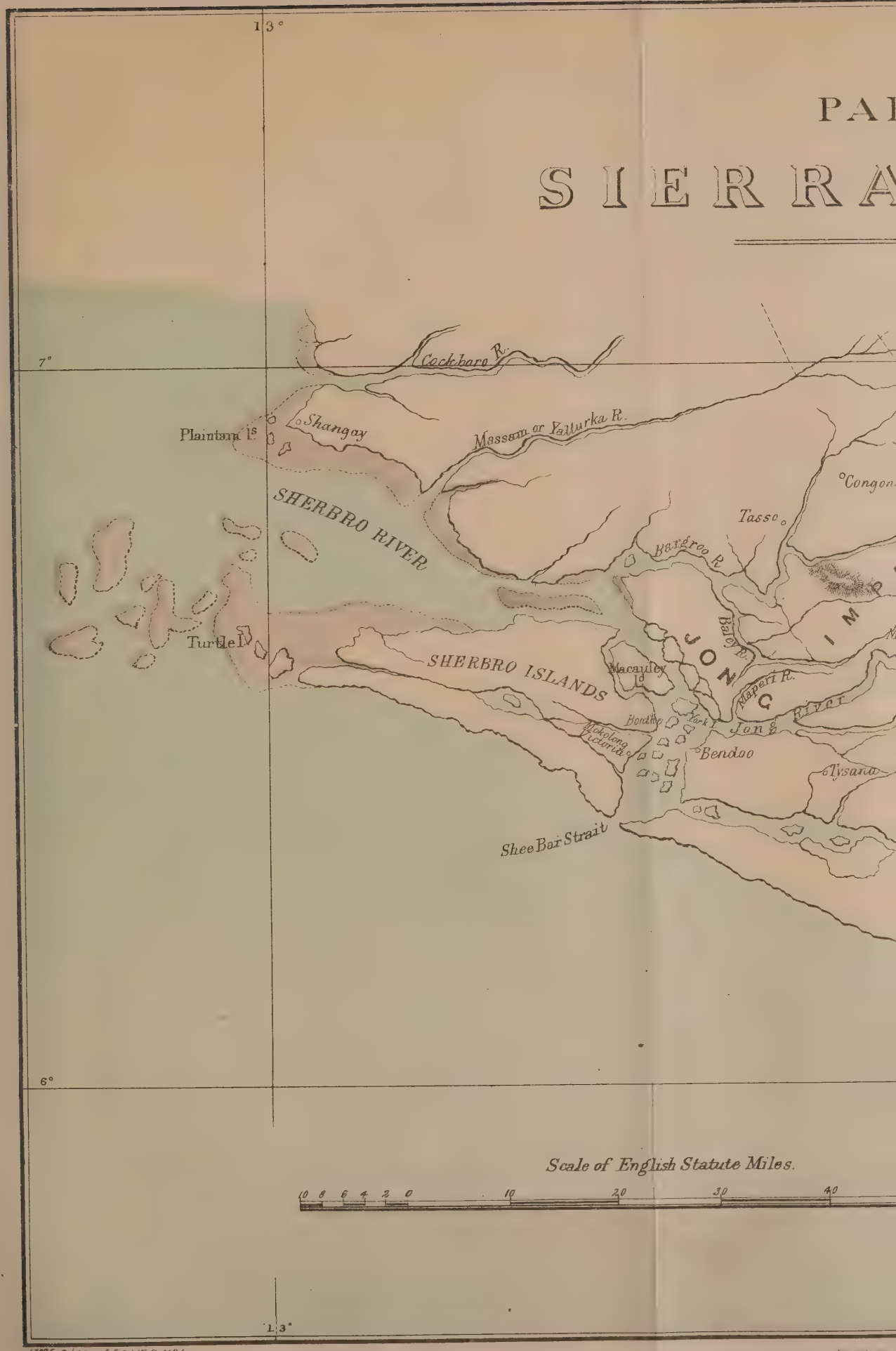
7. That this refusal to accept the cession was shortly followed by the French taking possession of those territories, which, with others, had become so important to the general welfare of Sierra Leone, that Sir Arthur Kennedy, during his Governorship, advised Her Majesty's Government to acquire them from the French, even at the expense of the British Settlements on the Gambia.

8. That since the inauguration of the new Tariff in 1872, whereby the duties on spirits and tobacco were increased, a disposition to evade those duties has been manifested by the native tribes, who are the principal consumers, and been very largely gratified by the establishment of factories along the Small and Great Scarcies rivers on the north, and between the Calmonte Creek and the Bargroo on the south, from which the goods, being there free from duties, can be procured at a cheaper rate than in Sierra Leone, and often, in the case of the Scarcies, smuggled through British waters to Port Lokkoh and other native dominions, to which the easiest access is by water through the Sierra Leone river.

9. That, respecting the Scarcies, your Petitioners would further state, that even if a vigilant and effective water-police could be appointed to guard against smuggling by native canoes coming from the north through the Sierra Leone river, the overland communication between the Scarcies and Port Lokkoh rivers is so comparatively easy,



(1625.2/76.1558)[F.O.113]



(1625.2/76. 1556)[F.O 113]

12°

11°

T OF

LEONE.

12°

11°

St Martins Lane, W.C.

that the activity of the police would most probably result in entirely driving the trade from Sierra Leone into channels over which the Colonial Government can exercise no control.

10. That, owing to the advantages offered for the evasion of and exemption from the duties, the large number of native traders who formerly came here to trade now stay away from the Settlement, and that the consequence has been that little business is done in Sierra Leone in comparison to the trade of former years, and there has been a necessity for the local Legislature to employ various devices—by the taxation of exports and otherwise—to raise a sinking revenue.

11. That even a great proportion of the articles of export could have found their way direct from the Scarcies and some of the other producing centres, to the markets for which they are ultimately intended, but for the shipping, which is more easily obtained at Sierra Leone.

12. That your Lordship's Petitioners would crave leave further to assert their belief that whatever difficulties may oppose the transfer of the Mellicourie territories already occupied by the French are not likely to interpose themselves with respect to the Scarcies, whose Chiefs and Princes, in 1872, when they were visited by Governor Pope Hennessy, expressed their entire concurrence to cede their territories to the British Crown. And your Lordship's Petitioners also firmly believe that the Chiefs whose territories divide the peninsula of Sierra Leone from British Sherbro will be found to yield to negotiations for a cession of their territories.

13. That your Lordship's Petitioners are convinced that the acquisition of the territories above-mentioned will not only secure a prosperous development of the Sierra Leone trade, but will enable the Government, even upon reduction of existing duties, to procure a revenue ample for all the wants of the Settlement, and especially for meeting the sanitary and other improvements urgently needed, but at present sadly neglected for want of funds. Nor have your Petitioners lost sight of the beneficial influence which British possession of those territories will have for the spread in Africa of religion, civilization, and commerce, hitherto considerably retarded in this part of Africa by continuous petty native feuds, to which, nevertheless, as your Petitioners sincerely believe, the acquisition of the lands by the British Crown will put an end.

Your Lordship's Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Lordship will be pleased to recommend to Her Majesty's Government the acquisition, either by purchase or by Treaty engagements, of the native dominions from the Scarcies Rivers on the north, to the Bargroo River on the south, of the peninsula of Sierra Leone.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Then follow about 300 signatures.)

Dated in Sierra Leone, this 30th day of August, 1875.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

Map of part of Sierra Leone.

Inclosure 3 in No. 10.

Sketch of Rivers to the Northward and Southward of Sierra Leone.

No. 11.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 1.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, September 11, 1875.*

IN continuation of despatch of the 16th August* on the subject of British Sherbro, I have the honour to forward copy of letter from Mr. Davis, the Commandant there, in which he reports the return of nine more of the people captured at Mamaiah.

There seems to be some difficulty in identifying the names of the people returned, with the list of the captives first given. Although I fully appreciate the exceeding necessity of the greatest care and precision in these statements, your Lordship will, I am sure, make every allowance for the difficulties under which the Commandant labours in

* No. 6.

arriving at absolutely correct details on these matters in a state of society such as prevails in his district, where people are often known by three or four names of which they use, the one which the fancy of the moment may dictate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 11.

Sir, *Sherbro, September* 3, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report for your Excellency's information that the police whom I sent to Lahai Serrifoo, as I reported to your Excellency, returned to Mamaiah on Saturday the 28th ultimo, bringing with them nine of the people who had been taken away by the Kekkah war-men.

2. I inclose a list of the liberated people, and am sorry that I have not identified all of them with the first list. When the remainder of the captives shall have been returned, I will muster all in a body, and try to supply the information required.

I have, &c.
(Signed) N. DARNELL DAVIS, *Civil Commandant.*

His Excellency Samuel Rowe, C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Sierra Leone.

Inclosure 2 in No. 11.

List of Mamaiah People returned by Lahai Serrifoo, Chief of Mongray, on Saturday, the 28th of August, 1875.

1. Yenken, No. 20 on first list.
2. Pekray, No. 28 on first list.
3. Yah-Sangbah, No. 8 on first list.
4. Kayfay Sangbah, No. 9 on first list.
5. Feemah-Donyah.
6. Boye, No. 22 on first list.
7. Bannah Soobah, alias Clive.
8. Mantenney.
9. Konah.

No. 12.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received October* 1.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, September* 12, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship the arrival here on the afternoon of the 10th instant, of Her Majesty's ships "Contest" and "Cygnet."

Lieutenant-Commander Allen of the "Contest" has placed the services of his Engineer at my disposal temporarily, and it is my intention to make a trial trip this day in the "Lady of the Lake." I trust that this will be satisfactory, and that I may have the pleasure of reporting in my next despatches that I have been able to visit the "Sherbro" district.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 13.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received October* 1.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, September* 12, 1875.

I HAVE the honour, in continuation of despatch of the 11th September* British Sherbro, to forward a copy of a letter from the Commandant of that district in which he reports some fresh acts of attempted plunder on the part of the bandits at Mamaiah. Your Lordship will learn with satisfaction that they were (at last) on this occasion successfully resisted by the villagers whom they attacked, and, according to the report, lost eight of their number. That statement must be received with some degree of reservation.

* No. 11.

I regret that the same spirit does not seem to have pervaded the police and armed boat's crew who encountered the same band. I received some days since a letter from Mr. Davis, in which he requested me to authorize the employment of a second patrol boat, this I declined to do, saying that he had already a sufficient force to guarantee the peace of his district if it were only well handled, and these results, which I have now the honour to report, fully bear out the correctness of my opinion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

Sir, *Sherbro, September* 3, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that on Sunday last the 29th instant, the warmen of Kekkah appeared on the River Jong in nine canoes with the object, as I have been informed, of intercepting the canoe of Mr. John Cooke which, they had learnt, would be proceeding up the small boom on that day.

Fortunately Cooke's canoe had passed on during the previous night.

2. The war-canoes chased a small canoe, in which was a Sierra Leone man named Ralph Smart, almost into Mamaiah; and when the police boat which had been in the river late the night before, went out at about 6 or 7 in the morning, the warmen continued to occupy the river. Corporal Johnson, who was in charge of the boat, thought it his duty to come on to Bonthe to report the state of affairs; but I regret that he did not consider himself at liberty to take a more decisive course, as the war-men were undoubtedly in British waters.

3. On Sunday night I despatched two boats with police under Sergeant Forde, to Mamaiah, with instructions to take prisoners such war people as they might find in British waters, and to sweep those pests from our waters.

4. On Monday there was nothing to be seen of the war-men.

5. On Tuesday the boats were out again, and I myself went up to Mamaiah, and thence to Mosimbo, a village on the river Sunbo, which is on the side of Canwoh Creek.

6. On Tuesday night, I withdrew the reinforcement of police from the river.

7. It appears that after I left Mosimbo, in the night, several canoes came from Kekkah and attacked the place, but they were signally defeated by Robert Anderson, a brave man, and his fellow villagers, who are constantly on the look out for the Kekkah people, and who have three small huts built in different parts of the river as watch towers.

8. From what Anderson (who came to me this afternoon) says, it would appear that the Kekkah people wish to take Mosimbo and erect a barricade there, so that they may have a convenient strong-hold, from which to plunder the villages behind Bendoo.

I am sending seven policemen this evening to Mosimbo to protect the place. I think that number, with the aid of the villagers, will be able to resist any attack likely to be made.

I inclose Anderson's affidavit as to the attack upon Mosimbo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) N. DARNELL DAVIS, *Civil Commandant.*

The Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

ON this day the 3rd day of September, 1875, before me Nicholas Darnell Davis, a Justice of the Peace of Sherbro, in the Settlement of Sierra Leone, personally appeared Robert Anderson, headman of York Island, who, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith:—

On Tuesday last, after the Civil Commandant had left Mosimbo, a war party from Kekkah, in several canoes, attacked Mosimbo. I and my men fought them. We killed eight of them, as we found the next morning by that number of dead bodies in Simbo River. We took one man named Fah-am-bye prisoner. He said the Kekkah people said Lahai Serrifoo had made them fools by giving up the Mamaiah people, so they wished to catch plenty of people, and then they would go away to their own country and leave the blame upon Lahai Serrifoo.

Fah-am-bye died last night. We captured two canoes, which are now in our possession at Mosimbo.

(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON, his ⋈ mark.

Witness,
(Signed) J. W. THORPE.

Sworn to before me at Bonthe, this 3rd of September, 1875.
(Signed) N. DARNELL DAVIS, J.P., *Civil Commandant.*

No. 14.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 7.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, September 17, 1875.*

IN continuation of my despatch of the 12th September,* British Sherbro, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter received on the 13th instant from the Commandant of that district, in which he reports the return of seventeen more of the people taken prisoners at Mamaiah on the 9th of June.

This result is most satisfactory, and I feel sure that your Lordship will agree with me in being of opinion that it speaks well for Mr. Davis' influence with the neighbouring people.

As I have already reported to your Lordship, I have previously instructed Mr. Davis, while doing his best to procure the release of the captives, to impress on the Mongray people that this Government will not be satisfied with simple restitution either of persons or property, and I do not look upon this result (the restoration of the captives) as justifying us in ceasing from our efforts to obtain by all fitting means full redress for the damage done to British property and for the insult offered to the British Government.

In another letter, of the same date, Mr. Davis reports the unsettled state of the Bargroo district, but while appreciating the necessity of visiting this place, I do not think it necessary to trouble your Lordship about the details.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

Inclosure in No. 14.

Sir, *Sherbro, September 10, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that on Monday evening a messenger arrived from Lahai Serifoo with two canoes bringing the seventeen people whose names are in the annexed list No 1, and who were taken from Mamaiah by the war-people.

2. In all, forty people have been returned, and only two people now remain in the hands of the war-men, namely:—

Dorva, No. 19 on the first list (a boy, who is now at Kekkah); and Boye, a girl, not on the first list. I hope to receive these soon.

I visited Mamaiah yesterday afternoon, and called the roll of those who had been restored, with the result detailed in the statement No. 2 annexed.

4. The want of a person of trained intelligence as an interpreter, some stupidity, and the fact that the war-men tried to change the names of the captives, as reported by one of these, will account for any conflict of identification which may appear in the various lists furnished to your Excellency.

5. I annex Lahai Serrifoo's letter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) N. DARNELL DAVIS, *Civil Commandant.*

His Excellency Samuel Rowe, C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Sierra Leone.

No. 15.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received October 7.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, September 19, 1875.*

IN reference to my despatch of the 12th September,† reporting my intention to make a trial trip of the "Lady of the Lake" steamer, I regret to have to inform your

* No. 13. † No. 12.

Lordship that that trial was not satisfactory, and though it has been repeated since the results have been of the same character. I have every reason to believe, however, that she will be fit for regular work in a few days.

Mr. Hutchinson, the engineer, appointed to the steamer arrived yesterday.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 16.

Colonial Office to C. H. Kortright, Esq.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 9, 1875.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, for any observations which you may have to offer, a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Sierra Leone,* forwarding a Petition of inhabitants of the Colony, complaining of the depressed state of trade, and urging the acquisition of certain neighbouring territories.

2. Lord Carnarvon is of opinion that it would be inexpedient to take any steps at present towards acquiring control over the territory lying between or along the Great and Little Scarcies Rivers.

3. I am, however, to request to be informed whether you are aware of any objection to the Lieutenant-Governor being authorized to enter into negotiations with the view of obtaining from the native Chiefs of the territory lying to the south of Sierra Leone between Calmont Creek and the Cockboro River the power of appointing Customs officers and levying Customs dues.

4. I am to add that, in accordance with the suggestion made in your Report on the district of British Sherbro, Dr. Rowe has recently been instructed to endeavour to make an arrangement of this nature with regard to the Shangay territory between the Cockboro River and the Yalturka River.

5. The inclosures which are sent in original should be returned with your reply.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 17.

C. H. Kortright, Esq., to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Clifton, October* 13, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant,† inclosing, by the direction of the Earl of Carnarvon, a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Sierra Leone, and a Petition of certain inhabitants of Sierra Leone, on the subject of the depressed state of trade in that Settlement, and urging the acquisition of certain neighbouring territories.

2. I concur with Dr. Rowe that, politically, the acquisition of the territory referred to in the Petition to the North of Sierra Leone would be of advantage to Her Majesty's Government.

I think it is unquestionable that a Customs control over the coast and the entrance of the rivers would increase the revenue of the Settlement of Sierra Leone; but I doubt whether it would materially affect the trade of Freetown itself. Goods are imported direct from Europe to that part of the coast lying north of Sierra Leone; and even if duties were exacted on imports, I do not believe that the vessels now engaged in that trade would divert their course to Freetown; nor do I believe that they would abandon their trade and throw it into the hands of the Sierra Leone merchants and traders.

3. The statement in the 8th paragraph of the Petition I believe to be substantially correct, and that considerable loss is incurred by the merchants and to the revenue of the Settlement by the wholesale smuggling which takes place. As an illustration, I may mention that, shortly before I left Sierra Leone, two seizures were made of canoes in the Sierra Leone river, containing large quantities of spirits and other dutiable articles destined for Port Lokkoh and the interior.

4. With reference to the 2nd paragraph of your despatch, on which you state that

* No. 10. † No. 16.

Lord Carnarvon is of opinion that it would be inexpedient to take any steps at present towards acquiring control over territory lying between or along the Great and Little Scarcies rivers, I beg to submit an extract from a memorandum placed in my hands as I was leaving the Settlement by Mr. Lawson, the Government interpreter, a very intelligent black man, and thoroughly acquainted with the rivers and territory to the north of Sierra Leone.

Mr. Lawson states as follows: "This Government has an indisputable claim on one-quarter of a mile inland from high-water mark of the southern bank of the small Scarcies river, and all the islands from the entrance to Kaikonki, and a distance of thirty or forty miles up the river. By adopting proper steps, it will not be difficult to obtain the right to the waters, bays, creeks, rivers, &c., of the Great and Small Scarcies rivers from Bey Mauro, King of North Bullom, and Bey Sherbro, King of Mambolo, and other lawful Kings of the country."

5. I had no opportunity of ascertaining before I left whence Mr. Lawson derived his information; but, as he appears to me to be well acquainted with all the Treaties and arrangements that have been made for many years past with the native Kings and Chiefs, I have no doubt that his statement is correct. Mr. Lawson further says that the Kings would be afraid to cede any portion of their countries for fear that the same policy would be pursued as at the Gold Coast and British Sherbro, that is, the liberation of all the slaves; but he has no doubt that they would gladly surrender to the British Government the right to all the rivers, with power to collect duties on goods imported, on condition that their countries should be protected from molestation by any foreign power, and that they should receive a part of the amount of duties collected.

6. I can confidently state that the natives of the Mellicourie river, over which the French are exercising authority, would gladly see it placed under British rule.

7. With reference to the 3rd paragraph of your despatch, I observe that the Petitioners urge the acquisition of the territory situated between Calmont Creek and the Bargroo river, not the Cockboro river, as stated in your despatch. I am ignorant of the position of Calmont Creek; but I imagine the line of coast referred to by the Petitioners includes the Shangay territory, between the Cockboro river and the Yalturka river. I think it desirable that we should endeavour to obtain from the native Chiefs power to appoint Customs officers and to levy Customs dues on all parts of the coast from the southern boundary of Sierra Leone to the Sherbro.

8. I returned the inclosures which accompanied your despatch.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT.

No. 18.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 13, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches noted in the margin* with Inclosures from the Civil Commandant at British Sherbro, reporting the return of nine more of the captives taken from Mamaiah, and the alleged occurrence of an attack by the Kekkah people on Mosimbo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 19.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 14, 1875.

I HAVE received with much satisfaction your despatch of the 17th ultimo,† inclosing one from the Civil Commandant of British Sherbro, in which he reports the return of 17 more of the persons captured at Mamaiah, making in all 40 who have been returned and leaving only two still in captivity.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

---

* Nos. 11 and 13. † No. 14.

No. 20.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 30, 1875.

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch of the 11th ultimo,* forwarding a Petition from inhabitants of Sierra Leone, urging the acquisition of certain neighbouring native territories as a remedy for the present depressed condition of trade in the Settlement.

2. I have to request you to inform the Petitioners that I have received their Memorial, that I have observed with regret the decline of trade and the diminution of revenue at Sierra Leone, and that I shall not fail to give my serious consideration to the measures which it may be possible or desirable to adopt for the improvement of the condition and prospects of the Settlement.

3. I transmit for your information copies of a correspondence with Mr. Kortright on the subject of this Petition.†

4. I am disposed to adhere to the opinion expressed in the letter from this Department of the 9th instant, that it would not be expedient at the present moment to enter into any negotiations with the Chiefs of the Scarcies districts.

5. With respect, however, to the territories alluded to in the Petition lying to the south of Sierra Leone, I have to instruct you to open negotiations for acquiring the right of placing Customs officers there and collecting duties upon terms similar to those sanctioned in the case of the Shangay territory, and in accordance with the views expressed in the 4th paragraph of my despatch of the 24th ultimo.‡

6. The conveyance to you of this authority to negotiate is, of course, based upon the assumption that, before doing so, you will satisfy yourself that the duties which are likely to be obtained will warrant the expense of placing Customs Establishments to collect them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 21.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November 9.)

My Lord, *Mongray, October* 13, 1875.

I REGRET exceedingly to have to report to your Lordship a serious accident to the "Lady of the Lake" steamer, which occurred on Sunday the 10th instant, at this place.

I left Sierra Leone on the morning of the 8th instant, and had a successful voyage to Sherbro (arriving there within fourteen hours), and to within a few hundred yards of this place.

At this spot the ship struck on a bed of gravel, and being caught on the rapid, was swung round on to a pinnacle of rock some feet under water, on the side of the river.

I must beg that your Lordship will allow me to postpone a full report on this, as my whole time is fully taken up by the many duties of the moment.

My party (sixty policemen with labourers, &c.) is encamped in a commanding position about a mile from Mongray, on high ground, overlooking the river, and close to the ship; and the post might be defended with the force at my command against any possible attack from the natives.

I have visited Mongray, and nothing is farther from the wishes of both chief and people than to attack me or be attacked by me.

I may add that they (the natives) are quite unaware of any accident to the steamer, and believe that the encampment was a part of my original plan.

Politically, I am assured by Mr. Davis (the Commandant of Sherbro) that the best results are likely to follow this action, and I myself know that (though to be deplored for the reasons which occasioned it) the effect on the inhabitants has been very great.

I have frequent daily communication with Sherbro, and a number of boats have come up, more than sufficient to remove every article of stores here.

Her Majesty's ship "Contest" is at Sherbro, and the officer commanding has afforded me every assistance.

* No. 10. † Nos. 16 and 17. ‡ No. 9.

I hope to be able to report fully on the whole of this matter to your Lordship in a few days, and to say that I have succeeded in getting the ship back again to Sherbro.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 22.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received November* 15.)

My Lord, *Bendoo, Sierra Leone, October* 22, 1875.

IT is with great satisfaction that I have the honour to report to your Lordship that the "Lady of the Lake" steamer was anchored at Bendoo, British Sherbro, on the 19th instant. She leaves for Freetown in tow of Her Majesty's ship "Contest" at noon of this day.

I myself will return to Freetown to-morrow or the next day, so soon as I have arranged the few details of extraordinary expenditure dependent on my visit to the Mongray River.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 23.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received November* 15.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, October* 25, 1875.

I HAVE very great satisfaction in reporting to your Lordship that on arriving at Freetown, Sierra Leone, this morning at daybreak, I found that the steamer "Lady of the Lake" had reached this place safely on the evening of Saturday, the 23rd instant, without any accident on the way from Sherbro, beyond once parting the towing cable, and that she is anchored up the Sierra Leone River, about two miles above the harbour works in the small bay of Clive's Town, that being the most convenient place for repairs.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 24.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received November* 15.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, October* 26, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, in continuation of despatch of the 25th instant,* that I have this day visited the "Lady of the Lake," in Company with the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Contest."

2. The ship is safely beached on the mud, and is high and dry for six hours of each tide.

3. She will be placed on baulks of timber (giving a clear working space underneath her of two feet six inches) as soon as they are arranged; these baulks are on the spot and have been used previously.

4. The repairs can be executed here by the blacksmiths of the Surveyor's Department and the Engineer of the ship. They will be put in hand forthwith, and will consist in putting in a new plate where the ship's side has been pierced.

5. This has occurred on the starboard side, just abaft the paddles, and at the bend of the ship opposite the place where the platform is situated, on which the donkey engine is secured.

6. Its position prevented the leak being immediately accessible from the inside of the ship, and to complete the repairs, it will be necessary to take down the donkey engine. This would, however, have been needed by the state of the donkey engine, had this accident not occurred.

7. It was most fortunate that the ship was built in compartments. These proved to be

* No. 23.

perfectly water-tight, and enabled her to float when got off the roc , though the damaged compartment filled up to the water line.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 25.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received November* 15.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, October* 27, 1875.

THE repairs to the "Lady of the Lake" being sufficiently completed to allow a further trial, I proceeded on the 5th instant up the Sierra Leone River.

At about twelve miles (up the river) from Freetown, is an Island "Tasso," from which on the night of the 11th September, four persons (a man, two women and one child) were carried away by an armed party. It was surmised that these people were carried off by by the emissaries of one "Musa," an old man of some influence, and subject of Bey "Mauro" King of North Bullom and Locco Marsama, residing at Medina, a small town at the head of the Ro Bruce Creek, on the right bank of the Sierra Leone River, about ten miles below the confluence of the Port Locco and Rokelle Streams, and opposite Tasso Island.

One or more of the people who were carried away had been slaves belonging to Musa.

I went up the River as far as the confluence of the two streams, about 25 miles, and in returning (having summoned the inhabitants on my upward journey) landed at Tasso, and heard their statement as to the kidnapping.

It is satisfactory to be able to report to your Lordship that during my absence at Sherbro, Bey Mauro has restored the four captives, and on the 18th instant himself came to the Colonial Secretary, and handed over to justice to take their trial, the persons concerned in the outrage.

I report this to your Lordship, as I am informed that though Bey Mauro is a friendly Chief and in treaty with us, receiving an annual stipend of 82*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, and he himself visited me a few weeks ago, the promptitude of his action in this matter was much accelerated by the unanimous opinion of his people that the visit of the steamer to the river and my landing at Tasso was specially connected with this matter, and was the fore-runner of more energetic action on my part should they hesitate to render up the offenders to justice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 26.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received November* 15.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, October* 28, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a letter I have felt it my duty to transmit to Sir William N. Hewett, the Commodore of the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa stations, thanking him for the services rendered to the Government of this Settlement by the Commander Navigating-Lieutenant Allen and some of the men of Her Majesty's ship "Contest," under the circumstances of the accident to the steamer "Lady of the Lake," which I have detailed to your Lordship, and giving to the Commodore my reasons for delaying the "Contest" at this station.

The courteous desire to carry out my wishes shown by Lieutenant Allen, and his clever seamanship in extricating the ship from her dangerous position, I very respectfully submit to your Lordship justify me in asking your Lordship to convey your appreciation of his conduct to the Lords of the Admiralty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

Inclosure in No. 26.

Sir, *Government House, Sierra Leone, October* 27, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to thank you, as the Commodore commanding the squadron at the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Stations, for the special services rendered to the Government of the West Africa Settlements by Lieutenant-Commander Allen and the crew of Her Majesty's ship "Contest," during their stay at this place.

2. On the arrival of the "Contest" here, on the 9th September last, I was anxiously waiting an opportunity of visiting British Sherbro, where the limits of British territory had been invaded and British subjects and property carried off by certain tribes who are at war with their neighbours on the boundaries of our frontier.

3. It was desirable that I should be able to make use of the Colonial steamer "Lady of the Lake," which, from her light draught of water ($3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet), would enable me to visit places otherwise approachable by boat only. The engineer appointed to the ship had not arrived at the date on which the "Contest" came here, and Mr. Allen, on my official application, detailed an engineer and artificier to undertake such repairs as were necessary to fit the "Lady of the Lake" for service.

4. So soon as it was at all safe to make use of the steamer I proceeded to Sherbro, requesting the "Contest" to accompany me, and saying that I did not propose that the ship should remain at Sherbro more than forty-eight hours, unless under special circumstances. On my arrival at Sherbro, I the next morning proceeded up the Mongray River, and at something less than two miles below Mongray town the steamer took the ground at a sharp bend, and as the steam, owing to a leak in the boiler, had fallen very low, she was caught by the current—here flowing with great rapidity, and swept on to a rock in the stream. It was at first feared that it would be necessary to abandon her, but, owing to the energetic and persistent efforts made, she was successfully got off after three days.

It was in this difficulty that Lieutenant Allen and Mr. Mills (whom I had asked to accompany me up the river as visitors only, and with a view to their knowing somewhat of its course, should it be necessary to call in the assistance of the "Contest" boats) rendered me the greatest assistance, and I have the honour to request you will be pleased to convey to the Lords of the Admiralty my appreciation of the good services rendered in this matter by Lieutenant Allen, Mr. Mills, and the boat's crews from the "Contest," and the willingness and alacrity with which these services were placed at my disposal, terminating in successfully towing back the ship to Freetown.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

Commodore Sir William A. W. Hewett, K.C.B., V.C.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 27.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November 15.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, October* 29, 1875.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 26th October,* on the subject of the condition of the "Lady of the Lake" steamer, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a report on the ship, made at my request by the Assistant-Engineer of Her Majesty's ship "Contest."

I have considered that it would be satisfactory to your Lordship to receive this statement of skilled professional opinion in confirmation of the views I have already had the honour to express.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

Inclosure in No. 27.

Sir, *October* 28, 1875.

IN accordance with your orders I proceeded on board the Colonial steamer "Lady of the Lake," and have the honour to submit the following as the result of my examinations:—

A portion of keel rent away, commencing at a distance of 6 ft. 6 in. from a plumb

* No. 24.

line at stem, and extending aft 5 feet.* I am of opinion, however, that there will be no difficulty in having a piece of iron ½-inch plate, 6 feet in length, bent to the form of the ship's bottom, and fastened on with iron bolts.

There is also a slight leak reported near the bottom of ship on the starboard foreside of sponson, but it cannot be seen from the inside, nor at present from without, till ship is on blocks, but it does not appear to be of much importance, and will probably require but a small patch.

The hole amidships is situated between two girders in engine room, beneath the auxiliary engine, which must be removed; and I should suggest, as the plate is but of ½-inch in thickness at the fracture, that the defective part be cut away, and a plate of ½-inch iron be put on the outside of 3 feet in length and 5 ft. 6 in. in depth. The patch to be put on with bolts, nuts, and washers inside. Holes in fore-end of plate to come 2 inches forward of girder fore-side of auxiliary engine—this will embrace two girders—after which it must be recemented.

I do not see anything in the appearance of the hull to lead me to believe that any extraordinary strain has taken place.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. G. WHITTAKER, *Engineer.*

Submitted for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor,
(Signed) G. W. ALLEN, *Lieutenant-Commander.*

Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Allen,
Her Majesty's ship "Contest."

No. 28.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 18, 1875.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Sierra Leone, forwarding copy of a letter† which he had addressed to Commodore Sir W. Hewett, expressing the thanks of the Colonial Government for the services rendered by the Commander and some of the men of Her Majesty's ship "Contest," on the occasion of the grounding of the steamer, "Lady of the Lake," in the Mongray River, British Sherbro.

Lord Carnarvon desires me to add that his Lordship is highly sensible of the value of the services rendered by Lieutenant Allen to the Colonial Government in an emergency of much importance and difficulty.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. R. MALCOLM.

No. 29.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 18, 1875.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt on the 9th and 15th instant of your despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin,‡ reporting that the "Lady of the Lake" had got aground in the Mongray River, but that she had eventually been got off again and taken back to Sierra Leone without any very serious damage.

2. I have learned with much satisfaction the fortunate termination of the accident, and I desire to express my appreciation of the energy displayed in saving the vessel from a position in which there was evidently imminent danger of her entire loss.

3. I shall await with interest the receipt of a detailed account of your proceedings in the Sherbro district, which I hope I may expect shortly.

4. I have caused a copy of your despatch of 28th ultimo† to be forwarded to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, adding that I am highly sensible of the value of

* This is a result of previous strain; the opening was closed with cement, which the present jar has started.—S. R.

† No. 26.

‡ Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, and 27.

the services rendered by Lieutenant Allen to the Colonial Government in an emergency of much importance and difficulty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON

No. 30.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, November* 18, 1875.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, a letter dated 26th ultimo, from Lieutenant Allen, of Her Majesty's ship "Contest," containing a report of an expedition up the River Sherbro which was undertaken at the request of Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, with the object of punishing the Chief of Mongray, who had invaded British territory; and also to settle matters between the neighbouring Chiefs.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 30.

Sir, *"Contest," Sierra Leone, October* 26, 1875.

IN compliance with the Station Order to that effect I have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the services of Her Majesty's gun-boat under my command having been "requisitioned" by the Lieutenant-Governor of this coast for an expedition up the River Sherbro—

1. On the 8th instant in Her Majesty's gun-boat I accompanied his Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, who was embarked on board the Government steamer "Lady of the Lake" up the said river, where I anchored the gun-boat off the town of Bendoo.

2. The object of the Governor was to punish the Chief of Mongray, who, while at war with a neighbouring Chief, had invaded British territory and had carried off some British subjects. Also to settle matters between the neighbouring Chiefs, who were continually fighting.

3. On his invitation I and Navigating Sub-Lieutenant A. S. Mills accompanied the Governor in the "Lady of the Lake" up the Rivers Jong and Mongray, with a view of ascertaining the depth across the bar of the Jong, as also that of the channel, in case it should be necessary to move Her Majesty's gun-boat higher.

4. We started on the morning of the 9th. The Governor had with him a force of eighty armed constables; also a gang of some forty woodsmen with hand scythes and axes. The steamer had several boats in tow. The anchor was dropped for the night off Kekkah in the River Mongray. The next morning we proceeded. The Governor was most anxious to get his steamer, which only drew 4 feet 6 inches, up to the town of Mongray. Little dependence could be placed upon the native acting as pilot; the river became narrower and the stream was very strong.

5. At a sharp bend of the river, when about two miles below Mongray, the steamer took the ground but was backed off. She was then (before the steam could be got on her) swept by the current broadside on to a reef of hard rocks running across the stream. The river was not more than 150 yards across. The steamer was fortunately built in four watertight compartments. Two large holes were made in the third or engine-room compartment, which was soon full of water. Rocks could be felt on the starboard broadside from the bow to the after sponson. The starboard anchor had been let go, and her head remained pointing a little up stream.

6. We had passed two stockaded towns, the inhabitants of which had done some marauding acts and were reported to be hostile. Some apprehension was therefore felt lest the natives, whose scouts were occasionally seen, should fire from the right bank of the river, which was densely wooded, and 60 feet or more high. The stern of the steamer tailed into this bank.

7. At the request of the Governor I sent Mr. A. S. Mills down to the "Contest" in a fast-pulling boat for the gun-boat's cutter and rocket, the cutter to be principally manned by Kroomen, and to be placed under the charge of the Governor. I wished Mr. Mills to follow in the whaler as soon as possible, and to take charge of a convoy of boats laden with provisions, for which the Governor had given him the order.

8. The Governor then landed and chose a spot on the right bank for encampment. Trees and underwood were cut down, and the ground cleared by the woodmen. In a few hours every one but the master and crew of the steamer were under canvas on shore.

9. Attempts were made by the master and crew of the vessel to heave the afterpart of the ship, which was clear of the reef, up stream with the port bower anchor and chain laid out on the port quarter and brought to the after capstan, but the only effect of this was to heel the steamer over with her port sponson under water, and thus the stream, which ran at from two to five knots, according to the tide, carried her still further on to the reef. The points of hard rock could be felt through the bottom inside the ship. There was a rise and fall of about 1 foot; at high water there was 3 feet 6 inches along starboard broadside.

10. The Governor having applied to me, and having placed fatigue parties at my disposal, I caused the port bower anchor to be buried on the top of the high bank on the port quarter, some 70 feet above, the two ends of a length of chain to be secured to the starboard quarter bollards, the bight to be passed under the ship's bottom, and to be hauled up on port quarter. I then had a chain pipe knocked out of the deck and secured in the middle of the bight. A lane for the port bower chain cable, which was bent to the anchor, was cut through the jungle down the bank by the woodmen. The end of the chain cable led through the chain pipe was brought to the after capstan. By these means the after part of the vessel was slung, and on the 13th she was lifted up stream at high water well clear of the reef. On the 14th, with the same anchor and chain on the port bow, having hung the after part with turns of the hawser to large trees, I hove the ship off clear with her head up stream. There was slight leak in the foremost, a very small compartment, but the steamer floated well, drawing 4 feet 6 inches aft and 5 feet forward. I began on the morning of the 11th, but owing to the want of appliances, the rotton state of the hawser and ropes, as also to the motley crew, half of whom did not understand English, at my disposal, I could not accomplish the business earlier. Had not the steamers's bower chains been unusually strong and heavy I doubt if she could have been moved.

11. The cutter under the gunner arrived on the morning of the 11th, having pulled all night, the distance down being about 25 or 30 miles. The whaler and convoy under Mr. A. S. Mills arrived early the next day. On arrival I made the boats' crews, after refreshment, lay down for rest on board the steamer until the evening.

12. In the evening I had accompanied the Lieutenant-Governor into the different native towns of Mongray, Motchatel, and Soura, all of which were surrounded by strong stockades. A rocket fired over the town always reduced it to submission, and, except at Mongray, all the fighting men had run away.

13. On the 15th I returned to the "Contest" with the cutter and whaler. On the 16th, according to previous arrangement with the Governor, I left the Sherbro for a cruize off the Bananas in Her Majesty's gun-boat for change of air. On the 19th I returned to Bendoo, where I found the "Lady of the Lake" at anchor.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor returned on the evening of the 20th, having accomplished his purpose without having recourse to more than a display of force.

15. On the 22nd, in compliance with the wish of the Lieutenant-Governor, I took the "Lady of the Lake" in tow of Her Majesty's gun-boat, and proceeded down the river. As, however, the pumps of the steamer had to be kept going I deemed it prudent to anchor for the night at the river's mouth. I arrived with the "Lady of the Lake" on the following day at Sierra Leone.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. W. ALLEN, *Lieutenant-Commander.*

To the Secretary of the Admiralty,
Whitehall.

No. 31.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 19, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 27th ultimo,* reporting that you had gone up the Sierra Leone River in the "Lady of the

* No. 25.

Lake," and had inquired into a kidnapping case which had occurred at the Island of Tasso.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 32.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received November* 25.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, November* 3, 1875.

ON the 28th October, I received a letter from George S. Caulker, Chief of Shaingay, informing me that his country was in danger of being attacked, and, indeed, that some towns within his boundary had been already plundered, and begging me to come to his assistance.

Having regard to your Lordship's despatch of 24th September* on the subject of British Sherbro, paragraph 4, I wished to take advantage of the presence of Her Majesty's ship "Contest," to visit this place, and accordingly on Sunday morning at daylight, the 31st ultimo, accompanied by the Queen's Advocate and Mr. Lawson, the Government Interpreter, went on board that ship.

We left Freetown at 6.20, and arrived off Shaingay at 2 o'clock P.M., and at 3.30 I went ashore. Owing to the rocky bottom, the steamer had to lie at a distance of some four miles from the beach.

On landing, I found the place comparatively deserted, the Chief Caulker being himself at some town some hours distant up the river, and all the fighting men of Shaingay having accompanied him. The messengers bearing my letters from Freetown above referred to, had, as is their wont, delayed on the way, and had only arrived at Shaingay on the Saturday night. They had at once been despatched by the Chief's wife and sisters to him.

The women were very anxious that I should remain and await the return of the Chief, as they were of opinion that my presence would put a stop to the war, and they felt themselves in much danger.

On my return to the ship, I found that a Mr. Gomez, an American missionary resident at Shaingay, had come off to the ship, but had again left for the shore, hoping to overtake me before I left. This, owing to the tide, which made the return journey to the ship long and fatiguing, he was unable to do.

Soon after daylight on Monday morning of the 1st instant, he came on board, handing me a letter which he had written some days previous, begging that I would place some constables in charge of the mission property, or take some other steps to secure it from plunder.

He anticipated no personal injury to himself or people of the mission, but feared that at any moment if he left the premises, they would be plundred by some of these marauders. I was unable to do this, but I wrote a letter to Chiefs George Stephen Caulker, Richard Cauray Bah Caulker, John Caulker, and Gbanyah, in which I stated that it had come to my knowledge that they had gathered together for war, and that in consequence the country was unsettled, and its peaceful inhabitants being plundered; that this matter, therefore, concerned me, and I called upon them at once to communicate to me their cause of quarrel, that I might decide whether or not I would choose to interfere, and directed them to decide upon a convenient place for meeting me to talk over the "palaver."

Mr. Gomez was much pleased, apparently, to have obtained even so much, and charged himself (voluntarily, and not at my request) with conveying these to the various Chiefs.

I returned to Freetown at once, arriving there at about 3 P.M. on Monday afternoon. I may add that I was not at all surprised at my not meeting Caulker, owing to the delay of his messengers, but as I did not feel justified in detaining Her Majesty's ship "Contest," and as the "Lady of the Lake" would not be fit for service for two or three weeks, I wished to let the contending parties see that their outbreak was not unnoticed by this Government. At the same time, I wrote a letter to George S. Caulker, stating my reasonable annoyance at being called from Freetown by so urgent a request as was his (begging for immediate assistance), and then finding that my efforts were frustrated by the careless delay of his idle canoe-men; and adding that, if trouble should come upon him in

* No. 9.

consequence, I should hold him responsible, and he would have only himself and his own people to blame.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 33.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received December* 6.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, November* 8, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a detailed report of my proceedings in the Mongray River, which, owing to the accident of the "Lady of the Lake," already reported to your Lordship, I have been prevented from doing at an earlier date.

I left Sierra Leone on the 8th October at daybreak, taking with me a subaltern and 40 men of the 1st West India Regiment, the Inspector-General of Police, and ten picked men of the force.

We had a satisfactory journey to Sherbro, where we arrived at Bendoo on the evening of the same day at 6.30 P.M.

The next morning, the 9th, at daybreak, the detachment of 1st West India Regiment and their officer were landed and put into comfortable quarters.

The ship was lightened, extra boatmen and labourers and 50 policemen embarked, and with the Commandant of Sherbro, we left Bendoo at about 2 P.M., and proceeded very slowly to the mouth of the Mongray River. Passing over the bar of the Mongray River we anchored for the night at 5.30 P.M.

At daylight of the 10th October weighed anchor and proceeded up the river, passing the stockaded villages of Mocharge, Medina, and Sahoora. The people showed no sign of active hostility nor, on the other hand, did they show any wish for friendly communication, but lurked about the doors of the stockades, the men with guns and swords.

At a few minutes before ten o'clock one of the boiler stays gave way, reducing the pressure of steam to 5 lbs., and for a few minutes it was doubtful whether the steamer would be able to proceed further, but as we were now within less than two miles of Mongray it was advisable to reach that place even if the vessel were towed. We were proceeding slowly up the river, with a boat ahead sounding, when, at a sharp bend in the stream, the steamer took the ground, and was at once caught by the current and swung on to a ledge of rocks, 3 feet under water, in the middle of the river. The water rushed into the engine-room, putting out the fires, and further progress was impossible.

Under these circumstances it was necessary to make immediate arrangements for landing the men and material, and lightening the ship, and with Lieutenant Allen I went ashore and chose a site for a camp. Here, in the course of the afternoon, the whole of the ammunition was safely housed, and the ship emptied of all her stores and gear. Some anxiety was expressed as to whether the ship would not fill, but this was found to be quite needless, as the compartments proved perfectly water-tight.

About noon Commandant Davis went up to Mongray, and informed Lahai Serrifoo that I had come up in the steamer to demand satisfaction for the outrage at Mamaiah, and advised Lahai Serrifoo to come down to see me and try to make terms with me. The Chief came, accompanied by his Interpreter, and said he would be willing to pay if I would give him time, but I told him that I must talk this matter over before all his people, that I had no wish to hurt his people or his towns, but that I had come prepared for war, and was determined that the whole of them should thoroughly understand that, whatever their personal feuds might be, they must, in making their wars, take care not to infringe on the limits of British territory, and respect the protection of the British flag. I told him that I expected a proper deputation of the Chiefs of his subordinate villages to come with him to me, especially from Mocharge, with which place I had special cause of quarrel.

Soon after noon, Sub-Lieutenant Mills went down to Bendoo to bring up assistance from the "Contest."

The usual precautions in camp against attack were taken, sentries posted, and so on. I did not anticipate any such movement on the part of the natives, but it was possible, and if they should have any suspicion of the steamer's position their cupidity was very likely to excite them to attempt plunder.

Monday, 11th October, was spent in further arranging the camp and getting more information as to position of ship, nature of injury, &c. Chief Lahai Serrifoo again came down to the camp, bringing with him another child taken from Mamaiah, again expressing

his willingness to give hostages for future payment; his anxiety for me to return to Sherbro, and his wish that I should not visit Mongray. Mr. Wall, the Deputy-Collector of Customs at Sherbro, came up to offer assistance, and was directed by me to return to Sherbro and engage a sufficient number of boats and canoes to take away all the stores and fittings, in the event of its being necessary to abandon the ship or of our being attacked by the natives.

On Monday evening I went up to reconnoitre and survey the river, in a boat to opposite Mongray Town, and finding the Interpreter on the beach he asked me if I would not come in and see the Chief. The Chief himself came down and repeated the invitation. Women were washing clothes on the rocks, children fishing and playing about; so anxious to reconnoitre Mongray I decided to run what risk there might be.

I found Mongray to be a town capable of holding 5,000 to 7,000 people. The houses circular huts of mud, closely packed, roofs thatched; streets winding, irregular, narrow passages, 4 to 9 feet wide, surrounded by a triple stockade fully 20 feet high of posts 6 to 10 inches in diameter, many of them green, growing (having taken root where planted), well interlaced and tied with supple jack, the tops trimmed and brushed as an English hedge right and left, and overhanging. Through this fence, a small door on the river side was the only entrance about four feet by two. The opening in the outer fence was not opposite to the opening of the inner. The construction and door of the second fence and of the inner one were identical with that of the first. A space of about 15 feet separated each fence and encircled the town, nothing was grown here; it was a black swampy ooze unoccupied except by the sheds of the guard who keep, and were then keeping, constant watch. On the land side of the town a formidable ladder and pen protect the door in the outer stockade. In some instances the door is defended by several boulders (a foot in diameter) suspended above it, and in one instance the passage from the door in the outer stockade to that in the inner was connected by a covered way not unlike the interlaced wires of a rat-trap.

I went with the Chief to his palaver shed, where I sat and talked for some twenty minutes, but I declined to enter on the question of Mamaiah, and the causes of my visit. They were very curious to know the reason of my encampment, and the clearing I was making, to which I had but the reply already given to their Chief: "That when I wanted to come to Mongray to talk I should do so: that I had come to their country anxious for peace as they saw, but quite prepared for war; and if they did not comply with my requirements I should certainly enforce them. But that was not the time or place to discuss the matter; I had accepted a friendly invitation of their Chief to come in to see the town, not to talk business."

Tuesday, October 12, was spent in efforts to get off the ship in which there was some reasonable hope of success.

Wednesday, October 13, was spent as yesterday. Another child was brought back by Lahai Serrifoo.

Thursday, October 14. At about 10·30 at high tide the steamer was hauled off the rock, passing further up the river into deep water. Mr. Wall returned from Sherbro reporting that on passing Mocharge he had been insulted and challenged to fight by the Mochatch people, who expressed themselves anxious to fight the white man.

As Mocharge was the residence of some of the most turbulent of the folks who had been a party to the attack on Mamaiah, and as these people had it in their power to cut off our communications with Sherbro, it was necessary to look into the truth of the report at once. Accordingly I requested Lieutenant Allen with his cutter to accompany me, and taking twenty policemen in two boats, we went down the river; on passing Sahoora I caught two men who were able to act as interpreters, and anchoring off Mocharge requested Lieutenant Allen to fire a rocket over the town; as soon as this had been done I dispatched the messengers ashore, to say that I did not wish to injure the town, but if the towns folk did not come down and meet me at once I would bombard it; there was some delay, and a second rocket was fired, when a white cloth was hung up outside the stockade and two of the headmen came down to the beach; they disclaimed any such action as had been attributed to them, and I landed and, with certain precautions, went into the town. I succeeded in collecting a certain number of people, and in explaining the reason of my visit; gradually the men came in from their hidings by ones and twos, and lay down on the ground in token of submission, and when a sufficient number were collected they were soundly whipped for not at once coming down to salute the flag.

I explained to the women and children that had it not been for consideration for them, the rocket should have gone into their town, instead of over it, and the town would have been burnt down; that I had no quarrel with the women and children, but I had with the war boys who had plundered the Queen's village; that I had come to get back

the people taken away, and the people who had taken them; that if they would assist me to do what was right I would not hurt them, but that if they wished for war I was quite prepared, and would burn their town about their ears immediately; and I insisted on their carrying a similar message to the next town, and on their coming into camp in a proper manner, to pay me a complimentary visit on the morrow. During my absence Lahai Serrifoo came to the camp and brought a sheep and some native made cloths.

Friday, October 15. As the steamer was afloat and dropping down the river, and as I felt equal to resist any probable attack, at least until I could communicate with Sherbro, I did not feel justified in longer detaining Lieutenant Allen and the men of the "Contest." They therefore left for Sherbro.

In the forenoon the town of Sahoora was visited as had been Mocharge on the previous day, with a somewhat better result. About a dozen native cloths were requisitioned; more of the women were got together and nineteen of the men marched up to camp about two and a-half miles distant, by the road. Here, instead of being flogged or made prisoners as they feared, they were given each man a good meal of rice, and some leaf tobacco, and sent home.

Saturday, October 16. The nineteen men who were brought in from Sahoora yesterday, returned to the camp to "pay compliments," having cut and cleared a fair path the whole distance from their town. In the afternoon I visited Mongray with a force of police in four boats, and insisted on the people coming down to the beach to make a formal declaration of their regret at the Mamaiah outrage. The Mongray people were more obstinate than their neighbours, and it was necessary to enter the town with fixed bayonets, and having done so, to cut down some half-dozen yards of their war fence before the effect I wanted was obtained. I succeeded, however, in compelling the towns folk, both old and young, to admit the justice of my claim and to beg for mercy; the whole of them accompanied me to the beach at leaving.

Sunday, October 17. Messengers came in from Mocharge, Medina, and Sahoora; and the Chief of Mongray, Lahai Serrifoo, came with thirty-six men, who had cleared a great part of the road to the camp from his town.

Monday, October 18. The Sahoora women came in to thank me for sparing their town. In the morning I visited "Carlay," a town on the opposite bank to Mongray; and in the afternoon "Ghindima," a town about five miles inland on the side of a steep hill about 1,000 feet above the river. As this place was away from the regular line of communication, ours were probably the first white faces seen there, and it was the first time our police had been sent there.

Tuesday, October 19. I visited "Papaw," a Mongray town on the lower branch of the "Jong" River; and the greater part of the Mongray women, headed by the Chief's sister and daughter, came to camp to pay a complimentary visit. I took this opportunity of going over the whole case again, and while assuring them that the only way to produce peace between the Mongray people and this Government was to restore the remaining captives, to hand over the ringleaders to justice, and to compensate the sufferers for the losses they had sustained. I took occasion to attempt still furthur to gain a party in the women, by saying that my Queen did not fight with women and children, but with men, as they had seen; and that though, when their war men attacked Mamaiah they had stripped my women, yet I did not wish to take any woman's cloth, and therefore returned the whole of the cloths to the women of Sahoora and Mongray.

Having thus, my Lord, gone through every one of the Mongray towns, and shown, I hope, to the inhabitants, that it depended on my clemency whether or not they should be burnt and plundered in retaliation for their conduct, I broke up the camp and left "Mokeet" on the morning of Wednesday, the 20th, arriving at Bendoo shortly after noon the same day.

The description of one of these places is that of the whole of them; they were reeking with small-pox, full of filth of all kinds, and the people dying of disease, starvation, and misery. The people were mourning in three houses for those died in the night; the last morning I passed through Mongray, and people were sitting and lying in the streets in every stage of the disease.

As to demanding an indemnity, what indemnity could be obtained from half-starved wretches who have been subsisting for months on the leaves of the sweet potatoe—whose farms are waste, and whose flocks and herds do not exist? Indeed, I was glad to be rid of the native cloth, for I was fearful lest they were full of small-pox infection.

The succeeding days of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday were fully occupied with various matters of detail at Sherbro, and as I have reported to your Lordship I left Bendoo for Freetown on Sunday, the 24th.

We had heavy rains every day during our stay in the river, and frequently more than

once in the twenty-four hours; the land on either bank is one almost continuous rice swamp, rich, black, moist, and full of pestilence; and though the noon-day sun was scorching hot, the nights, owing to excessive damp, were very cold. The morning fog was such as to quite conceal the opposite bank of the river, distant about 100 yards, and I was only too glad to have expressed the opinion I did to your Lordship in paragraph 11 of my despatch of 24th July last,* as to attempting such a journey in the rainy season.

As to the employment of the officers and men of Her Majesty's ship "Contest" on this service, it was not my intention to make use of them unless I found myself attacked by the natives by a force I could not handle. Lieutenant Allen and Sub-Lieutenant Mills accompanied me up the river as guests only, and with a view to their knowing more of the river in case I should be compelled to call on them; and I did not intend the "Contest" to remain in the Sherbro beyond forty-eight hours when we left Bendoo.

As to the West India troops, the forty men were taken down as a guard of honour, and would of course have been available in case of emergency, but they were not called upon, and remained comfortably housed at Bendoo until they were put on board the "Sir A. Kennedy" to return to Freetown.

From the reports I had received of the marauders in the Mongray River, I thought it quite possible that we might be attacked, or at least fired upon from ambushes, when the natives saw that we were coming to demand redress for their outrages. I did not, therefore, feel justified in asking any officer to volunteer to go up the river on a surveying expedition, while all inquiries tended to show there was plenty of water for the steamer.

I would willingly have gone myself, but I had to remember that, if an accident occurred to me, the public service would be put to more inconvenience than if some officer in a subordinate position had been the sufferer.

The advantages to health and the commanding position given by the presence of the steamer, as compared with that of a boat expedition, however numerous, was fully realized by us when the steamer grounded.

It was not my original intention to remain any length of time up the Mongray River, or to visit their towns in detail. I thought it probable that it would be necessary to shell Kekkah, and if Lahai Serrifoo did not agree to some fitting terms, perhaps to do some damage to Mongray; but lest any idea should have got abroad amongst them that our want of action was due to timidity or to the loss of the steamer's services, I thought it well to adopt the course of action I have described to your Lordship, and to show them by marching to Ghindimah and Papaw that I could reach them by land as well as by the river. Kekkah had been abandoned by its inhabitants a few days before we went up the river, the Chief said by his order, as being too near our territory and likely to cause him trouble, probably because its bandit inhabitants chose to plunder elsewhere.

I inclose a sketch map showing the relative positions of the places visited, and a sketch with soundings of the river. It is very rough, but had I been in possession of it at starting it would have done much to prevent the accident which occurred. I estimate the distance from Mongray to Mamaiah to be about twenty-four miles, and Mamaiah to Bendoo about six.

I have now, my Lord, to apologize—first, for the length of this despatch, and to assure your Lordship that that is due to no wish to magnify the importance of a journey which, but for the accident to the steamer, I hoped to have disposed of in a report of half-a-dozen paragraphs, and which has been of too frequent occurrence in my African life to be thought a great event; and next, for the delay in its transmission, I can assure your Lordship, with every desire to send this report sooner, the pressure of fatigue and other business have compelled its postponement.

I should add that the Queen's Advocate, who accompanied me from Freetown, intending to return by the regular steamer from Sherbro after a day or two, remained the whole time and rendered me very great help as an exective officer. The men of the police force, to many of whom this was a first experience, behaved as well as men could do, and showed that they have the material of a very useful body of men.

For many short-comings, of which I am conscious, I have to crave your Lordship's gracious indulgence; but I entertain the belief that, though some expenditure has been incurred of time and money, the effect on these people will be found to more than compensate the outlay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

---

* No. 2.

N.

H MAP

IONS OF THE PLACES IN THE

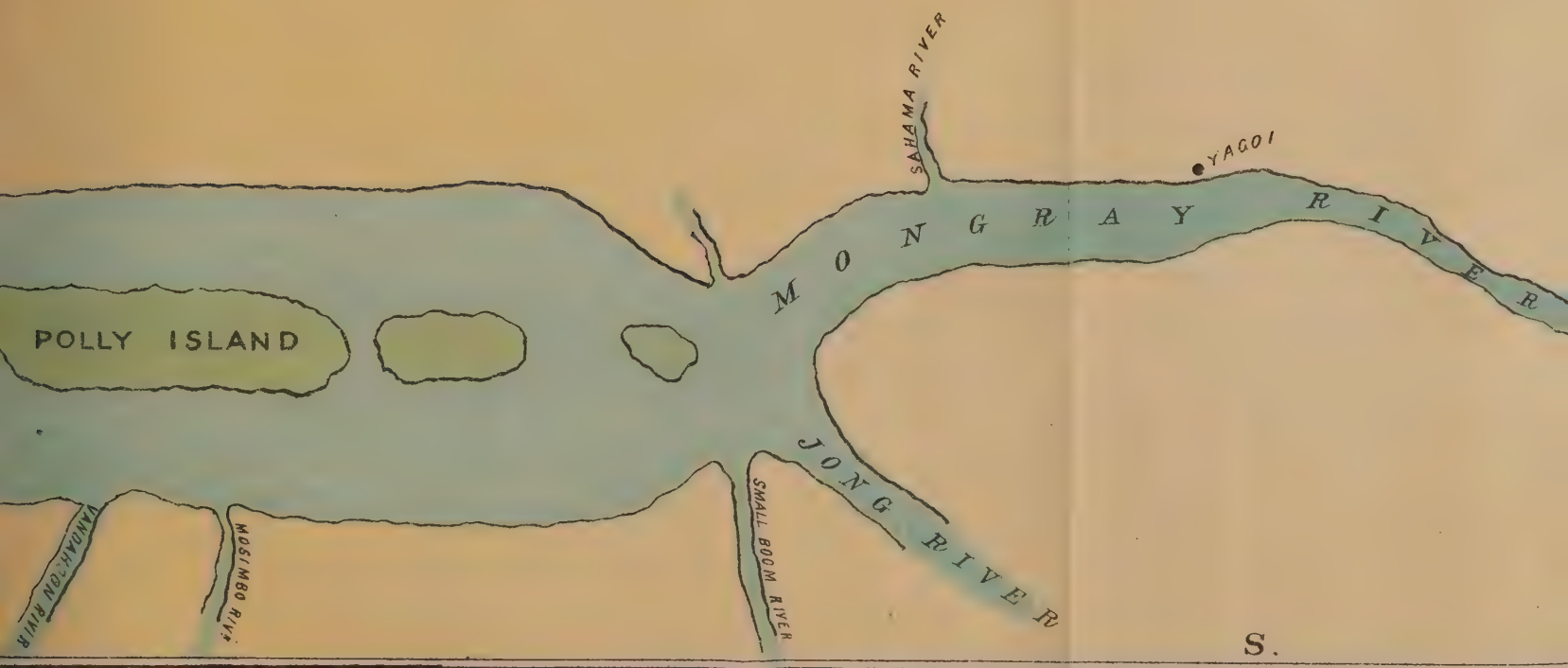
Y RIVER,

D BY

RNOR ROWE,

N

ER, 1875.



S.

Harrison & Sons Lith St Martins Lane W C

Inclosure in N°33.

Inclosure in No. 33.

Sketch Map showing the relative Positions of the Places in the Mongray River visited by Lieutenant-Governor Rowe in October 1875.

No. 34.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 10, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3rd ultimo,* reporting that you had gone to Shaingay in consequence of a request from the Chief G. S. Caulker, but that you had returned without being able to see him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 35.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Pall Mall, December* 18, 1875.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, a copy of a letter from the officer commanding the troops on the West Coast of Africa, dated Sierra Leone, 15th November last (and of its inclosures), reporting the steps taken with regard to sending a detachment of the 1st West India Regiment to Sherbro in consequence of the disturbed state of that place.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 35.

Sir, *Sierra Leone, November* 15, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief, that a company of the 1st West India Regiment embarked yesterday evening for the Sherbro, as per copy of General Order inclosed, to accompany the Lieutenant-Governor on his mission to that portion of the Settlement which has been reported to be in a disturbed state. I also forward the Lieutenant-Governor's application for the military force, the detail of which I consider ample. I may here add, for the information of his Royal Highness, that should matters become more serious, it will be my duty, as well as my intention, to advise the Lieutenant-Governor to proclaim martial law, and to proceed myself with the necessary force to that district.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM W. W. JOHNSTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel 1st West India Regiment, Commanding Troops, West Coast of Africa.

To the Quartermaster-General to the Forces,
Horse Guards, War Office.

Inclosure 2 in No. 35.

General Order 110.

Brigade Office, Sierra Leone, November 13, 1875.

ON the application of the Lieutenant-Governor, West Africa Settlements, the Officer commanding 1st West India Regiment will detail a company with one Captain, two subalterns and eighty men and ten additional gunners to embark on board the "Sir A. Kennedy" on Monday next the 15th instant to accompany his Excellency on his mission to the Sherbro.

* No. 32.

The hour of embarkation will be hereafter named; each man will be provided with 70 rounds of ammunition.

The gunners with one 4⅘ Howitzer complete and one Hall rocket trough, with due proportion of ammunition for each.

The Deputy-Commissary in charge will detail a Control-Officer to accompany the detachment.

He will also make arrangements to have shipped with the detachment (as a reserve), a supply of 14 days' provision, including the small ration, also the following camp equipment, viz. :—

1 marquee, large, complete.
11 bell tents.
13 camp kettles.
12 shovels.
12 axes, pick.
12 axes, felling.
12 tubs, washing.
12 pails, water.
12 matchets.
1 waterproof sheet and 2 field blankets for each man.

The Principal Medical Officer will give instructions for Surgeon-Major Davies, at present at the Sherbro, to report himself to the Officer Commanding the Detachment for duty, the Lieutenant-Governor having reported that Dr. Davies' services will be no longer required by the Colonial Government on the arrival of the detachment at the Sherbro.

By command,
(Signed) T. BELL, *Lieutenant, Fort Adjutant.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 35.

Sir, *Government House, Sierra Leone, November* 13, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that consequent on the decision arrived at, the meeting of the Executive Council yesterday, with reference to the steps to be taken at British Sherbro, in consequence of the injuries received by the Commandant of that place on his late visit to Bargroo, that it is my intention to leave this place for Sherbro in the "Sir Arthur Kennedy" steamer on Monday next.

As you were pleased to express your willingness to assist in the action adjudged to be necessary by the Executive Council in the disposal of the military force under your orders, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to detail a company of the West India Regiment of not less than 80 men (with their officers), the same being fully provided with every requisite for camping, as I fear that I may find it necessary to encamp the troops in the northern part of the Bargroo territory, in order to obtain such reparation as is demanded by the circumstances of the late outrage.

I shall engage at the Sherbro a number of labourers, who will accompany the troops, and transport such heavy material, as tents and ammunition, as may be required.

The Commissariat Officer accompanying the force will probably be able to give an estimate of the number of men he will require for this purpose.

I shall do my best to provide fresh provision for the troops, but under the difficulties of present circumstances I cannot but consider the supply as uncertain; I would suggest that some salt rations be provided.

As regards the medical attendance of the detachment, the gentleman who is to relieve Dr. Davies from his Colonial duties will proceed to Sherbro in the same steamer as myself. I would suggest it would be for the convenience of the public service that the Officer commanding this detachment should have authority to receive Surgeon-Major Davies on the strength of the Sierra Leone command, on his reporting himself to him; that, however, is a matter entirely for your consideration.

Surgeon-Major Davies will be relieved from his military duties on the arrival of the "Sir A. Kennedy" at Sherbro.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston,
Commanding the Troops.

No. 36.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 20, 1875.

I HAVE received and have read with interest your despatch of the 8th ultimo,* giving a detailed report of your proceedings on the occasion of your late visit to the Mongray River to obtain satisfaction for the outrage committed at Mamaiah.

I see no reason to doubt that the measures which you adopted were judicious and I trust that a salutary effect will be produced on the people of Mongray and the neighbouring territories, by the proof which has been afforded to them by this expedition, that violations of British territory and outrages on British subjects will not be suffered to go unpunished.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 37.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received December* 27.)

Camp, Tyama Woroo, Bargroo River, Sierra Leone,
My Lord, *December* 1, 1875.

I HAD scarcely returned from the Mongray River and was still suffering severely from the effects of exposure there when I received the inclosed letter (No. 1) from the Commandant of British Sherbro. I replied to the effect that I hoped he would visit Bargroo, and be able to report the state of affairs less grave than he feared, so soon as the state of his health permitted, but I did not dictate any course of action to him.

2. I was much grieved to receive on the night of Thursday, the 18th November, the Inclosure No. 2.

3. I at once directed a meeting of the Executive Council, and as there had just been one expedition (so called) to British Sherbro, about which various absurd reports were in circulation, I decided that under present circumstances the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Huggins, Mr. Syble Boyle and Mr. Lumpkin, all of them Members of the Legislative Council, should form a part of the special Executive Council on this occasion. I laid before these gentlemen the letter above referred to, and examined in their presence the only person capable of giving any information, a boatman, who had come to Freetown as part of the boat's crew who brought the letter (No. 2) and who had accompanied Mr. Davis to Patayoomar; he gave a similar account to that which I afterwards received from Mr. Davis himself (Inclosure 3).

4. I then put certain questions distinctly to the Council:—

1st. Whether or no any steps should be taken by this Government to take special notice of this matter?—Every one said imperatively, Yes.

2nd. Whether accredited messengers should be sent with a letter only (or with a letter and powers to confer if they could with the persons supposed to have been concerned in the outrage) or whether that inquiry should be supported by an armed force, this force to be employed at the discretion of the Commission. The latter course was equally unanimously chosen.

5. I then found it necessary to say to the Council that such a mission would involve considerable outlay, and I was of opinion that the Colonial chest would not be able to meet the monthly demands on it with the cost of this matter in addition, and desired them to express an opinion on the course to be adopted, saying that I trusted the state of the funds would be more satisfactory after a time; they, however, again replied that, be the cost what it might, they considered that some immediate action must be taken in this matter, and that the Government must borrow money to meet its liabilities locally, if necessary, and ended by a special request that I would, if my health at all allowed, take charge of the expedition, on the ground that even I were able to go no farther than Sherbro, they considered there would be considerable saving in money and much increased efficiency.

6. The Special Council then separated, and some of the questions of detail were brought before and discussed by the ordinary Executive Council, and I started from Freetown on the night of Monday, the 15th ultimo.

7. I have with me a detachment of the 1st West India Regiment (three officers and ninety men) as an armed escort, thus keeping the command of the movement of the force

* No. 33.

entirely in my own hands: fifty of the police force, with Inspector-General Loggie, the Acting Commandant of British Sherbro, Mr. Wall, and some clerks and labourers.

8. Up to the present time the progress of the expedition has been most satisfactory. My only, but constant, source of anxiety is the cost; at the same time I know it is money well invested for the Colony. I have with me Gbanyah, one of the most powerful chiefs of the Kossohs, and the recognized head chief of the lower country, and other native chiefs of less note. We have had no fighting, but much bush cutting, road making, and other hard work. The climate is uncertain, but we have had fine days for the last week. The country is fertile, and I look forward hopefully to the result. The chiefs of the upper country are coming down to meet me, and I have already raised public opinion against these ruffians, whom their neighbours hated but feared; and I am glad to be able to report to your Lordship of myself, that during the last three or four days my health and energy are rapidly returning.

9. The raid originally was caused by a family quarrel among the Caulker family, one of whom went to the upper country and purchased the assistance of sundry Kossohs or Mendis, with whom he came down and plundered his relatives on the seaboard, and it has spread into the present outbreak. It is similar in character to the attack on Mamaiah, though much more formidable; indeed, had the Kossoh people generally, tempted by the undisturbed possession of their plunder by the war boys, been induced to join the party of the marauders, the consequences for British Sherbro would have been most disastrous, and to re-establish our position there would have required a military expedition quite equal to the Quiah war. The war came down first to plunder the Caulker country on the Bompeh and Cockboro River, and to attack Humpa Rango, a Sherbro Chief bordering our territory. To arrive at the latter they would have had to pass a post of constables, and this they were afraid to do; but having once begun, tempted by their success, they plundered British villages with as little hesitation as any other, the only difference being that one or two of their captives, belonging to Freetown proper, were treated with more consideration than those coming from other parts of British territory.

10. I have much pleasure in reporting to your Lordship that the one constable made prisoner at the time of Mr. Davis' attack has been returned to me, sick and sore, and after much ill-treatment, it is true; still only needing care and time to recover; and also the flag (a Union Jack taken up by the Commandant), which the poor fellow (an old soldier) always spoke of to his captors as possessed of great virtues, and to insult which he said would bring down certain vengeance. Besides this man twenty-one other people —two men, six women, five girls, seven boys—have been returned to me, and one "war man" caught and handed over. All these poor wretches are in very sorry plight, and some of them suffering from wounds and mutilations. Many of the feeble ones have been killed on their march, and for the sport of the conquerors. I purpose to send full details to your Lordship as soon as possible, but I write this to your Lordship in a small native hut on the border, where I am detained by very heavy rain for the moment.

11. I much regret my absence from Sierra Leone, where without my presence but little office work seems to progress, but I considered action in this matter imperatively necessary, as had no notice been taken of their movement, the next step of these plunderers, who had already come near to the mouth of the Tibibul or lesser Bargroo River, would have been to cross the Sherbro Lagoon and rob Jamaica, a trading village, where they would have found spoil enough to tempt them to come on to Yelbana and Bonthe, as happened some years ago, when they were driven off by the then Commandant, Captain Walsh, with the loss of several of their number. They would have had every inducement to do this, emboldened as they were by their successful defeat of the Commandant and the few constables he had with him.

12. Any such movement as this on their part I believe I have effectually prevented for some years, but I hope to be able to report much more valuable results to your Lordship. At the same time, I sincerely wish that the present emergency had permitted some delay in my action, permitting me to complete work in hand at Freetown (from which I was called away to Mongray) before again leaving. I have the honour to hope, under the pressing circumstances of the case, that the steps I have taken will meet your Lordship's gracious approbation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 37.

Sir, *Sherbro, November 5, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Excellency's information, a letter I have received from Mr. Solomon Macfoy, of Jamaica Factory, one of the most important native traders in Sherbro, and another from a humble trader of the name of Cole, in which letters attention is called to the state of affairs in British Bargroo, and I regret to inform your Excellency that yesterday Serjeant Pratt arrived from Konkonahny, bringing intelligence that portions of our territory in Bargroo had been overrun by some savages, whose proper country I am at a loss to determine.

Sergeant Pratt reports that the war men have destroyed thirteen small villages in our territory, and have killed at least one man and wounded three others. The Bargroo people have all been running away to this island, and a few days ago a boat containing twenty-eight came as far as Bonthe, reporting that they were fleeing from the war.

2. I intend proceeding myself to-morrow to Bargroo to try and find the enemy, though in so much bush I am afraid I shall not easily discover the plunderers.

3. I should be glad if your Excellency would authorize the Inspector-General to send me seven more men to make up the number of police here to 94, as I found it on my return from Madeira, and I respectfully suggest that men who have been soldiers, and are in good health, be detailed for duty here. Many of the police here are quite unfit for the rough and ready work required of them in this district.

4. Having been ill with fever since the afternoon of Monday the 25th ultimo, I have been unable to do other than mental work, and have thus been prevented going to Bargroo, as I had intended doing on Monday of this week, to meet Gbannyah. It was only yesterday, however, that I knew that the savages had entered our territory in this wholesale way. To-morrow morning early I start for Bargroo.

5. Your Excellency should know that at Konkonahny, where the police station is, there is a rallying point for British subjects. Sergeant Forde, an old soldier and a brave man, is in charge, and he has several old soldiers under him.

6. If your Excellency could let me have ten Sniders with ammunition I should feel that we were better able to defend ourselves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) N. DARNELL DAVIS, *Civil Commandant.*

His Excellency Samuel Rowe, Esq., C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of West Africa, Sierra Leone.

Inclosure 2 in No. 37.

Dear Sir, *Jamaica Factory, November 4, 1875.*

I HEREWITH send this note to acquaint you of the awful war that is going on in the Lower Bargroo, opposite this place, Titibool River, and the Tucker River. Yesterday three British subjects have been plundered and captured by the Mendi people—one Mrs. Davis, with her daughter of five years of age, and one Miss Lavina, factoress for one Mr. Samuel T. Macaulay. These women and their goods they have taken away, and these warriors have invaded another town near the same place where they are now fighting. They have killed many of the natives and burnt many towns.

I hope and trust that your Worship may give your earliest attention to these places, else it will be more serious as it is going on now.

I remain, &c.

N. Davis, Esq., (Signed) SOL. B. A. MACFOY.
Civil Commandant of Sherbro.

Inclosure 3 in No. 37.

Sir, *Bonthe, British Sherbro, October 29, 1875.*

I HUMBLY beg to submit, for your information, that I am a trader at the Bargroo, in a town called Kigbal, regarded to be within the jurisdiction of this Government, and that on the 11th instant the Kossohs in the Bgah country, in the jurisdiction of Bgannah, the Chief of that country and friend of the Colonial Government, made an incursion into several towns in the Bargroo country, and Kigbal, that I was is one of these towns.

They alleged that there was some contention between Bannabandah, a Chief of the Cockboro River, and themselves; and in this Humpa Rhango, Chief of Dodo, in the Bargroo country, officiously interposed and made himself an umpire in the matter, but

instead of giving a just decision, which decision they thought ought to have been in their favour (the Kossoh people), as they presumed they were the aggrieved, but he decided in favour of Bannabandah.

In consequence of this unjust decision they were, therefore, actuated to invade Bargroo and avenge their wrong upon Humpa Rhango.

About 10 o'clock in the same date they entered the town, but I narrowly escaped, without being able to take out my goods from it.

Therefore, sir, my goods, to the amount of 29*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*, were all plundered and confiscated by them. And since my distress I came down without any means of doing something, simply my business was in such a small scale so as to afford me any provision.

I, therefore, beg most respectfully that you will be pleased to lay this matter before his Excellency the Governor, of my distress at the Bargroo.

I have, &c.

N. D. Davis, Esq., (Signed) FRANK M. COLE.
Commandant, British Sherbro.

Inclosure 4 in No. 37.

Sir, *Bonthe, Sherbro, November* 9, 1875.

I AM directed by the Commandant to apprise you, for his Excellency's information, of the attack made upon him and the policemen at Bargroo by the Mendis on the 7th instant, wounding himself and killing about four of the men.

The Commandant left here for Bargroo on the morning of the 6th instant with nineteen policemen to quell a disturbance which was reported to exist therein. The Commandant returned at 7 o'clock this morning in his own boat, leaving behind two other boats, in which the policemen were conveyed to Bargroo, and which are reported to be on their way to Bonthe.

The Commandant is shot in the chest, neck, and hand, and one of his fingers is just amputated by the Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. THORPE, *Clerk to Commandant.*

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Sierra Leone.

Inclosure 5 in No. 37.

Sir, *British Sherbro, November* 13, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report, for his Excellency's information, that I left Bonthe on the morning of Saturday the 6th instant for Conkonany, and arrived at dawn of day on Sunday the 7th instant. I arrived at Conkonany and sent off for Gbanyah, who came to see me the same afternoon. Humpa Rango, Chief of Dodo, also came to see me, and they were together present to discourse the situation of affairs. Humpa Rango is an independent Chief, whose town is separated from our territory by but a narrow stream. People in Her Majesty's territory in Bargroo who have not run away are marshalling themselves under Humpa Rango in the present crisis, owing, I suppose, to the fact that our sway in the Bargroo was hitherto barely exercised because of the small means at the disposal of the Civil Commandant.

Humpa Rango and the Sherbro people at Bargroo charged Gbanyah to his face of having sent the war, which is now raging in British territory. Gbanyah said the warmen were his, but that they had gone to war without his knowledge. The war had, indeed, become serious, as far as British territory is concerned; the victorious Kossohs had established themselves in the heart of Bargroo, at an inland town called Bettimah; I should think some four or five miles to the west of Tasso, and about the same distance from Conkonany by a very winding road.

Bettimah was the chief stronghold, but it appeared that parties of Kossohs were raging in the country in other directions.

Rice in Bargroo is spoiling in the field for want of some one to reap it. Houses which are not burnt down are deserted; many houses have been burnt down by the Kossohs. I was informed that on the Saturday night the 6th instant, Kossohs at Bettimah had butchered forty natives, whom they had taken prisoners at Beah Cochinpong's Town, on the Titibool River in British Bargroo.

I was informed on inquiry that the Kossohs had put up but one fence at Bettimah;

subsequently, I learnt, to my regret, that three fences had been erected. Wrong information was also given me as to the distance of Bettimah from Conkonany; I found it to be greater than it had been represented.

Finding that there were enemies to Her Majesty's Government within British territory, I determined, before the foe had more strongly entrenched themselves, to strike a blow which should not only stay the present marauding expedition, but should prevent the like occurrence soon. I got Humpa Rango to raise the Bargroo men, which he did to the number of about 75, coming himself in command of them.

Accompanied by about 28 policemen, 6 boatmen, 5 road labourers, and Humpa Rango's party, I left Conkonany on Monday morning the 8th instant for Bettimah. The road labourers had two axes and cutlasses; as we were nearing Bettimah some Kossohs were discovered cutting down trees, apparently to build fences; this brought on a skirmish with our men in front, and as they chased the Kossohs into Bettimah, the warmen inside the town answered our fire.

When I came up, very weak indeed, having walked the great part of the way in order to encourage some of our men who were suffering in their feet and legs, I found both parties engaged in keeping up an irregular fire at each other.

After surveying the state of affairs, I ordered the policemen to assemble near me; not many came, for, although most of the policemen showed courage that day, at that moment some were disheartened by seeing the death of constable Archer, who had been one of those to give chase to the wood-cutters, and had been killed on getting near the town while bravely fighting.

On calling for the men with the axes, I found they had deserted. This was a blow to the success of the attack, as I had depended on effecting an entrance to the town by cutting my way into it; however, by degrees, I found myself at the gate of the first fence, which I entered, followed by eight or ten policemen. Humpa Rango's men did not come with us, but were industriously running away at this point. We afterwards went within the second fence, coming to very close quarters with the enemy; inside of these fences we kept up a hot fire at the enemy, and, I believe, did them considerable damage, while they, I think, succeeded in wounding me alone; this they did severely. There appeared very little chance of our getting within the innermost fence, and Sergeant Forde seeing the condition I was in, told me I ought not to remain longer. We went out of the fence, retiring slowly, taking the road to Conkonany. Those of Humpa Rango's men who remained, set off in a general hot scamper; they refused to carry our dead, and, indeed, it was with the greatest difficulty that I could get myself carried, and only after some time. The police behaved very well, some of them nobly; they kept together, and did great execution among the enemy, who followed us in our retreat for more than half way to Conkonany; but I am deeply sorry to say that in this duty corporal Maro, and corporal Christian were killed, as also private Felton. We reached Conkonany at about 6 o'clock in the evening, and, after an hour's stay there, I was brought up to Bonthe to be treated by Dr. Davies. On the Tuesday the police at Conkonany, with the traders there, deserted the place in a body.

On the night of my leaving Conkonany, I was informed by Humpa Rango that that day warmen from the Bompeh people would arrive to take part in the war on the side of the Sherbro people against the Kossohs. Next day, as the police were coming out from Conkonany, they met a boat full of armed men, who informed the police that they were going to Dodo to join Humpa Rango. The war will evidently spread.

I humbly suggest, for your Excellency's consideration, that immediate steps should be taken to drive the enemy from the Queen's territory.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN THORPE, *Clerk to Commandant*,
pro *Commandant of Sherbro* (*sick*).

To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 38.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received December* 27.)

Camp, Tyama Woroo, Bargroo, Sierra Leone,
My Lord, *December* 1, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report that on my arrival at British Sherbro, I at once took steps for sending on Mr. Davis, Civil Commandant of that district to Freetown.

Mr. Davis left in the merchant steamer "Africain" on the morning of the 18th ultimo, and arrived safely at Freetown. His case has been reported on favourably, but he will not be able to leave for England for a few weeks.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 39.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received December 27.)

Camp, Tyama Woroo, Bargroo, Sierra Leone,
My Lord, *December 1, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to report that I have, subject to your Lordship's approval, on the 18th ultimo, appointed Mr. T. A. Wall, Deputy Collector of Customs at British Sherbro, to act temporarily as Civil Commandant of that district.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 40.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.)

Sir, *Downing Street, December 31, 1875.*

IN reply to your despatch of the 1st instant,* I have to express my approval of your having appointed Mr. T. A. Wall to act temporarily as Civil Commandant of British Sherbro.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 41.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received January 1, 1876.)

My Lord, *Camp, Mossougara, Bargroo, Sierra Leone, December 5, 1875.*

IN continuation of my despatch of the 1st December,† I have the honour to report my arrival at this place, passing through "Mogbono" *en route.* On the 3rd I visited "Lawanah," and to-day proceed to "Gundomar,"

I have much satisfaction in reporting to your Lordship that John Caulker and Kinigbo are prisoners in camp, and since my last report to your Lordship, seventy-seven released captives have been returned to me.

I have, &c.
(Signud) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 42.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received January 3, 1876.)

My Lord, *Yahwi-Yaymah, Sierra Leone, December 14, 1875.*

IN continuation of despatch of 5th instant,‡ I have the honour to report to your Lordship:

1. On that day I moved from "Mossougarah" to "Gundomar." The place was found deserted, and the doorway of the fence broken, as a sign of submission. Captain Allinson proceeded there on the 4th. As no communication was made by the Chief or inhabitants, and as the town was the residence of one of the Chiefs of the war party, as also the dead body of one of the Sherbro captives was found strangled, probably within an hour or two of Captain Allinson's arrival, on vacating the place on the following morning it was set on fire.

* No. 39. † No. 37. ‡ No. 41.

2. On the 6th I proceeded to Moyamba. At this place the Chief Hagbah made great efforts to save his town by presents of sheep and rice, and by himself showing such civilities as he could. The stockade also was broken down for some yards, and the few inhabitants who remained with Hagbah broke down more of it on being told to do so.

3. I was delayed here by a *contretemps*, which occurred at Gbangbanah, a town to the front. Amongst the captives carried off by the marauders from British Sherbro was a girl, the daughter of a sawyer, one Gilbert; this man, anxious to recover his child, had followed me from Tyama-woro, and been instrumental in finding out the hiding-places of several of the captives, and bringing them in. He wished to push forward to a certain Chief, "Barsee," who held several prisoners, but who, constantly retreating, sent fair messages from day to day with a few of them. I told Gilbert if he chose to go he must do so at his own risk; if trouble came I could make no effort to rescue him. He went, accompanied by a carpenter, one Alfred, both being men well known in the country; and Alfred returned on the 6th, saying that Barsee was enraged on seeing Gilbert; and finding that his fair words had not deceived me, he, in a passion himself, struck the man several times; that his people tied him and beat him on the head with stones, and the Chief threatened he would behead him on the morrow. He then made the man Alfred swear, according to the country custom, that he would tell me all he had seen, and say faithfully that he, Barsee, would treat in the same way any one of my messengers who dared to come, and would bring war upon me if I did not at once leave off the pursuit.

I was anxious for the safety of this man, and delayed further movement for twenty-four hours; and the succeeding night, the 7th, Gilbert was sent in to me by the messengers of a Chief, Alli, Chief of Gbangamah, who had taken him from Barsee, and sent him to me with many expressions of regret and assurances that he had nothing to do with the matter, and with other superior chiefs disowned any connection with Barsee's threats, which they would not allow him to carry out; and, he added, as for his bringing war, Barsee was at present a fugitive in his (Alli's) country, which he, Alli, would not allow him to leave until he had made his peace with me, and that himself, Alli, and the superior Chiefs of Tyama were making preparations to come down to meet me.

4. I left Moyamba on the 9th, and came to Yahwi-yaymah, and here again the people, through the influence of some Soosoo traders, had cleared the road, bridged it in some places, and pulled down several yards of stockade. They also brought sheep, water, and cooked rice.

5. From this place, the neighbouring hamlets of Mocorreh, Bettimah, and Mangaymihoon have been visited, and on the 10th instant I pushed on to Modina, half way to Bangbama. From Modina, learning that messengers were on the road down to meet me, and that the Chiefs had already started, I returned to Yahwi-yaymah.

6. The principal chiefs of Tyama-War, Gumbo Pyen, and Karbetty were to have come into camp yesterday, and they sent Gumbo Pyen's son the day before, on the 12th, with two messengers, to assure me that they would sleep that night at Gbanbgamah, and reach here yesterday. Last night they, however, again delayed at Modina, but they are momentarily expected.

7. Since my last report to your Lordship 114 released captives have been sent in, and one or two war men of lesser note, making 212 released up to date.

8. I am the more satisfied at having come here, as I have struck the very head quarters of the line of Slave Trade carried on behind Sierra Leone by the Soosoo people, who purchase their slaves here and in neighbouring towns from the Kossohs who capture them and carry them by land or water to the Soosoo country. For the moment the traffic is stopped, the upper Mendis too even decline to buy from here, as they fear lest the possession of these Sherbro captives should bring them into trouble with the Governor of Sierra Leone.

This matter is, of course, quite foreign to the purpose of my movement here, but is by no means the least valuable of the results consequent on it.

9. I much regret the length of my absence from Freetown, but at the same time, my Lord, regard my success so far as satisfactory; and I hope yet to secure valuable results in the peace of the other countries bordering our possessions.

10. The arrangements with the steamship "Sir A. Kennedy" was for fifteen days only, and as her owners declined to leave her longer at the disposal of the Government she returned to Freetown on the 29th, and on the 4th instant the steamship "Africaine" was chartered in place of her. The latter vessel has less accommodation for passengers, none at all beyond the decks, but she is much faster than the "Sir A. Kennedy," and her owners willing and anxious to do what they can to assist without attempting to secure an exorbitant profit.

11. There is regular steam communication carried on by her between Freetown and

Tasso, in the Bargroo River, about eighteeen hours distant from each other. From thence to Conkonany the route is by boat, about two to four hours, according to tide, and from Conkonany to this place one long day's journey by special runner.

Letters generally take three days if the steamer is ready to start on their arrival at Conkonany.

12. The whole of the vouchers for the last month's payments were duly signed by me, as were also the advances necessary for the service of the current month, and all matters connected with the Government of the Colony beyond the authority of the Colonial Secretary, as such, are submitted to me.

13. I hope within another seven days to be in Freetown, but the affairs of Sherbro will demand much personal supervision and interest for some time if the full value is to be secured in return for this present expedition and the one in the Mongray River, and of your Lordship's wishes regarding the Caulker territory on the seaboard between the Yaltucker River and Calmont Creek are to be carried out.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

P.S.—Since writing the above despatch this morning (which I have delayed for two days) I have much satisfaction in being able to report to your Lordship the arrival of the chieftains Gumbo Pyen, Karbek Ky, Yahamoo, Moorifoory, from Tyama-War,* with a retinue of 44 women and 208 men, followed by Chief Alie of Gbangama, with about 5 women and 30 men have come in. The women headed the line—a sure sign of their wish for peace; the head women dressed in a new cotton suit of white, and carrying a white flag, and most of them having some piece of white about them. The Chiefs beg me to believe that they have no wish whatever for war, and no thought of fighting against the English Government; "are glad to see me here, and willing to listen to my words."

I hope to be able, in a few days, to report to your Lordship a satisfactory termination of this troublesome affair, and give full details of my proceedings in connection with it.

S. R.

No. 43.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received January 3, 1876.)

My Lord, *Yahwi-yayma, Sierra Leone, December 14, 1875.*

I HAVE much satisfaction in reporting to your Lordship that I have this day received a letter from Mr. Spencer, the Harbour Master of Sierra Leone, in charge of the "Lady of the Lake," in which he says:—

"I have just finished mooring the "Lady of the Lake" in her old berth in the Sierra Leone Harbour. She is perfectly watertight, and in a sounder condition than she was previous to her leaving for Sherbro.

"The Engineer promises that he will be ready for steam on Wednesday next (the 15th instant) for the trial trip."

2. Without being sanguine, my Lord, there is a reasonable hope that the steamer will be again fit for work in a few days.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 44.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, January 6, 1876.*

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 18th ultimo,† reporting that Mr. D. Davis, the Civil Commandant of British Sherbro, had been severely wounded in repelling a raid upon British territory by Kossohs, and that in consequence of the critical state of affairs you had yourself proceeded to Sherbro with a detachment of troops and police.

* Tyama-War, "Great Tyama." Tyama Woroo, "Little Tyama."
† No. 37.

2. I must in the first place express the sincere regret with which I have received the tidings of the sad accident which has befallen Mr. Davis, whose zeal and gallantry it is impossible not to admire and appreciate. I trust that his return to England, which I learn has already taken place, will secure his speedy and complete recovery from his wounds.

3. With respect to your own proceedings I approve of your having acted without hesitation upon the advice of your Executive Council, and gone down to British Sherbro with a sufficient force to enable you to take active measures for the restoration of peace and the punishment of the marauders. Looking to the serious character of this class of trouble on the West Coast, I do not doubt that the course which you adopted was both the boldest and most prudent with a view to arresting a disturbance which, if allowed to gain head, might easily assume larger proportions.

4. I have moreover observed with satisfaction that you had decided to accompany the expedition yourself in place of despatching any subordinate officer of the Colonial Government, thus retaining the general control of the expedition in your own hands.

5. I may suggest, as a matter for consideration, whether it may not be desirable to offer a reward for the capture of any persons who have been concerned in the murder and mutilation of British subjects, and I am of opinion that if any such persons fall into your hands they should, if their guilt be proved, after full and sufficient trial, suffer the extreme penalty of the law under circumstances of full publicity. I am disposed to think that exemplary punishment of this kind might have a wholesome effect in deterring the natives from future outrages on British subjects, and in making it certain that the lawless savages, when their guilt is made clear, are punished as criminals who have grossly offended against the law of the land. I leave this, however, to your own very careful judgment and your local knowledge of persons and things, bearing always in mind that it is a case for great consideration and caution.

6. In the 5th paragraph of your despatch you state that the Executive Council considered "that the Government must borrow money to meet its liabilities locally if necessary." I think it is most desirable that the expedient of borrowing from the merchants at Sierra Leone should not be resorted to if it can by any means be avoided, and I have therefore to instruct you, if you find it absolutely necessary to raise additional funds, to draw bills on the Crown Agents for the amount you may require. Although the Colony is already largely in debt to the Crown Agents (upon the subject of which I propose shortly to address you) I think it will be better to add to that debt rather than to incur fresh liabilities in other quarters at higher rates of interest.

7. In concluding this despatch I desire to express the pleasure with which I have learned that at the time of writing your despatch you were regaining your health and energy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 45.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, January 7,* 1876.

I HAVE received with satisfaction your despatch of 5th ultimo,* reporting further on your proceedings at British Sherbro, and informing me that 77 released captives had been returned to you.

I should be glad to be informed what course you intend to pursue with regard to the Chiefs, John Caulker and Kinigbo, who you state are prisoners in your camp.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 46.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, January 7,* 1876.

I HAVE received with much satisfaction your despatch of 14th ultimo,† detailing your further proceedings at British Sherbro, and reporting that 114 more released captives (making in all 212) had been sent in.

* No. 41. † No. 42.

As there are no maps in this office which give the names (or at least most of them) of the places referred to in your recent despatches relating to British Sherbro, I should be much obliged if you would cause a rough sketch map to be prepared containing, as accurately as may be found practicable, the position and names of all the places mentioned in your despatches, and send it home at your early convenience.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 47.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received January* 10, 1876.)

My Lord, *Sennehoo, Sierra Leone, December* 19, 1875.

I HAVE the honour, in continuation of my despatch of the 14th instant,† written at "Yah-wi-yay-mah," to report to your Lordship:

1st. In company with the Mendi Chiefs referred to in that letter, I came on to this place, which is about seven or eight miles to the westward, arriving on the 16th instant.

2nd. I have been joined by several Chiefs of the Sherbro people, living in the Bompeh and Ribbee countries.

3rd. The interviews with all their people have been constant and tedious, but so far satisfactory, and a general meeting of both tribes will take place immediately on the despatch of this letter.

4th. I hope to be able to leave this place on Tuesday or Wednesday next at the latest and to send a full account of all my movements.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 48.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received January* 10, 1876.)

My Lord, *Sennehoo, Sierra Leone, December* 22, 1875.

IN continuation of the subject of my despatch of the 19th instant,† I have the honour, with much satisfaction, to report to your Lordship that a Treaty of Peace between the Sherbro and Mendi tribes was agreed to yesterday.

The Mendis promise to pay a fine of 10,000 bushels of rice to this Government.

The Chiefs of Bompeh and Ribbee rivers have ceded to Her Majesty's Government the right of collecting customs duties over those rivers subject only to such presents to themselves as shall seem good to Her Majesty.

I leave this place to-day. The detachment of West India troops have already left here and will be in barracks at Freetown on the 24th instant. I shall myself return to Freetown with the least possible delay.

I shall have the honour of sending a detailed report of the whole of my proceedings in connection with this matter to your Lordship as soon as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 49.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received January* 16, 1876.)

My Lord, *Sennehoo, Sierra Leone, December* 22, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the steamship "Lady of the Lake" anchored in the Bargroo River at Tasso on the morning of the 21st instant. She is reported to have made a satisfactory journey from Freetown, and, so far as the results of the late accident are concerned, to be perfectly fit for service. Some repairs to the tubes

* No. 42. † No. 47

of the boiler have been executed, but more are needed; these will be effected from time to time, as opportunity offers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 50.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 21, 1876.

I HAVE received with much satisfaction your despatches noted in the margin,* reporting the further progress of events at British Sherbro, and the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace between the Sherbro and Mendi tribes.

I can only express my earnest hope that your recent proceedings will have the result of securing a lengthened period of peace and tranquillity to the Settlement.

I am glad to observe that the Chiefs of Bompeh and Ribbee Rivers have ceded to Her Majesty's Government the right of collecting Customs' duties over those rivers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 51.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received January 31.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, January* 5, 1876.

IN continuation of despatch of the 22nd December,† I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Agreements referred to in that despatch, signed by the Chiefs of the Sherbro and Mendi people at Sennehoo, on the 21st December, 1875, and also an Agreement signed on the 30th December at Shaingay.

2. I have not called these documents Treaties, as there was no promise binding on Her Majesty's Government.

3. Your Lordship will see from the accompanying sketch of the coast that these Agreements have given to Her Majesty's Government the right to collect Customs over about forty-five miles of seaboard. This tract of country, over which Her Majesty's Government possessed no rights, was a source of considerable loss to the revenue of Sierra Leone, inasmuch as goods were cleared in large quantities for these rivers, and passed from Freetown to the southward, but no guarantee existed that they were landed in the countries to which they professed to be exported. Practically, it was known that large quantities of dutiable articles found their way into the peninsula of Sierra Leone round Calmont Creek, and probably also other shipments were landed largely in British Sherbro.

4. The increase to the revenue which will accrue should Her Majesty's Government be pleased to approve this measure, will depend, therefore, not only on the new field brought under the influence of the revenue laws of Sierra Leone, but on the increased prevention of smuggling into British territory.

5. In explanation of the terms on which this cession of the right to collect Customs duties was granted, I will give as shortly as possible a sketch of the causes of the late inroad.

In April, 1875, one John Caulker, a cousin of the Bompeh and Shaingay Caulkers (one of the "house of Caulker," as they themselves phrase it), misbehaved himself at Shaingay, where he was residing under the protection of the Chief George Caulker, and was by that Chief fined heavily, and put in log until he paid. Having paid a part of the fine, he escaped to the upper country, the country of the Mendis or Gbar people, and there enlisted the services of a band of robbers, who came down with him to retaliate on George Caulker. This they did, and plundered several villages, and extorted, I believe, a considerable sum from George Caulker. Amongst this band, and a principal adventurer, was one Kinigbo. On his return to the upper country, Kinigbo was in his turn set upon by Banna Banda (Chief of Cockboro), Humper Rango (Upper Bargroo), and others, allies of the Caulker people, and in his turn made to disgorge a large proportion of his spoil, and in the fight which occurred he lost three or four men. The victors, of course, quarrelled as

* Nos. 47 and 48. † No. 48.

to the distribution of the spoil. Kinigbo gained the upper country, and there succeeded, after a time, in collecting a party, with whom he came down to revenge his defeat and recoup himself for the lost plunder. In this new raid John Caulker joined Kinigbo, and made himself prominent as a leader. The marauders first came down to attack the Cockboro country, but finding themselves strong enough broke into two parties, one of which ravaged the neighbouring villages of the Bompeh territory, the other the Cockboro, and gaining confidence with success, they erected a stockade at Patayoomar, and from there plundered all the country within reach down to the shore of the Sherbro River.

6. By all the country rules of justice, therefore, the Caulker family were responsible for this war, and liable to be charged with any expenses consequent upon it; for had not John Caulker misconducted himself he would not have been put in log by the Chief: and had he not gone to the Mendi people, and brought a band of plunderers, these fellows would not have crossed into British territory.

7. This the Caulker Chiefs and their sub-Chiefs readily admitted, and as they were not able to pay any reasonable portion of the amount expended by the Sierra Leone Government, they were willing that I should take the right of collecting Customs dues, instead of fining them and stopping their trade. The Bompeh and Cockboro countries had been also large gainers by the action of the Sierra Leone Government, for they were utterly powerless to withstand the inroad of the Mendis; and had not these ruffians been driven from Bargroo, they would have remained the masters of Bompeh and Cockboro. Indeed, Shaingay owes its immunity from plunder to the fact of my visit in Her Majesty's ship "Contest," on the 31st October, and the people of these countries are deeply grateful for their own personal freedom, and for the restoration to their homes of very many of their wives and children.

The population generally would have been only too glad that the country should be transferred to British rule. The Chief and other slave-holders would have been averse to this, but I did not propose any such action; indeed, I disclaimed any wish of the kind, and the agreement, as your Lordship will see, confers only the right of levying duties over the seaboard, and of arbitrating in certain quarrels without any possession of land.

8. But at the same time I made it a distinct understanding that I did not and could not bind Her Majesty's Government to be satisfied with the reparation I had demanded, and I in no way made any pledge that if this arrangement were not deemed satisfactory by Her Majesty's Government, they would not demand a larger sum or more liberal terms.

9. The Mendi people have promised to pay a fine of 10,000 bushels of rough rice. This I chose as a quantity, and an article likely to be paid. The country is one immense rice farm. Rice was selling at the date of my visit at 2*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. At 2*s.*, 10,000 bushels will be 1,000*l.*, and I confidently hope to receive the half this season.

10. I have also the honour to transmit the minutes of the proceedings of the Extraordinary Executive Council assembled by me before proceeding to Sherbro; and, as I had called these gentlemen together before I left for Bargroo, I thought it an act of courtesy and politic to give them some account of my proceedings while occupied on the mission which they had advised.

11. Your Lordship will see that the Council thought fit to pass a resolution moving a vote of thanks to me, and requesting that a copy of that might be sent forward to your Lordship by the next available steamer. It would have been discourteous in me to decline this, and I send it forward to your Lordship as requested. Your Lordship will form your opinion of the value of the results I have obtained, from the various data I am able to furnish.

12. I have directed the Acting Collector of Customs not to allow any goods to be cleared from the port of Sierra Leone for the territories of the Ribbee, Bompeh, and Cockboro, on which the duties have not been paid; but he is instructed to receive in lieu of cash, if tendered, a bond for payment within a reasonable date (say two months) so that I may have an opportunity of receiving a reply from your Lordship.

13. Beyond this, I have expressed my willingness to hear and take into consideration any case in which merchants may find their trading operations compromised by the sudden imposal of an unexpected Customs duty; but as the exports from these rivers consist principally of rice, I do not see that this can occur. At the same time it is possible that, with the rice purchased for goods in these rivers, one of the larger merchants may have proposed to buy ground-nuts in the rivers to the northward of Sierra Leone, but again I am told that no such case as this exists.

14. Had I delayed directing the Customs officer to issue notice of the imposition of duties on these exports until the right to collect them had received Her Majesty's approval,

a large quantity of goods would have been sent there free of duty during the time which must necessarily elapse before a reply could be received from England.

15. Your Lordship will remark that the agreement of the Mendi people was signed also by the Bompeh and Ribbee Chiefs. This was done that there might be no misunderstanding from the Chiefs of one tribe signing more papers than those of the other.

16. With the Agreement of the Cockboro Chiefs this could not be done, as none of them were present at Sennehoo, owing to the disgraceful indolence of the Chief Caulker. For this his people were much displeased with him, and I think with reason.

17. I propose, when opportunity offers, to obtain the signatures of the Mendi Chiefs to the Agreement of the Cockboro Chiefs, in which, as in that of the Bompeh and Ribbee Chiefs, free intercourse is promised through their respective territories. This is a matter of very secondary importance, as the road from the Mendi country to the seaboard lies down the Bompeh River, and not down the Cockboro.

18. I have the honour to hope that your Lordship will be pleased to move Her Most Gracious Majesty to sanction the terms of these agreements, and to accept the right of collecting duties on the seaboard of the Ribbee, Bompeh, and Cockboro country from the British possessions bordering the Ribbee River on the north to the Yaltucker River, the boundary of British Bargroo on the east.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 51.

Agreement.

AT a Conference held this 21st day of December, 1875, at Sennehoo, it is agreed for and on behalf of the Gbah section of the Mendi people:—

1. That all disputes between themselves and the tribes lying between them and the possessions of Her Majesty the Queen of England in British Sherbro, shall be submitted to the arbitration of the Governor of Sierra Leone, and his decision shall be considered final and binding.

2. The Chiefs of the Gbah people hereby solemnly promise that they will not (as has hitherto been the custom) hire out war-boys to the neighbouring Chiefs in countries bordering the British possessions; that they will take no part in the wars of these countries where they are likely to come into contact with the British possessions without the special permission of the Governor of Sierra Leone.

3. That they will immediately recall the war-boys from "Lah Saroo," and Tom Cabby Smith, Chief Gbersey, as well as any other parties which may be engaged in the war in the Jong River and in the lower part of the Big Boom over whom they have authority.

4. All war fences on the lower side of the Yambahtook River will be broken down and no fresh war fence constructed.

The existence or the construction of a war fence will be considered a declaration of war against the Government of Sierra Leone.

5. In consideration of the loss caused by the late raid on the Sherbro territory, they promise to pay as a fine to the Governor of Sierra Leone 10,000 bushels of rough rice; the half to be paid during this present season, and a part of that half immediately: or in default of their so doing they consent that one-tenth part of all the native produce shipped from the wharfs of Sennehoo, Paytifoo, Magbobo or other Mendi trading places shall be taken by the Governor of Sierra Leone in payment of this fine, and the expenses consequent on the collection of these goods shall be an additional charge on the Mendi people; such tithe to commence from the date of this agreement.

6. They further promise that they will use their best endeavours to hand over Chief Gbassay to the Governor of Sierra Leone, that Chief having made himself prominent in sending defiant and insulting messages to the Governor, and as they themselves disown all connection with the late raid, they will endeavour to obtain the release of those captives who have not already been handed over; and especially the immediate restoration of the girl Bome, the daughter of the man Gilbert, who was ill-treated by Chief Gbassay when he came to demand his child at Modina on the 6th December, 1875.

7. Provided always that the terms of this agreement shall be subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government, and also that nothing herein stated shall be held to prejudice the right of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to exact such further reparation

for the outrages committed on Her Majesty's territory and on the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects as may seem to her good.

(Signed) RICHARD CANRAY BAH CAULKER, *Chief of Bompeh and Ribbee, &c., &c.. &c.*
BANNAH WILL CAULKER, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Mahmoo.*
SORIE KEHSEBBEH, his ⋈ mark.
MOMODOO CARIMOO (signed in Arabic).
HUMPHA RANGO, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Dodo.*
KAH BEKKEH, his ⋈ mark.
GUMBO PYEN, his ⋈ mark.
GBANYAH, his ⋈ mark.
ALLI, his ⋈ mark.
NDIAMOH, his ⋈ mark.
LOROE YAHAN, his ⋈ mark.
NYAHAN MOYE, his ⋈ mark.
MOORI FORAY, his ⋈ mark.
DEGLIEH, his ⋈ mark.
MOMODOO JANJAH, his ⋈ mark.
HAGBA, his ⋈ mark.

Signed in the presence of—
SAMUEL ROWE, *Lieutenant-Governor.*
A. C. ALLINSON, *J.P., Captain 1st West India Regiment.*
T. A. WALL, *J.P., Acting Commandant, and Deputy Collector of Customs, British Sherbro.*
A. S. ROBERTS, *Sub-Lieutenant, 1st West India Regiment.*
JACOB WM. LEWIS, *Governor's Clerk and Clerk of Council, Sierra Leone.*
J. BRIGHT DAVIES, *Treasury Clerk.*
—— DUNCAN, *Sierra Leone Trader.*
JOHN D. GEORGE, *Sierra Leone.*

We, the Undersigned, do swear that the whole of the terms of this Agreement have been honestly and truly interpreted to the contracting parties, in the Sherbro, Mendi, and Timmanee languages respectively, and on several occasions, both in private as well as public.

(Signed) GEO. G. BARNETT.
GEORGE EASMON, his ⋈ mark.
JAS A. WILLIAMS.
SAML. G. MC CAULAY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 51.

Agreement.

AT a Conference held this 21st day of December, 1875, at Sennehoo, it is agreed by the undermentioned Chiefs of the Sherbro people that all disputes between themselves and the Mendis shall, in all cases, be submitted to the arbitration of the Governor of Sierra Leone, and that they will consider his decision final and binding upon themselves.

2. The Sherbro Chiefs further bind themselves not to call in the assistance of Mendi war-boys in their local and personal quarrels.

3. The Chiefs of the Sherbro and Mendi people here present, promise for and on behalf of themselves and their respective tribes that the inhabitants respectively of the Sherbro and Mendi countries shall have free liberty each to reside and trade in the country of the other; and they engage that the roads through either country shall be equally free to either the Sherbro or the Mendi people.

4. The Sherbro Chiefs specially further promise for themselves that they will not put obstacles in the way of Mendi people wishing to carry their produce to the seaboard at Bonthe, Bendoo or elsewhere; and the Mendi Chiefs on the other hand promise that the road to the interior through their country shall be equally free for Sherbro people wishing to proceed thither.

5. Whatever advantages are insured by this Agreement to the people of either of the contracting tribes, are also guaranteed to all such subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England as may desire to avail themselves of them.

6. In return for the assistance rendered by the Queen's Government in compelling the Mendi war-men to leave the Bompeh territory, and with a view to the security and peace of the tribes living on the border of the British territory, and also with a view to re-imbursing the Government of Sierra Leone for the expenses to which they have been put by the quarrel originating in the Caulker family, the Chiefs of Ribbee and Bompeh cede to Her Majesty's Government the right of collecting such Customs duties over the seaboard over which they have authority, as are imposed by the Government of Sierra Leone on the adjacent countries of Sierra Leone and British Sherbro. Her Majesty's Government will in consideration of this make such additional annual presents to these Chiefs, for their life-time, as shall seem to them good. The right of collection of these duties shall exist from the date hereof, but nothing in this Agreement shall be binding on Her Majesty's Government until it has received Her Majesty's gracious approval and sanction.

(Signed) RICHARD CANRAY BAH CAULKER, *Chief of Bompeh and Ribbee, &c., &c., &c.*
BANNA WILL CAULKER, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Mahmoo.*
SORIE KEHSEBBEH, his ⋈ mark.
MOMODOO CARIMOO (signed in Arabic).
HUMPHA RANGO, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Dodo.*
KABBEKKEH, his ⋈ mark.
GUMBO PYEN, his ⋈ mark.
GBANYAH, his ⋈ mark.
ALLI, his ⋈ mark.
NDIAMOH, his ⋈ mark.
TOROE YAHAN, his ⋈ mark.
NYAHAN MOYE, his ⋈ mark.
MOORI FORAY, his ⋈ mark
DEGBEH, his ⋈ mark.
MOMODOO JANGAH, his ⋈ mark.
HAGBA, his ⋈ mark.

Signed in the presence of—
SAMUEL ROWE, *Lieutenant-Governor.*
A. C. ALLINSON, *J.P., Captain 1st West India Regiment.*
T. A. WALL, *J.P., Acting Commandant, and Deputy Collector of Customs, British Sherbro.*
A. S. ROBERTS, *Sub-Lieutenant, 1st West India Regiment.*
JACOB WM. LEWIS, *Governor's Clerk, and Clerk of Council, Sierra Leone.*
J. BRIGHT DAVIES, *Treasury Clerk.*
— . DUNCAN, *Sierra Leone Trader.*
JOHN D. GEORGE, *Sierra Leone Trader.*

We, the Undersigned, do swear that the whole of the terms of this Agreement have been honestly and truly interpreted to the contracting parties, in the Sherbro, Mendi, and Timmanee languages respectively, and on several occasions, both in private as well as public.

(Signed) JAMES A. WILLIAMS.
SAML. G. MCCAULAY.
SAML. P. BARNETT.
GEORGE EASMON, his ⋈ mark.

Inclosure 3 in No. 51.

Agreement.

AT a Conference held this 30th day of December, 1875, at Shaingay, it is agreed by the undermentioned Chiefs of the Sherbro people that all disputes between themselves and the Mendis shall, in all cases, be submitted to the arbitration of the Governor of Sierra Leone; and that they will consider his decision final and binding upon themselves.

2. The Sherbro Chiefs further bind themselves not to call in the assistance of Mendi warboys in their local and personal quarrels.

3. The Chiefs of the Sherbro and Mendi people whose signatures are attached, promise for and on behalf of themselves, and their respective tribes, that the inhabitants respectively of the Sherbro and Mendi countries shall have free liberty each to reside and

trade in the country of the other; and they engage that the roads through either country shall be equally free to either the Sherbro or the Mendi people.

4. The Sherbro Chiefs specially further promise for themselves that they will not put obstacles in the way of Mendi people wishing to carry their produce to the seaboard at Bonthe, Bendoo, or elsewhere; and the Mendi Chiefs on the other hand promise that the road to the interior through their country shall be equally free for Sherbro people wishing to proceed thither.

5. All war fences on the lower side of the Yambahtook River will be broken down and no fresh war fence constructed: the existence or the construction of a war fence will be considered a declaration of war against the Government of Sierra Leone.

6. Whatever advantages are insured by this Agreement to the people of either of the contracting tribes, are also guaranteed to all such subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England as may desire to avail themselves of them.

7. In return for the assistance rendered by the Queen's Government in compelling the Mendi warmen to leave the Cockboro territory, and with a view to the security and peace of the tribes living on the border of the British territory, and also with a view to reimbursing the Government of Sierra Leone for the expenses to which they have been put by the quarrel originating in the Caulker family, the Chiefs of the Cockboro territory cede to Her Majesty's Government the right of collecting such Customs duties over the seaboard over which they have authority as are imposed by the Government of Sierra Leone on the adjacent countries of Sierra Leone and British Sherbro. Her Majesty's Government will, in consideration of this, make such additional annual presents to these Chiefs, for their lifetime, as shall seem to them good. The right of collection of these duties shall exist from the date hereof, but nothing in this Agreement shall be binding on Her Majesty's Government until it has received Her Majesty's gracious approval and sanction.

(Signed) GEORGE STEPHEN CAULKER, *Chief of Cockboro and Shaingay.*
JAMES S. G. CAULKER.
DAVID CAULKER.
ALLEN EDWARD CAULKER,
WILLIAM G. CAULKER.
HARRY B. CAULKER.
YA COOMBA, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Tasso.*
BA YONGHOBO, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Bendo-Thumba.*
YA BOME, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Thumba.*
CO NIAMAH, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Mannoh.*
CO BESS, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Bompehtook.*
SO SANTE, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Cockboro.*

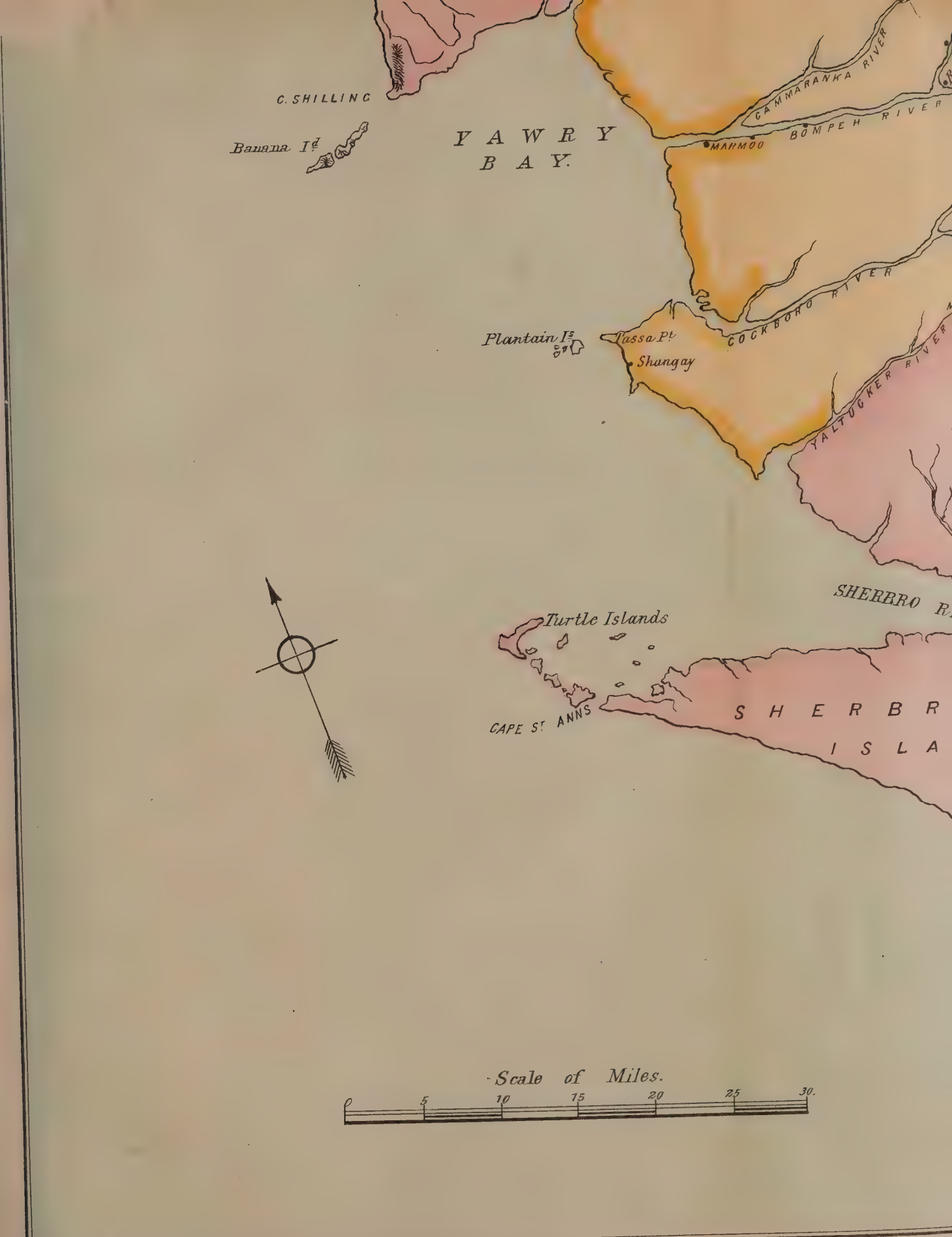
Signed in the presence of—
SAMUEL ROWE, *Lieutenant-Governor of the West Africa Settlements.*
J. CRAIG LOGGIE, *Inspector-General of Police, Sierra Leone.*
W. F. BALLES.
T. A. WALL, *J.P., Acting Commandant and Deputy Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, British Sherbro.*
JACOB WM. LEWIS, *Governor's Clerk, and Clerk of Council, Sierra Leone.*

I, the Undersigned, do swear that the whole of the terms of this Agreement have been honestly and truly interpreted to the persons whose signatures are attached in the Sherbro language.

(Signed) GEORGE EASMON, his ⋈ mark.

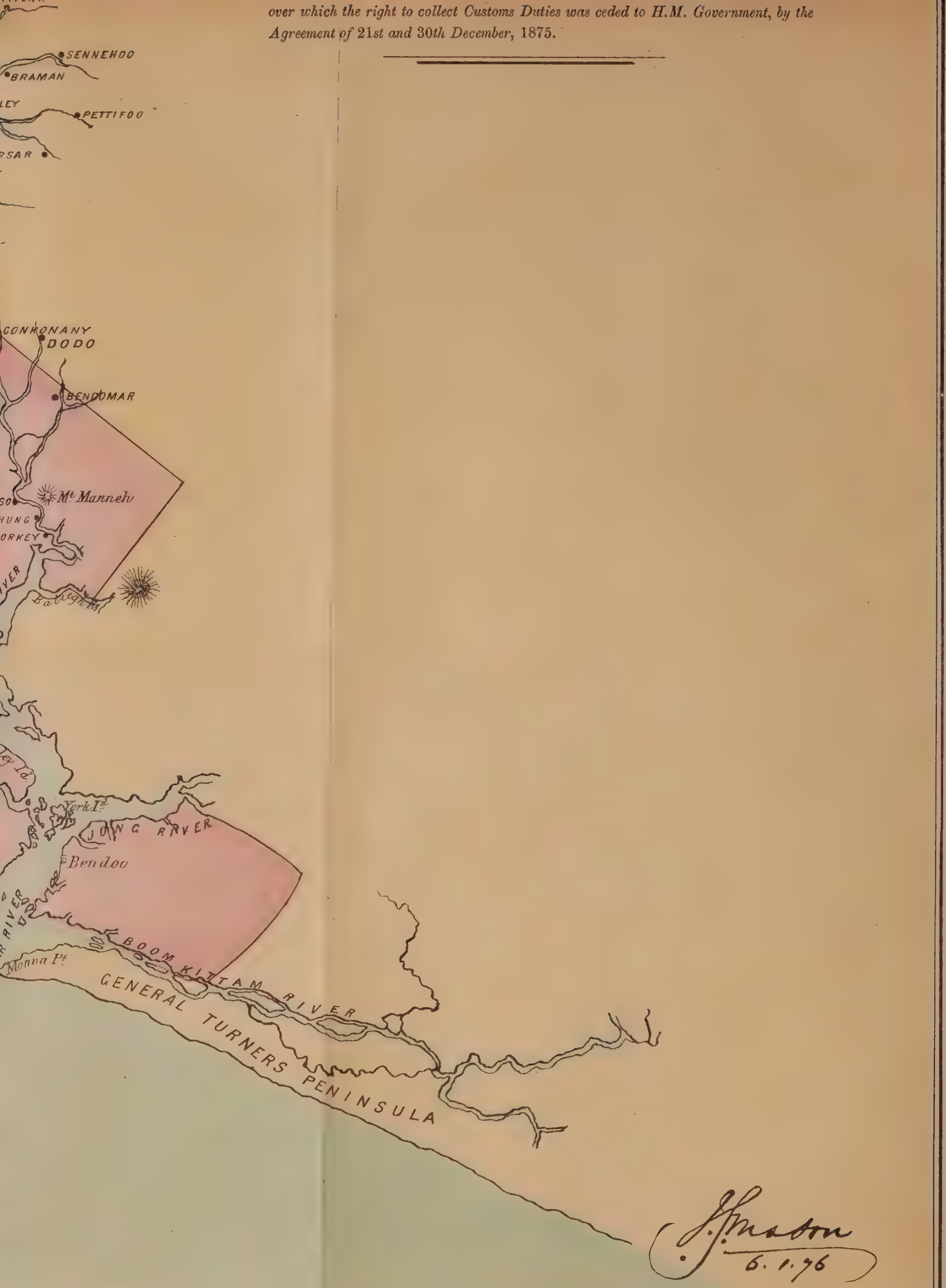
Inclosure 4 in No. 51.

Sketch of the Coast-Line, extending from the Peninsula of Sierra Leone on the Northward to British Sherbro on the Southward.



(1750. 6/16. 1156)[F.O.503]

over which the right to collect Customs Duties was ceded to H.M. Government, by the Agreement of 21st and 30th December, 1875.



Inclosure 5 in No. 51.

Executive Council Chamber, Sierra Leone, January 3, 1876.

Present:

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.
The Honourable the Officer commanding the troops.
The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.
The Honourable the Queen's Advocate.

HIS Honour Acting Chief Justice Huggins, the Honourable William Grant, the Honourable Syble Boyle, and the Hononrable Henry Lumpkin, also attended as extraordinary members, having been appointed by special Commissions, bearing date the 3rd of January, 1876, for this occasion only.

1. The above gentlemen having taken the usual oaths of office, the Minutes of the Extraordinary Executive Council of 12th November, 1875, were read and confirmed.

2. His Excellency stated that he had requested the attendance of the Council in order to give them an account of the expedition to Sherbro, from which he had just returned.

3. His Excellency then gave a detailed account of his proceedings, after which it was moved by the Honourable Colonel Johnson, the officer commanding the troops, seconded by the Honourable William Grant, and carried unanimously:—

"That the warmest thanks of the Council and the Colony generally are due to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, for the most able and efficient manner in which he had conducted the late expedition to Sherbro, terminating in results for the benefit of Sierra Leone, which cannot be too highly estimated."

4. Proposed by the Honourable William Grant, seconded by the Honourahle Syble Boyle, and carried unanimously:—

"That his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor be requested to forward a copy of these Minutes to his Lordship the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

The Council then dissolved.

(Signed) J. J. KENDALL, *Colonial Secretary.*

Confirmed,

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

Inclosure 6 in No. 51.

Executive Council Chamber, Sierra Leone, November 12, 1875.

Present:

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.
The Honourable the Officer commanding the troops.
The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.
The Honourable the Queen's Advocate.

ALSO the following members summoned to attend as Extraordinary Members for this occasion only by a Commission dated 12th November, 1875.

His Honour Acting Chief Justice Huggins.
The Honourable Syble Boyle.
The Honourable Henry Lumpkin.

1. A commission appointing the above gentlemen Extraordinary Members for this occasion only, was read by the Colonial Secretary, after which, Messrs. Huggins, Boyle, and Lumpkin, were sworn in accordingly.

2. His Excellency said, before going into the matter for which he had called the Council together, he would proceed to make a few remarks on the late Sherbro expedition to the Mongray River, in the "Lady of the Lake," and gave a detailed account of his proceedings on that occasion.

3. His Excellency then read a letter, received from Sherbro last night, signed by the Clerk to the Civil Commandant of that station, stating that the Commandant, Mr. Darnell Davis, had been attacked and fired upon by the Mendi people in the Bargroo River, where he had proceeded with some constables, to quell a disturbance a few days previously, as

described in his letter of 5th of November, and that Mr. Davis had been severely wounded and four men killed.

4. Mr. Wall, deputy collector of British Sherbro, and the coxswain of the Commandant's boat, were examined as to the localities where the recent occurrences took place.

Mr. Loggie, Inspector-General of Police, was also examined. From the statements of the coxswain it appeared that the Commandant, accompanied by 19 policemen, had proceeded to a place called Conconany, to settle some disturbances. Hearing there that some people had been carried captive from certain villages in British jurisdiction, he landed, and then, accompanied by the police, and Humpher Rangoo, a friendly Chief, and about 100 of his followers, proceeded toward Patayoomer. Patayoomer is about 10 miles inland from Conconany. On his way to Patayoomer, Mr. Davis and party were attacked by a body of men lying in ambush, and himself and several others wounded. Arrived at Patayoomer, he was refused admittance, his men fired on, and one taken prisoner. On his returning to Conconany, he was again attacked by an ambuscade, and wounded a second time together with several of his men.

His Excellency, after a good deal of discussion had taken place, put the following questions to the Councils :—

1st. Whether assuming what the Council had expressed themselves satisfied with to be a fact, namely, that the Commandant was fired upon, and wounded, with several of his people, while proceeding on a peaceful mission, to obtain redress for outrages which had been committed, a few days previously, in our territory, viz :—The capture of British subjects, and carrying them into captivity, together with killing and wounding several people, as described in his letter of November 5, the Government should take any steps in the matter.

The Council unanimously considered that some immediate steps should be taken, without which, it was to be feared, that similar outrages would follow.

The Council having unanimously answered that prompt steps should be taken to deal with this matter, his Excellency asked whether they would prefer one of two courses: the first would be, to send a Civil Commissioner, unattended, who should inquire locally into the facts attending the late attack on the Commandant and his party, and try to obtain redress by peaceful means; or,

2ndly. Whether the Commissioner should go supported by a force sufficient to compel compliance with his demands, or take such measures as he may deem fit in the event of his being received with contumely.

Mr. Lumpkin considered the second course should be adopted.

Mr. Boyle thought that the first course should in the first instance be adopted. Mr. Huggins thought that a Commissioner being sent not backed by a force would be useless, and unnecessarily exposing him to insult, and that he should be accompanied by a sufficient force.

The Queen's Advocate was of the same opinion. The Colonial Secretary also.

Colonel Johnson stated, that he should have been of opinion that the first course should have been adopted, had it not been for the late Mongray affair. As it was he concurred in sending a force with the Commissioner, only, however, to be used in the event of all endeavours to obtain redress failing.

The Council advised that the steamship " Sir A. Kennedy " should be hired for this service at the best possible advantage.

(Signed) J. J. KENDALL, *Colonial Secretary.*

Confirmed,

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

No. 52.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received February* 14.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, January* 28, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to add some details to my despatches* relative to the late movements on the frontier of British Sherbro.

2. The first news I received of the inroad on British territory, and my movements at Sierra Leone, I have already reported to your Lordship in my despatch of 1st December up to paragraph 6.†

3. I might here remark on the exceeding unwillingness of the subordinate officials of the Government, and of the young gentlemen of Sierra Leone, to

* Nos. 37, 41, 42, 47, and 51. † No. 37.

accompany me or to lend assistance in preparation, except one or two praiseworthy exceptions; this disinclination going so far as to lead them to report sudden attacks of sickness, and, in one or two instances, to run away and hide themselves.

4. Arriving at Bendoo, Sherbro, I sent away Mr. Davis, and collected some 180 labourers; so great, though, was the fear of these Kossohs that, excepting about twenty of these and twenty-eight men, the crews of the Customs and Commandant's boats, who had been up the Mongray with me and had gained confidence, there was much reluctance shown and much coaxing required. I subsequently engaged 100 kroomen from Sierra Leone, who joined me on the 9th December.

5. The 17th, 18th, and part of the 19th were occupied in making local arrangements for supplies, and in getting such information as to locality and nationalities as I could procure,—but this was very imperfect. I had no map extending beyond Tasso in the Bargroo river; the existence of many of the towns and villages I afterwards visited was quite unknown to any one whom I could then find. I could not even learn whether or no the war party which had fired on Mr. Davis were still at Patayoomar. I felt that beyond Tasso all action must be decided by myself from such information as I could gather on the spot. In accordance with this, having got as far as Tasso on the morning of the 21st, beyond which place the steamer could not go safely, I went to Conkonany the same evening, with Captain Allinson, by boat, hearing that the police, who had left that place after the attack on the Commandant, had returned to it two days before. It was, however, necessary to proceed with caution, and here I learnt that the war party had left Patayoomar in the night, retreating on Tyama-Woro. Arriving at Conkonany, and finding police there, also a friendly Chief, and being told that no enemy had been seen within five miles, I returned to the ship that evening, about ten miles distant, and occupied Conkonany the following day with the troops and labourers.

6. At daylight of 22nd, I proceeded to Conkonany, and at once had an approach opened from the river, and a large space cleared beyond the village and some distance along the road towards the next village, Mokombara, which was occupied by a war party of friendly natives.

7. The next morning, 23rd, we pushed on to reconnoitre Mokombara and a short distance of the road leading from it towards Tyama-Woro. Communication was opened by messenger with a friendly Mendi Chief,* living in British Bargroo, in our rear at Bendooma, who was called in; a boat sent to gather information of neighbouring creeks, and the camp still further cleared.

8. On the 24th, a satisfactory bush road for foot passengers was cleared to Mokombara from Conkonany, streams roughly bridged, and patches of swamps "corduroyed," and in the after part of the day the party of West India troops moved up there.

9. At daylight, 25th, I left Conkonany for Mokombara, and was there joined by Chief Gbanyah. This Chief had sent a messenger to Conkonany to say that he had been told the Governor was coming, and whenever he came the serjeant was to send to call him. I, however, partly as a matter of show, partly from uncertainty, declined to hold any peaceful communication with people belonging to the tribe who had dared to fire on the Commandant; and Gbanyah, knowing of our arrival and advance, and knowing more of the white man than some of the other Chiefs, felt that his safest side was with us. He, Gbanyah, assured me of the unconditional submission of the Chief Vermah and his people at the next town, Tyama-Woro,—a town which I now learnt the war party had left. I said I would talk to Gbanyah farther on about his share in this matter, and pushed on towards Tyama-Woro, which I heard of as a strong town, with a mud wall, ditches, and stockades in front. I allowed, however, Gbanyah to return to bring back Vermah, the Chief of Tyama-Woro, as he promised, and followed more slowly, clearing the path as we advanced. At about half-way we met Vermah, and some of his people, who lay down on the road and submitted themselves; but I feigned great rage, and insisted on their breaking their stockade, and declined to turn back until the morrow, as they wished me to do, and thus following closely on their heels established a panic from which they never recovered; arriving outside the town, most of them ran away, and to complete the panic I fired a rocket at the war-fence.

10. Up to this time, my Lord, there was every chance of a fight, but it was

* Chief "Decahmo."

important to make our first entry with effect. I had but a small party of troops with me, but reinforcements came up, and we halted for the night. Women passing through our camp brought news that the people who had run away from this town, and from the neighbouring town, had been heard talking as they, the women, came through Comblayeeina, and saying that they would attack us as soon as it was dark. Everyone of the natives had left except Gbanyah, over whom I kept a strict watch; his wives, two of whom accompanied him in his morning visit, had gone; none of the townspeople were to be seen; a heavy shower came on, and we passed a sufficiently anxious night, though every precaution was taken of posting sentries and regularly visiting them. No attack occurred, and I remained at this place until the 30th.

11. During this time (on the 27th) Chief Canray Bah Caulker, a brother of the Chief of Bompeh, came as a messenger from his brother and talked boastfully of his right over the country where I then was; he even asked why I intefered with what he was pleased to term a country palaver with which I had no concern; I did not then so clearly understand the relations between the Sherbros and Mendis as I did three weeks later; I however informed him that I was indifferent as to his approval or disapproval, and that if he wished to fight he had better fight on my side. He left me promising to do great deeds against the Kossohs, but I have not seen him since.

12. I was exceedingly anxious to open communication with the powerful chiefs of the upper country, to get at, if possible, the heads of the Mendi people, as I was convinced that this raid was made by petty chieftains, and was not the action of the whole Mendi nation. But I had much difficulty in getting information on these points. No one seemed to know anything about the Upper Mendis. I at last found that all agreed that the principal Mendi town was Tyama War, and at Tyama War lived the Chiefs, whoever they might be, who were appealed to in matters requiring the decision of people in authority.

13. I decided to send two volunteers from the police force, accompanied by two of the head men of the Chief of Bendooma (a Mendi Chief living in British Bargroo), these men to be joined at Sennehoo by two head men from the Chief Gbanyah, with a message to the head Chiefs of Tyama War, to the effect that in consequence of the late raid, I had come so far into the country, determined to punish the offenders and obtain redress for their outrages; that I was sure they were not sent by the whole Mendi people to make war on the English nation; and if I was right in this belief, they, the Chiefs, must come down and "talk the palaver" with me, and help me to find out the real culprits and bring them to justice.

14. At Tyama-Woro I received intelligence that the marauders having been successful in repulsing the Commandant, became anxious as to their position, and left Patayoomar suddenly in the night, during heavy rain, making for Tyama Woro where they halted. On the way from Patayoomar, many people were killed; any one sick or too feeble to carry his load, or who from any circumstance could not keep up with the main column, was at once killed. Children in arms who cried were snatched from their mothers and thrown into the forest; a cough was sufficient to bring down the punishment of death.

15. From Tyama-Woro they had fled on hearing of our arrival at Mokombara to Mosongara. One Macaulay, a Sierra Leone trader, whose place of business in the Titibul River had been plundered and all his household carried away, went to Mosongara to obtain the release of some of the women.

On the same day (27th) on which he went to Mosongara, I made a reconnaissance to Comblayma. The inhabitants took to the forest, from which they kept watch on us. While waiting at this place, Macaulay joined me on his return, bringing news that, after much trouble, the war men had consented to release one of the three women he went for, but news coming that I had come to Comblayma, the assembly dispersed in tumult, vowing that they would fight if I dared to advance, and insisting that no more captives should be given up. I at once set fire to Comblayma, and told Macaulay to go back and say that I was advancing, as they could see, and would burn more towns, and as for their fighting, that was what was wished.

16. On the 27th a party of labourers sent to clear the road, with a small covering party of soldiers, pushed on to Mogbono, under an impression that I intended to return by that place from Comblayma. They found the people inclined to be friendly, and returned the next day, bringing some released captives. They were followed by the Chief of the little town, and several followers. These irregu-

larities were a constant source of anxiety, and I sent away Chief Humpa Rango's followers from the camp, and those of another Chief, "Cochinpong," because they would do no work, and plundered whenever they dare, under protection of my name, and caught slaves which I had much difficulty in recovering.

17. *November* 30.—The detachment of 1st West India Regiment and labourers occupied Mosongara, and on the 1st December I followed with the remainder of the camp. This place had been quite identified with the party attacking British Sherbro. Many of these people had joined the marauding party, and the town had received them hospitably on their return. They had many captives concealed, and the few townspeople whom we captured would give no information as to where they were hidden. The second headman of the town was found with a pair of ammunition shoes, identified as belonging to one of the constables who had been killed at Patayoomar; he was made a prisoner. When I moved on from this place to Gundomar the town was set on fire. Subsequently they attacked a party of postmen passing, but the men escaped without hurt. During my stay here, I received a deputation from the Sierra Leone traders resident at Sennehoo, and several Chiefs from neighbouring towns.

18. On the 2nd December I returned to Mogbono and pulled down the greater portion of the stockade; a few of the inhabitants were hard at work clearing the road between this and Mosongara. The poles of the stockades were willingly employed by themselves to bridge the streams and swamps on the way.

19. On the 3rd December I visited Lawana, a town to the eastward, accompanied by Chiefs Gbanyah and Humpa Rango. The Chief of this place had come to Mosongara, and brought small presents of sheep and rice. On arrival I found they had broken down the gateways of the stockade, and brought water for the party. The Chief was a Sherbro man, and the town was spared, as it had little connection with the war, and as he had come on to Mosongara to make his submission.

20. The Chief of Tyneeahoo came in, as did also the Chief of Moyamba, but from Gundomar I could get no deputation, although Macaulay visited them, and they allowed him to bring away several captives. I sent a message to the effect that I knew they had taken a prominent part in the late raid; indeed the ringleaders came from there, and unless they made the most thorough submission their town would be burnt. On the 4th Captain Allinson was told to advance very cautiously, but he arrived in the town without attack. The next day I went thither, after burning Mosongara, and left there for Moyamba on the 6th, as I have reported to your Lordship in my despatch of the 5th December, 1875.

21. From this point, up to the termination of the expedition, the details have been pretty fully reported to your Lordship from time to time, in despatches Nos. 182, 186, and 188 of December 1875.

22. After the signing of the agreement at "Sennehoo," some presents were made to the Chiefs, but these were very small, and explained by me to be intentionally so, as I said I had not come out to buy peace, but to fight for it. Some little gifts of handkerchiefs, earrings, beads, looking-glasses, were given to the Chief's wives, to each one according to her rank, and this particularly pleased the Chiefs and women from the upper country. They will carry back with them, my Lord, I believe, recollections of friendship as well as of fear.

23. The most difficult point in the conduct of the expedition was to decide when to advance and when to halt. The distance marched might have been covered in much less time, but my desire was not to go through the country burning the few towns we could reach, and leave it, but to get the inhabitants to meet me, to see our force, and form some idea of it and of us, with a view to future peace. For this reason, my Lord, I delayed from time to time; and when at Yahwi-yamah, I went to Modina, I turned back, lest I should jeopardize the safety of the constables sent as messengers, and lest the Chiefs from Tyama War, whom I was assured were already on the way, should take fright and turn back.

That would, my Lord, have placed me in the unpleasant alternative of returning without an interview with them or of pushing on to Tyama, and Captain Allinson was of opinion that he could not make the latter march without a reinforcement from Sierra Leone. It was of the greatest importance to get these Chiefs to come down; and, with a view to future peace, their presence was also of the highest value. I had also to choose carefully, my Lord, from time to time, whether I should push on, as I did to Modina, Lawana, and other places, or delay for the clearer road and slower progress of the detachment of soldiers.

24. I wished to make the people feel and understand that we could do this, and

I have been amply rewarded by the personal reputation I have gained among them; at the same time, I had to think of my position, and, while willing to run certain risks, to guard against as much as possible the chance of an accident which should pledge the Government to further action than the occasion warranted. I thus, my Lord, in sending the constables to the upper country, clearly explained to them, and to all the force, that I did not order them on this duty; if they chose to go and do it, and succeeded, they would be rewarded, but I did not promise any assistance if they were ill-treated or made prisoners; they went at their own risk only. Of course, had they been molested, it would have been my duty to demand and obtain, if possible, a full indemnity for the insult.

25. The distance marched by the troops, was a very small matter, and, as they had always the advantage of such clearing of the roads as we were able to do, their duty in this respect was lighter than that of any other part of the force. For the police, who did all the escort duty and the visiting detached points with me, and the labourers and boat's crew, who carried up provisions from our base at Conkonany, the marching was severe, but they accomplished it willingly and without any complaint.

26. The country through which we marched was forest, with clearings for farms; the paths were the usual forest-paths of Africa, differing in no way from what I had met with on the Gold Coast and Lagos, wide enough only for the passage of men in single file, obstructed by fallen trees and swamps, and unbridged streams.

27. The towns were all on the same plan, the houses circular, well thatched, and their walls of well hardened mud, as close to each other as they could stand in the stockaded towns. The average circumference of six of these was 561 feet, and the huts varied in number from 200 to 300. The stockades, of the same character as that described in connection with the Mongray Expedition, were here farther fortified by mud walls: at Tyama-Woro there were two encircling walls, the inner 15 feet high and 12 feet thick at its base, impervious to rocket or small cannon shot, except after breaching, and fenced with well tied stakes on the top. Inside of each wall was a ditch 6 feet wide and fully 8 feet deep. They had erected small huts on high timbers, as watch towers over the gates; and had in many places put out semi-circular bastions from the fence commanding the approach right or left. These people cannot stand combined steady movements; to have rushed along their country path without any precaution would have been to rush into an ambuscade in which some one would have been wounded, probably several killed, and this I was particularly anxious to avoid both for the spirit of my own force, and for its opposife effect on the enemy.

28. As it was, my Lord, our force, which between Conkonany and head-quarters averaged during the thirty-two days operations 515 men and at one time mounted up to 805, were all brought back to Freetown and Sherbro without a single accident—without almost a scratched finger, notwithstanding that some thirty miles of the route were traversed in boats and that our return by these boats was made at night. Our communications with the seaboard were always kept open, and the supply of fresh provision never failed.

29. As regards the Traffic in slaves referred to in paragraph 8 of my despatch of the 14th December, 1875.*

There is a considerable trade carried on in slaves overland from the Mendi country to the Scarcies river. At Yah-wi-yamah, I came upon the headquarters of this commerce. The Mendi people catch the slaves in their plunderings and the Soosoos and Foolah men who are there by them. They convey them overland by Sennehoo or other route, across the Bompeh river, and passing behind Sierra Leone, convey them to Bullom, where they ship them for the Scarcies and upper rivers. For the moment these traders were much frightened, and I did not hesitate to proclaim that I would take measures at once to interfere in any case brought under my notice. My position in the country for the moment allowed me to do this. I fear that no permanent result will be shown beyond that they will seek a route still farther inland, as they have already almost abandoned their former route by sea. They used to bring the slaves down the Bompeh river and so by sea up to the northward, escaping the long overland journey.

30. The different character of the Sherbro and Mendi chiefs was very marked. The Sherbro, who previous to the appearance of our force dared not show himself, rendered bold by safety, talked valiantly of what should be done. The Caulker

* No. 42.

Chief talked of the "House of Caulker," and what his grandfather had done, and how high his name had stood. The truth being that his grandfather was a noted slave-dealer, and by his trading with the Europeans on the seaboard (at the Plaintain Islands are still to be seen the ruins of a large Barracoon) amassed wealth, with which he hired more Kossohs, to catch more slaves for him, which again he sold for more money.

This, however, is long past; the present Chief of the Bompeh river is a very poor creature, educated at the Grammar School at Freetown for some years; he is full of nonsensical notions, and compares himself to the Kings of the Bible and of English history. He makes no efforts for his people; and, indeed, is but little respected by them.

31. The Chiefs who came down from Tyama, on the other hand, never spoke of themselves as being of moment. They spoke of "Caulay" as having sent them, as being only the messengers of "Caulay," who possessed all authority. I had much trouble to discover the meaning of this, but at last found out that "Caulay" was a word used to designate the Mendi people—the tribe—and used much like the word "Republic;" they meant to convey the idea that "they were messengers from the Republic." "In the name of the Republic they said, and promised certain things."

32. Gratitude was strongly shown by the Sherbro people for the action taken, they would have been very glad to have been taken under British protection for the sake of the security which their own chief cannot give them.

33. As regarded the somewhat different action, my Lord, taken in this instance, and in that of the outrage at "Mammayah," the condition of affairs was a little different in so far as before my interference the whole of the captives from Mammayah had been restored with one exception, and the people in the Mongray were willing to make some reparation. Excepting the burning of the towns the action was the same, and in the Mammayah case the real agents in the raid had already made their escape. The chief Lahai Serifoo was willing to meet me, and although at first he was inclined to make light of my visit, before I left he thought it much more serious. The Mongray people were also starving and dying of small-pox in all directions. The Upper Bargroo country on the contrary was full of rice. In the Mongray raid, beyond the plunder and the carrying off, there was comparatively little cruelty. Indeed I met with two women at Carlay opposite Mongray, who had been carried off, but who when offered the chance of return to Sherbro did not care to avail themselves of it.

34. I enclose sketch maps of the country travelled over by the expedition, and compiled by Captain Allinson and myself from observation and report, taking the Admiralty surveys of the coast line as a basis.

35. I would wish, my Lord, to take this opportunity of expressing officially my indebtedness for willing and efficient help to the officers who accompanied me. Captain Allinson, in command of the detachment of 1st West India Regiment was always anxious to do everything in his power to help me, and I have already expressed to the Officer commanding the troops my high opinion of Captain Allinson as an able soldier, and my thanks to him for the assistance he rendered. The younger officers of the military party were always willing to do anything they were asked to do, and did it cheerfully.

36. I can scarcely speak too highly of the aid rendered to me by Mr. Wall, the Customs Officer at Sherbro, both in this and the Mongray expedition. Both himself and Mr. Loggie were suffering from the effects of exposure in Mongray, and I could not have asked either of them to accompany me, had they stated their inability to do so. Mr. Wall's services were of the highest value; Mr. Loggie was, I regret to say, almost confined to his hut from a day or two after landing, but though I repeatedly gave him permission to return to Freetown, he begged to be allowed to stay until the expedition returned, and though unfit for active exertion, yet as being in charge of the camp at Conkonany his presence was of decided value. Mr. Wall as I have before said, is an officer, my Lord, whom I shall always be glad to be associated with in any similar undertaking which may occur during my tenure of office. As Commissariat and Transport officer he is invaluable. Mr. Loggie's illness in depriving me of his services in connection with transport, compelled me to leave Mr. Wall at Conkonany. This threw the whole of the transport work at headquarters on to me, for as I had to use the labourers for road making, camp clearing, and such like work in addition to carrying the baggage of the troops, it was necessary to keep the employment of the volunteers in my own hands; they

would obey me, and work for me within certain limits, but away I had nothing but complaints from both sides.

37. Mr. Spencer, though from the condition of the "Lady of the Lake," he was unable to join me till within a few days of my return, worked energetically and persistently in getting that vessel ready with all despatch, and rendered me valuable service in keeping up the commuuication by canoes and steamer, with Freetown.

38. In conclusion, my Lord, I may be allowed to say that judging the results of this movement by the opinions expressed on the spot, and by my local knowledge and experience, it will be long before the just retribution exacted for outrages committed on our territory is forgotten, or the name of the British Government treated by the "Gbah" people otherwise than with respect.

39. In your Lordship's despatch of 6 January, 1876,* received here six days ago, your Lordship has been pleased to express your approval of my proceedings so far as they were then reported. I have the honour to hope that the details I have now added will not in any way detract from the favourable opinion your Lordship has already recorded.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 52.

MEMORANDUM of the estimated Distances between:—

	Miles.
Congonany and Makumbarah	3
Makumbarah and Tyama-wooro	4
Tyama-wooro and Mogbono	4
Mogbono and Masongrah	2½
Masongrah and Gundomah	6
Gundomah and Moyambah	8
Moyambah and Yawiyamah	6
Yawiyamah and Mowoto	4
Mowoto and Geeayar	2
Geeayar and Sennehoo	3
Sennehoo and Tynenehoo	6
Tynenehoo and Masongrah	2
Masongrah and Mogbono	2½
Mogbono and Tyama-wooro	4
Tyama-wooro and Makumbarah	4
Makumbarah and Congonany	3
Total distance marched (exclusive of flank marches)	64

Inclosures 2 and 3 in No. 52.

Route of the Expedition under Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., in November and December 1875, from British Sherbro to the Upper Bompeh and Mendi Country.

(Two Maps.)

No. 53.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received February* 14.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, January* 28, 1876.

IN reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 7th January, 1875, and also to paragraph 5 of despatch of the 6th January,† both received here on the 23rd instant, I have the honour to report that John Caulker and Kinigbo are at present in Freetown Gaol, and are lodged there for safe keeping. They will be charged with murder, along with others of the more active participators in their crimes, but it is for the moment a question whether they will be charged with having committed murder within British territory or with having murdered British subjects within twenty miles of our boundary.

The Treaty No. 6, November 9, 1861, by which the district of Bargroo was ceded to Her Majesty, speaks of "that piece or portion of Sherbro called Bagroo, and Mana Bagroo, and Belley, extending from the Yall Tucker River on the north to the Bagroo

* No. 44. † Nos. 44 and 45.

and Balley Rivers on the south, and extending about thirty miles inland from Sherbro River, which bounds it on the west."

Now, the greater part of the murders ordered and committed by these men were committed at Paytayoomar, or between that place and Tyama-woro. There was so little resistance made by the Sherbro people when their hamlets were attacked that it was but seldom the Kossohs did more than plunder and burn, but at Paytayoomar they indulged their taste for bloodshed as soon as they were disturbed. The Queen's Advocate and the Judge are both of opinion that, though Paytayoomar may be proved to be far within the limits of the thirty miles mentioned in the Treaty of Cession, "extending about thirty miles inland from Sherbro River, which bounds it on the west," as it is, and indeed be, in the midst of other villages, about the cession of which, at the date of the Treaty, there can be no doubt, yet if it was not at the time of this Treaty considered to be handed over, or did not form a part of Bargroo, it—Paytayoomar—cannot, for the purposes of this trial, be considered British territory, the Treaty being considered by them to cede all of the Bargroo, Manna Bargroo, and Belley countries, which countries lie between Yall Tucker River on the north, and Bargroo and Balley Rivers on the south, but not any other country or place which might lie within the boundaries given.

Now, my Lord, the villages and hamlets there are so intermingled; the authority of each clan is so clearly recognized, even when set at nought by an attacking party, that in the midst of territory undoubtedly ours there are villages and townships belonging to tribes which had no connection with this Treaty. According as the Chiefs of these villages are weak or strong, and as the Chief of the soil is weak or strong, so does the amount of authority of the local Chieftains vary. Mendi emigrants have come down for 100 or 200 years back, and settled in the Bompeh country; they still recognize, in theory, the right of the Chief of Bompeh as lord of the soil, but they set his authority at nought in every way, and he dares not interfere, nor, indeed, show himself in their towns. The history is that of a border country. Three generations ago the Chief was a Sherbro man, and the inhabitants principally Sherbro. At his death, under the next *régime*, many Mendis were living in the town—still the Chief was Sherbro; but, at the accession of the next Chieftain, the one elected would be Mendi, and the Sherbro people be leaving the place, which, though in Sherbro ground, was become a Mendi village. Again, a Chief having many slaves, one of these, being energetic, clears a fresh farm for himself; he acquires slaves, and is joined by other farmers, and a little village grows. Presently he makes a present to the Chief of the soil, or he may have grown sufficiently strong to dare it without, and he puts up a stockade round the huts, and a town grows. Now, this man will not deny his own master's authority, will send him tribute from time to time, possibly be visited by him, though living in the territory of another Chief. Such a case exists at Lawana. This place was started as a farm by a slave of one Banna Banda, himself a slave of the Caulkers. As time went on its founder became a trusted friend of his old master, was a man well to do, and Chief of his own little town. He died lately; Bannah Banda also is dead; and the next Chief will be a Mendi. At the same time the township was outside of the territory generally supposed to belong to Banna Banda. At Banna Banda's death it would pass by inheritance to Humper Rango, his nephew; practically it will come under the rule of Gbanyah, the Mendi Chieftain, who is a rising man, energetic and powerful, while Humper Rango, the Sherbro Chieftain, is just his opposite, though possessed of considerable personal strength.

By the 34 Vict., c. 8, "An Act for extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of the West African Settlements to certain offences committed out of Her Majesty's dominions," should evidence sufficient for the Judge not be available to show that Paytayoomar formed a part of the territory ceded on 9th November, 1861, the crimes there committed will be brought within the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts of the Settlement. These people will be amenable to British law, either on the one ground or the other; but I am making inquiries as to the possible cession of Paytayoomar, along with that of the Bargroo territory, in which it is situated.

I am quite of the opinion, that your Lordship has been pleased to express, that the punishment of the perpetrators of outrages such as these—and they include every possible brutality which the strong can inflict on the weak—should be made matter of public example; and the deterrent effect will be, I feel confident, of great value in preventing their repetition; and I am much indebted to your Lordship for the expression of your opinion on this matter, as it confirms my own wish to act in a manner as to the publicity of their punishment which, while strictly within the limits of British law, might have been open, perhaps, to some comment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 54.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received February* 14.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, January* 28, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch* in reference to British Sherbro, in which your Lordship is pleased to approve of my having gone at once and in person to the Bargroo district.

In reference to the 6th paragraph of your Lordship's despatch, I have the honour to express my thanks to your Lordship for the permission to draw on the Crown Agents for such funds as may be absolutely necessary.

I have the honour also to thank your Lordship for expressing, in paragraph 7, your Lordship's satisfaction at my recovered health.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 55.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 22, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 5th ultimo,† forwarding the Agreements entered into by the Chiefs of the Sherbro and Mendi people at Sennehoo, on 21st December, 1875, and by the Chiefs of the Cockboro district at Shaingay on the 30th December, 1875.

2. I have laid these documents before the Queen, and on my recommendation Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to sanction the terms of the Agreements and to accept the right of collecting duties on the sea-board of the Ribbee, Bompeh, and Cockboro country from the British possessions bordering the Ribbee River, on the north to the Yaltucker river, the boundary of British Bargroo on the east.

3. It will be desirable that you should confer with Mr. Shaw and Mr. Primet, the Collector of Customs, as to the best means of making the most of the concessions now obtained, and of most effectually preventing smuggling.

4. I have received with much satisfaction the expression by the Executive Council of the high sense which they entertain of the value of your services, and I have much pleasure in thanking you in the name of Her Majesty's Government for the energy, promptitude and skill with which you undertook and have brought to a successful termination an affair which contained so many elements of difficulty and danger.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 56.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 24, 1876.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 28th ultimo‡ reporti n further upon the subject of your recent operations at British Sherbro.

2. The additional details which you now furnish only tend to confirm the favourable opinion which I have already formed and expressed as to your proceedings on this occasion.

3. I have received with much satisfaction the testimony which you bear to the good services rendered by Captain Allinson and the Officers of the 1st West India Regiment who accompanied you, and by Mr. Wall, Mr. Loggie and Mr. Spencer.

4. I have communicated your remarks respecting Captain Allinson and his Officers to the Secretary of State for War.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

---

* No. 44. † No. 51. ‡ No. 52.

No. 57.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 24, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 28th ultimo* reporting the course which you intend to adopt with regard to John Caulker and Kinigbo, the Chiefs taken prisoners during your recent expedition to British Sherbro, and charged with the murder of British subjects.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 58.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 24, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Hardy, an extract from a despatch† from the Lieutenant-Governor of Sierra Leone, expressing his sense of the valuable services rendered by Captain Allinson and the other officers of the detachment of the 1st West India Regiment which accompanied him on his recent expedition to British Sherbro.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 59.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received April 6.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, March* 21, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of 22nd February last,‡ in which your Lordship, after conveying to me Her Majesty's gracious acceptance of the right to collect duties over the Ribbee and Cockboro country, is pleased to thank me in the name of Her Majesty's Government for my conduct in connection with the late outrage on British Sherbro. I can only beg your Lordship to believe that this expression of your Lordship's appreciation of my endeavours is most highly prized by me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 60.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received May 8.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, April* 17, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that three of the principals in the late raid on British Bargroo, the prisoners Caulker, Kinigbo, and Vannah, were, on the 8th April, found guilty of the murder (on the 18th of October, 1875) of police constable Christian.

2. "Paytayoomar," the stockaded hamlet where Commandant Davis was wounded, was clearly proved to be part of the Bargroo territory, ceded to Her Majesty by Treaty No. VI of the 9th December, 1861. It is distant about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Conkonany, and the place were Christian was killed is about half-way between the two villages. A part of his skeleton was found and identified by a piece of shirt attached, on which was a patch stitched by the dead man's wife the day before he went there. Many bones and parts of skeletons were found at Patayoomar.

3. With the advice and consent of the Executive Council, it was decided on the 12th instant, that the murderers should be executed at Sherbro in as public manner as possible.

* No. 53. † No. 56. ‡ No. 55.

4. A detachment of 100 men of the 1st West India Regiment left for Bendoo yesterday morning, the 16th, and I propose to proceed to Sherbro myself in the "Lady of the Lake," immediately on the arrival of the mail from England, hourly expected.

5. The troops have been sent on in a schooner, the property of Messrs. Randall and Fisher, in tow of the steam-ship "Africaine," as, in the present state of the boiler tubes of the "Lady of the Lake," her progress is most uncertain, as she may break down at any minute, rendering an immediate delay of six hours necessary for repairs.

6. The present state of the steam transport in the port is very unsatisfactory. The "Lady of the Lake" broke down five times on her last journey to Sherbro in thirty miles; the small tug, the "Africaine," has a broken shaft, and cannot steam astern (can only turn her shaft one way); and the steam-ship "Sir Arthur Kennedy" is equally untrustworthy, not being able to make more than five knots under steam, with the possibility of a stoppage from the same causes as the "Lady of the Lake."

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 61.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, May* 12, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th ultimo,* reporting that the prisoners Caulker, Kinigbo, and Vannah had been found guilty of the murder, on the 18th October, 1875, of the police constable Christian near Paytayoomar in the Bargroo territory, and that, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, you had decided that the murderers should be executed at Sherbro in as public a manner as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 61 A.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received May 25.)

My Lord, *Bonthe, British Sherbro, May* 5, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the three men convicted of murder at Paytayoomar, British Bargroo, on the 8th ultimo, were executed yesterday at Bendoo, British Sherbro, in the presence of several hnndreds of spectators. The crowd was quiet and orderly.

I have been busily occupied during my stay here every day with matters affecting the peace of the country, having hourly interviews with the different neighbouring Chiefs who are at present at Bonthe, and who number 51 Chiefs with 341 followers.

I hope to have the pleasure of reporting to your Lordship the satisfactory result of this labour to-morrow, and to be able to leave for Freetown in a day or two.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 61 B.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Kortright.

Sir, *Downing Street, May* 26, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Lieutenant-Governor Rowe's despatch of the 5th instant,† reporting the execution at Bendoo, on the 4th May, of the three men, Caulker, Kinigbo, and Vannah, convicted of murder at Paytayoomar, British Bargroo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

---

* No. 60 † No. 61 A.

PART II.

GOLD COAST COLONY AND LAGOS.

Part II.

GOLD COAST COLONY AND LAGOS.

No. 62.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 14, 1875.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 10th of July,* respecting the disturbance between the Houssa detachment stationed at Atoko, and a portion of the population.

I approve your action in this matter.

Though the Report of Mr. Chalmers is on the whole not entirely unfavourable to the character of Captain Williams' administration of justice, I perceive that he is scarcely fitted for so responsible a post as that of Commandant at Quittah; and I have to request that you will consider whether he might not with advantage be replaced by some other officer of the force, and employed at another station.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 63.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, August* 20, 1875.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, extracts from a general letter of the 24th ultimo, from the Commodore on the Cape of Good Hope and West African station, in regard to the assurances given to him by the King of Porto Novo that he would not permit human sacrifices to take place in any part of his territory.

I am, &c.
(Signed) VERNON LUSHINGTON.

P.S.—This extract has been sent to the Foreign Office.

Inclosure in No. 63.

Commodore Sir W. Hewett, V.C., K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extracts.) *"Active," Simon's Bay, July* 24, 1875.

CAPTAIN BRADSHAW, of the "Encounter," in his letter of proceedings, dated 31st May, the duplicate of which their Lordships will ere this have received direct, refers to a report being current that the King of Porto Novo has been offering up human sacrifices; and on this subject I would remark that when I visited this Chief I took especial care to point out to him the abhorrence with which such barbarity is looked upon

* No. 83 of C. 1343 of 1875.

by the British people, and to warn him that a disregard of the views of Her Majesty's Government in this matter would be punished with the severity merited.

His acknowledgment that he understood me was an assurance that in no part of his territory did he permit the custom; and I mention the fact as it may be an additional reason why his cruelties should be taken notice of.

No. 64.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 28, 1875.

I HAVE received your despatches noted in the margin,* reporting cases of human sacrifice at Porto Novo, and the measures which you had taken in consequence.

Mr. Marshall's mission appears to have been conducted with discretion; and it is to be hoped that the King of Porto Novo will abstain from such crimes in future. I think it, however, desirable to forward to you the inclosed extract of a letter from Commodore Sir William Hewitt,† which gives an account of the warning which this Chief received from Sir W. Hewitt on the subject, and of the assurances of good behaviour which he gave.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 65.

Governor Strahan, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received August 30.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, August* 2, 1875.

IN compliance with the wish expressed by your Lordship in the 3rd paragraph of your despatch of the 23rd of April last,‡ that I would inform you of the result of the mining enterprize which was undertaken in Wassaw in February, as reported in my despatch of the 18th of March,§ I beg to report to your Lordship that the enterprize proved a failure and was abandoned shortly after the date of my despatch above quoted, when two out of the four men who composed it left for England, one changed the field of his operations to Tchufful Denkera, and another to Eastern Akim. The former of these, after having undergone great hardships and having had no success, left this for the Cape of Good Hope a few weeks ago, while the latter returned lately to the coast in a miserable state, and is now employed under the Colonial Engineer on the public works at Accra.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN.

No. 66.

Messrs. Lintott and Spink to the Colonial Office.

My Lord, 5, *New City Chambers, E.C., London, August* 31, 1875.

WE respectfully beg to inclose, for the information of your Lordship's Department, copy of an important letter, dated 19th July, addressed by Osai Mensah, the present King of Ashantee, to the European merchants at Cape Coast, complaining of the interference of Asafu Agai, Chief of the Djuabins, and formerly under Ashantee rule, with the peaceable trading of his people, and begging them to use their influence with the Governor at Cape Coast to order an investigation of the case with a view to a peaceful settlement of their differences.

We also inclose copies of the reply of the merchants to the King of Ashantee, and of the letter addressed by them to Governor Strahan, with his reply thereto.

Your Lordship will observe that the recognition by the King of Ashantee of the independence of the Djuabin tribe is an important feature in favour of his peaceful intentions and desire for trade.

We may here remind your Lordship that a suspension of trade occurred about forty years ago under precisely similar circumstances as those now existing between the Ashantees

* Nos. 72 and 81 of C. 1343 of 1875.
† Inclosure in No. 63.
‡ No. 50 of C. 1343 of 1875.
§ No. 47 of same paper.

and Djuabins, and that the prompt action of the late Governor Maclean in sending an envoy from Cape Coast Castle to inquire into the cause of their disputes, had the desired effect of speedily restoring peace and reopening trade; and we are hopeful that your Lordship will, in the present instance, order the adoption of a similar course, so as to avert war and further bloodshed between these tribes.

The very serious loss to us arising from the stoppage of trade at our various factories on the Gold Coast will, we hope, be considered sufficient excuse for troubling your Lordship with this matter.

We have, &c.
(Signed) LINTOTT, SPINK AND Co.

Inclosure 1 in No. 66.

"To G. J. H. Lyall, Esq., and all the European Merchants at Cape Coast, Gold Coast.

"Gentlemen, *Coomassie, July* 19, 1875.

"I beg to address this letter to you to ask your help and your advice—in a word, how to proceed in the solution of a most difficult problem, in which the firms you represent are all so highly interested, as well as myself and my people.

"After the late war, as you know, for a few months all my people turned their attention and energy to trade, which is the only means to alleviate, if not to repair, the losses sustained in a long period of war; but, unfortunately, their endeavours were soon checked, and they were obliged to give way before the ambition and cruelty of one of my Chiefs, who, to escape from his own responsibilities and his part of the indemnity paid by the country to the English Government, profited of the confusion of the country being prostrated and defeated, and rebelled against the authority of my brother and predecessor.

"That Chief is called Asafu Agai (Chief of Djuabin), who by all means in his power has persuaded my chieftains to follow him in his rebellion, and succeeded over three, viz., the Chiefs of Insula, Affidguassie, and Assoori; then, believing himself strong enough, he manifested openly the intention of dethroning my predecessor, with the hopes to ascend the throne of my ancestors.

"It was then that my predecessor applied for assistance to the Colonial Government, who sent Captain Lees to see and adjust the matter between them. Captain Lees asked my brother to recognize the independence of Djuabin, and my brother, thinking that in making that sacrifice he would obtain peace for the country, which it needed so much, acceded to it. Upon that, Asafu Agai swore that he would remain at peace with him, and let the trade take its free course. But soon after the departure of Captain Lees he began again to plunder and kidnap my people wherever he could lay hand upon them.

"Strong in his recognized independency he went further. He sent a party of his people to intercept the way of the interior, and sent his messengers in every direction with Houssa fugitives, saying that the Kingdom of Ashantee had been given to him by the English Government, and at the same time ordering the chieftains to plunder and kill any Ashantees who would not become his adherents. Thousands of my subjects were thus killed, and hundreds of jawbones were brought to Djuabin as trophies.

"Several times I sent messengers to remind him of that oath and remonstrate on his want of good faith, but my messengers returned to me after having been beaten and without answer. Several times I sent to beg his Excellency the Governor to employ his moral influence upon the Chief of Djuabin to recall him to order, especially because he was boasting in all his doings of being a British subject, and of having the assent and the support of the British Government. The answer I received from his Excellency was vague.

"I hope and believe, nevertheless, that his Excellency did remonstrate with Asafu Agai, but I am sure it was without success.

"Lately my uncle, Prince Assoo Ansah, whom I had sent for, came to Coomassie accompanied by Messrs. Bonnat and Campbell, who intended to travel into the interior. When these two gentlemen manifested their intention of going to Djuabin, I asked them to accept from me a mission with a proposal of peace to the Chief of Djuabin, to whom I renewed the recognition of his independency already made by my predecessor, asking him to live on friendly terms with me and cease kidnapping my people; that all roads might be opened and trade take its free course, which would profit both parties. These gentlemen went, but were altogether unsuccessful. Asafu Agai would not listen to their advices nor to my proposals. Moreover, when these gentlemen made known to Asafu Agai their

intention of travelling into the interior, he threatened them with death should they dare to put their intentions and projects into execution.

"When I consider the acts of this rebellious Chief I can only attribute it to my too long patience, or to support and encouragement which he receives from abroad. I have heard, in fact, that he has secured the support of several tribes of the Protectorate, which he boasted himself, before Mr. Bonnat and Mr. Campbell, of having, like the two provinces of Akim, as part of his dominion. If it is true that these tribes, under the English flag, are encouraging him, then they are entirely responsible for all the cruelties and acts committed by the Chief of Djuabin, and at the same time responsible for the annihilation of trade as well as for all that may happen in future.

"If till now I have not listened to the war cries of my people in their thirst for revenge, if I have not retaliated upon Djuabins, which I could have easily done, and punished them severely, in a word, if I have shown so much patience, it was to prove and to show to the English Government my good faith and wishes for peace: another reason also was, I thought and believed firmly that the English Government, after having assured the independency to the Chief of Djuabin, and made laws insuring peace and tranquillity —I believed, I say, that they would be able and willing to make the law they made between us respected and observed strictly. In this, however, I was mistaken; and now, gentlemen, I see clearly that if I do not resort to energetic measures, the tranquillity of my kingdom is for a long time lost and trade destroyed for several years.

"It is with sorrow and pain that I shall let my people go into new war, the country having already suffered so much; and it is to prevent that, if possible, that I write to you, gentlemen, begging you to use your influence upon the British Government to settle this matter; for the Government can do it easily.

"In case that the English Government will have nothing to do with our matters, I should like that they will let me know, and to give me the assurance of the entire neutrality of the tribes of the Gold Coast Colony and under the British protection, tribes who are, in fact, under the British immediate control.

"This done, the Chief of Djuabin would soon lower his tone, and peace then, and trade will be soon established to the profit of us all. I beg you earnestly, gentlemen, to give all consideration, as soon as possible, to the present communication, and let me know if I may hope for your moral assistance, assuring you at the same time that any counsels and communication from you tending to the peaceable settlement of this important affair will be gladly received and readily listened to by me and my people.

"I remain, &c.

(Signed) "OSAI MENSAH, his ⋈ mark, *King of Ashantee.*

"Witnesses;

(Signed) "M. F. Bonnat.
"A. H. Campbell.
"Jno. Assoo Ansah."

"His Excellency Captain G. E. Strahan, R.A., Governor and Commander-in-chief, Cape Coast Castle.

"Sir, "*Cape Coast Castle, July* 31.

"We have the honour to inclose for your Excellency's perusal an important letter just received from Osai Mensah, King of Coomassie.

"The various reports contained in this letter appear to us so seriously to compromise the King of Djuabin that we most respectfully urge upon your Excellency the desirability of instituting an immediate inquiry into them, with the view of ascertaining their correctness or otherwise, and to take such measures as your Excellency may deem advisable under the circumstances.

"From the bad state of trade we have experienced during several months past, we are ourselves led to believe these very serious charges brought against the King of Djuabin are more or less true, and as we are so deeply concerned in the trade to which the King of Coomassie alludes, and have been on that account addressed direct by him on the subject, we shall feel it a personal favour to ourselves if your Excellency will take prompt and energetic measures to keep the roads open and preserve peace and friendship between the two contending parties.

(Signed) "G. J. H. LYALL.
"GEORGE KENDALL.
"W. H. SELBY."

"Gentlemen, "*Government House, Cape Coast, August* 2, 1875.

"I am desired by the Governor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, with its inclosure.

"It will be for his Excellency to act with reference to the affairs of the interior as may seem to him advisable.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "ALFRED MALONEY, *Captain,*
Private Secretary.

"E. Lyall. Esq., and others.

Inclosure 2 in No. 66.

To Osai Mensah, King of Ashantee,

Sir, *Cape Coast Castle, August* 4, 1875.

YOUR letter of the 19th July has safely reached us, and we have read with much interest, and deep regret, the news which it contains. We have frequently heard rumours of these same doings of Asafu Agai, Chief of Djuabin, but have not been able to ascertain for certain whether they were true, or otherwise, and we are also bound to say that we have heard similar complaints of your conduct, of the truth of which we are equally ignorant.

Convinced, however, of the importance of trying to bring about a better state of things, we on receipt of your letter consulted together as to what course it would be best to pursue; and it was decided that we should apply to his Excellency Governor Strahan to assist us in this matter, or, rather, to take such measures as would lead to a discovery of the truth of your statement, and also that of Asafu Agai, Chief of Djuabin. We placed the matter forcibly before his Excellency, as you will see by the inclosed copy of the letter, and we at the same time sent under cover your letter to us. We now inclose, for your information, his Excellency's reply, from which you will see that, as far as we know, we have been entirely unsuccessful. We still hope, however, that you will receive from his Excellency direct such a reply as will afford you every satisfaction, and, with his aid, enable you to settle all your differences with the King of Djuabin without recourse to war or further unpleasantness.

Willing as we may be at all times to render you any assistance in our power, we beg to remind you that we are quite unable to interfere in any way with any political matters, either in the interior of the country or on the seaboard, and that we are in as much in the hands of the Governor in all these things as you are yourself, he being appointed specially by our Queen to arrange these affairs, so that in future you will do well to address all your communications direct to him.

In conclusion, we beg to assure you of the deep sympathy we all feel for you and your people in the present distressed state of your country, and which very seriously affects us, as we are fully alive to the fact that it is only by peace and commerce that any country can progress; but we trust that, through the assistance of the Governor, and by your own good tact and management, you will succeed in getting the roads open, and kept so, as in days gone by.

We cordially accord to you and your people our moral support, and are taking immediate steps to forward the whole of this correspondence by the first mail to England.

We remain, &c.

(Signed) G. H. J. LYALL.
G. KENDALL.
W. H. SELBY.
McIVER, CAMPBELL AND Co.

No. 67.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 9, 1875.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 22nd of June,* inclosing a scheme for the organisation of the Gold Coast constabulary force, prepared by Captain Malony, and reporting upon the progress which has up to the present time been made in placing the force on a satisfactory footing.

* No. 78 of C. 1343 of 1875.

2. Referring in the first place to your remaks under the latter head, I desire to assure you that I very fully appreciate the many difficulties with which you have had to contend in carrying out my instructions, and the serious nature of the obstacles which have been interposed both by the climate and by the limited means at your disposal; at the same time I have learnt from a variety of sources that real progress has been made and that the present condition of the armed police gives good promise of the standard of efficiency to which it may be expected to attain, and which, under every other administrative change and reform, must never be lost sight of as perhaps the most important of all considerations. I also notice with particular satisfaction that you find yourself able to report in favourable terms upon the conduct of the large body of Houssas enrolled in the force.

3. Passing now to the consideration of the scheme itself, which appears to have been prepared with a degree of care and ability which reflects much credit on Captain Malony, I propose to treat the different points with which it deals in the order in which they occur.

4. As regards the present composition of the force, it may be considered for military purposes as a purely Houssa body, the Fantees being intended for employment exclusively in civil police duties, and, although I am aware that West Africa does not offer a productive or favourable field for recruiting, I am so strongly impressed with the necessity of not relying, in the organisation of this force, upon the loyalty of any single native race, that I shall hear with satisfaction that you have found it possible to detach an officer on recruiting service. It will, however, be desirable, for reasons which will readily suggest themselves to you, that this officer should not, for the present at all events, include the settlements on the Gambia within the area of his operations.

5. The conditions, as regards periods of service under which the men of the force are at present enlisted, appear open to very little objection, so long as the Houssas and Fantees are so completely independent of each other as they are at present; but it seems probable that, when other elements are introduced into the force, great inconvenience may arise from the enlistment of men for the same service under different conditions, and any difficulties of this nature might be aggravated by the fact that, under the present system, the Houssas can quit the service at any moment, the only deterrent being the loss of gratuity. It would, on the whole, appear preferable to enlist all the men of the force for a limited term of years with power to re-engage for a further and longer term, at the end of which they would be entitled to discharge with a gratuity depending, as to amount, upon their good conduct during their period of service. These terms, which perhaps might be respectively three and nine years, would offer no obstacle to recruiting among tribes at a distance, and would give a certain hold upon the men as well as frequent opportunities of weeding the force of undesirable characters.

6. The establishment of officers proposed appears to be sufficient; but, in order to give some prospect of advancement, without which it is hardly to be expected that a high standard of efficiency and zeal can be maintained, I am prepared to sanction the creation from among the ten assistant inspectors of three first class assistant inspectors, at a salary of 450*l.*, and I shall be glad to receive your opinion as to the claims of any of the officers at present serving in the force to receive such promotion at an early date. As regards the establishment of rank and file, I have been struck with the exceptionally large proportion of non-commissioned officers to men, amounting in the Houssas to 1 non-commissioned officer to 7·5 men, and in the Fantees to 1 non-commissioned officer to 5·6 men.* This large proportion of non-commissioned officers adds very sensibly to the cost of the police, and, althongh the conditions of service of a force which is called upon to discharge both police and military duties may require a comparatively large number of such officers, such a proportion would, in this instance, seem to be due to the organisation in sections which it is proposed to adopt. This system appears to be considered desirable principally on account of the ignorance of the native language which at present prevails among the European officers; but the efficiency of the force, especially for military operations, must depend so entirely upon the influence of the white officer over his men that any system is open to objection which renders it possible for an officer to carry on the management of his corps without acquiring a knowledge of his men and of their language. He should, at least, be able to take the actual command, and to interest himself personally, without necessarily resorting to the intervention of a non-commissioned officer in their discipline and well-being. In the field, whether the country is open or close, a white officer must take the command of several sections, and if the men are in the habit of looking for guidance to their native officers only, the difficulties of the white officer who is called upon to lead them will be materially increased. For these reasons I am anxious that you should

* Proportion for a line regiment in India at present strength, 1 non-commissioned officer to 8·8 men; or 1 non-commissioned to 10·6 men on war strength.

consider whether some form of company organisation might not be adopted which would bring the white officer more directly in contact with the men and would enable a smaller number of non-commissioned officers to be employed, besides avoiding the multiplication of routine work which must result from the adoption of so small a unit of organisation in all cases where two or more sections are stationed together. The force might, for example, be broken up into 10 companies of 100 men, each containing 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 92 privates. This arrangement would give, for detachment purposes, a section of 22 men (allowing one man per section for sick and casualties) exclusive of non-commissioned officers. The proportion of non-commissioned officers to men would be 1 to 11·5, and as, in the majority of cases, 3 sergeants would seem sufficient for the ordinary company work, even when on detachment, this proportion of non-commissioned officers would suffice to provide for sergeants-major and such other staff sergeants as may be required. A white officer should be, I am disposed to think, in command of each company, and, so far as possible, the distribution of officers and detachments in districts should be made with the view of keeping officer and men together.

7. The provision of an artillery force in connection with the police has, I am glad to perceive, not escaped your attention, but I am not without doubts as to the desirability of scattering the gunners in twos among the different sections. Apart from the inconvenience, for ordinary drill purposes, of such an arrangement, it would seem impossible, in the event of a sudden emergency, to collect the artillery force with the necessary expedition; and, on the other hand, the formation of an artillery company, especially if it could be recruited from a different nationality, would be a very powerful and effective check upon the rest of the force, while for small expeditionary purposes, a company would be capable of being broken up into as small sub-divisions as might be necessary. The guns and artillery matériel would, as a rule, be kept at head quarters, with the exception of such a proportion as might be allotted to Lagos, and on this arrangement would be based the distribution of the men of the artillery company, of whom the bulk would be at head quarters with a detachment at Lagos. As regards officering the artillery company I am disposed to hope that you may be able to select from among the assistant inspectors an officer who, with very little difficulty, would be able to master the rudiments of artillery and of drill required for the purpose. Should you consider it necessary, I shall not object to his being sent home for three months to receive instruction, for which arrangements might probably be made either at Woolwich or Shoeburyness; and it may be worthy of consideration whether he might not be accompanied by a few of the most promising non-commissioned officers, specially selected for their knowledge of English, in whose loyalty, fidelity, and steadiness of character confidence can be placed, and who would thus qualify themselves to act as drill instructors. The employment of white non-commissioned officers on the coast, even supposing that their services can be procured at moderate cost, is obviously open to difficulty and is not even free from objection, and I should, therefore, much prefer the adoption of some such plan as I have suggested, if it is in any degree practicable.

8. The remaining portions of the scheme appear to deal in a very able manner with the various points touched upon, and I have only to add, in conclusion, that I hope to be favoured with your further views upon this most important and pressing subject at as early a date as is possible.

I have &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 68.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 10, 1875.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a letter from Messrs. Lintott, Spink, and Co.,* forwarding a correspondence which had passed between Osai Mensah, King of Coomassie, the European merchants at Cape Coast, and yourself. Copies of this correspondence, as published in the "Times" of the 4th instant, with the exception of the reply sent by the traders to Osai Mensah, are annexed.

I shall be glad to receive your report on these documents as soon as possible.

You are, of course, well able to judge what amount of credence should be given to the statements made in the King of Coomassie's letter, and it is, perhaps, almost unneces-

* No. 66.

sary for me to observe that the affairs of the interior must always be a matter of great interest and concern to the Gold Coast Colony, and that any representations bearing on them would deserve careful examination.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 69.

Colonial Office to Messrs Lintott, Spink and Co.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, September* 10, 1875.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo,* forwarding copies of a correspondence between Osai Mensah, King of Coomassie, and the European traders at Cape Coast, and between the latter and the Governor of the Colony; and I am to state, in reply, that your letter and its inclosures will be forwarded to Captain Strahan for his report.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RORERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 70.

Governor Strahan, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received September 21.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, August* 14, 1875.

NOT only because some time has now elapsed since I last addressed your Lordship on the affairs of the interior, but because M. Bonnat's letter, which formed the inclosure to your Lordship's despatch of the 5th ultimo,† is calculated to convey a wrong impression of my interview with him, as well as of my attitude towards his enterprize generally, I beg to report as follows:—

2. It may be well first to state in detail what passed between M. Bonnat and myself before his departure for the interior.

3. M. Bonnat waited upon me and informed me of his intention of proceeding to Salaga viâ Coomassie and Juabin, having abandoned his intention of proceeding by the Volta. I pointed out that in the state of affairs between Coomassie and Juabin I was apprehensive that the very presence of a white man at Coomassie would be represented by the King as the result of his applications for the assistance of the English Government to induce the defected tribes to return to their allegiance. M. Bonnat assured me that he would take great care to impress upon all parties that he was in no way the agent of Government, but that he was engaged in an enterprize of his own. I further explained that the policy of the Government was not to interfere in the affairs of the interior, and that, although Captain Lees' mission was undertaken with a view of preventing hostilities between the people of Coomassie and Juabin, which at that time were imminent, I could not, now that both parties had sworn before Captain Lees to maintain peace, take action with reference to the charges and countercharges which from time to time reached me of reciprocal acts of aggression, nor could I return to the complaining parties any other answer to their applications for my assistance than that I looked to the Kings of Coomassie and Juabin to keep the oaths which they had sworn, and to prevent their people from committing acts which might lead to open rupture.

4. Having fully and unreservedly informed M. Bonnat on such matters as interested him with reference to our relations with the people of the interior, I received from him an assurance that he would act in conformity with the policy of Her Majesty's Government.

5. In talking of M. Bonnat's proposed undertaking, I suggested that, inasmuch as he was going first to Coomassie, and in company with Mr. Ossoo Ansah, a relation of the King of Coomassie, it was not unlikely that the King of Juabin might be prejudiced against him. M. Bonnat did not appear to agree with me in this view, or to attach much importance to it, but gladly accepted my offer to send for the Juabin Ambassador and explain in his (M. Bonnat's) presence the object he had in view in visiting the interior.

6. An opportunity soon presented itself for their meeting at Government House, when I stated briefly M. Bonnat's plans and his position—viz., that of a person engaged in an enterprize of his own and not acting under Government; and stated further that, as I believed that his enterprize, if successful, would benefit the people of the interior generally,

* No. 66.

† No. 77 of C 1343 of 1875.

I wished him every success. M. Bonnat then explained to the Ambassador more fully the object he had in view in visiting the interior, and informed him that he had presents for the King of Juabin.

7. The Ambassador then stood up and made a statement to the following effect:— "This gentleman" (M. Bonnat) "sent for me to come to see him, as he wished to see me before he went to Coomassie and Juabin." (This message was sent by M. Bonnat before the Ambassador had been sent for by me.) "I did not go. I sent back to say that I have only to do with the Governor. This gentleman says he is going to Coomassie with Ossoo Ansah, who is a Coomassie man, and will teach him Coomassie tricks before he reaches Coomassie. He, M. Bonnat, is even living in Ossoo Ansah's house at Cape Coast.

"I did not see that I should be doing any good to Juabin by going to see him. I have come to hear what the Governor has to say to me."

8. Upon this, M. Bonnat became much excited, and with, it appeared to me, singular want of judgment and tact, as he ought to have seen that upon the favourable impression made upon the Ambassador would depend in a great measure the report which would be sent by the Ambassador to the King of Juabin with regard to his proposed visit, spoke to the Ambassador, partly in the native tongue, much in these terms:—

"It is you who are endeavouring to put difficulties in the way of my going to the interior. You are but a slave of the King, and it is you people, when you come down to the coast and give yourselves airs, who make trouble."

M. Bonnat continued in the same strain until I suggested that he should speak to the Ambassador through my interpreter.

9. Matters then assumed a more quiet aspect; the previous statements as to plans were gone over, and the interview ended by M. Bonnat's expressing himself as most grateful for the trouble I had taken in the matter, and by the Ambassador promising to despatch a messenger at once to inform the King of Juabin of M. Bonnat's proposed visit in the terms stated in the sixth paragraph.

10. I have been thus particular in giving your Lordship an account of this interview, first, with the view of removing the impression which might be conveyed by M. Bonnat's letter that my action with reference to the King of Juabin's Ambassador had in any way prejudicially affected the success of his enterprize; and, secondly, to account, at least in part, for the reception which he met with at Juabin (an account of which is given by him in his letter to me of the 7th July).

11. In my further interviews with M. Bonnat before his departure, I found that he clearly understood that, having endeavoured, by the message above referred to, to clear the way for him against opposition by the King of Juabin, I could not further interfere on his behalf. Our relations were perfectly cordial, and he left this promising to inform me of his proceedings from time to time.

12. The first letter which I received from him is dated the 31st May, from Prahsue, and calls for no comment.

13. In his letter dated Coomassie, the 11th of June, which was accompanied by a letter from the King, the Juabins are described as continually plundering and kidnapping, and as being the cause of much excitement and irritation, which, were it not for the King of Coomassie's forbearance, would end in a war between the tribes.

14. In the second paragraph of his letter, M. Bonnat states the object he will have in view during his stay in Juabin, and I may observe that I concur in the views therein expressed.

15. The letter from the King, which accompanied M. Bonnat's, contains (1), a statement of grievances against the King of Juabin; (2), credit is taken by the King for keeping back his people from taking vengeance; (3), a request is made that I will settle the matter with the King of Juabin, or let the King of Coomassie know if he must settle it himself; (4), reference is made to an American miner, who, it is stated, saw certain depredations committed by the Juabins, and who, I may observe, told me that he saw nothing, and could tell me nothing, except on heresay; and, finally, a request is made that I would communicate with the King in writing, as his grand uncle, Ossoo Ansah, is at Coomassie.

16. My reply to the King's letter, which I may state was a verbal one by one of his Captains (for I am not disposed, with the numerous calls upon my time, to encourage a correspondence with Mr. Ossoo Ansah, which it virtually would be), was to the effect that I had informed the King of Juabin (which I did through the Ambassador here), that I had received complaints that his people had been plundering and kidnapping Coomassie people, and that I looked both to the King of Coomassie and to the King of Juabin to prevent their respective subjects from committing any acts which were likely to lead to hostilities.

17. I further reminded the King of Coomassie that both Kings were bound by the oaths which they took before Captain Lees.

18. This message was delivered to the Coomassie messengers in presence of the Juabin Ambassador.

19. On the 7th of July M. Bonnat writes a letter, in which he gives an account of his reception by the King of Juabin.

20. Your Lordship will observe that the Juabins mistrusted M. Bonnat, as I ventured to suggest to him before he left Cape Coast that they would do, from the fact of his having gone to Coomassie first, and in company with Ossoo Ansah.

21. They accused him and his party of being spies of the King of Ashantee. M. Bonnat further states that the King said that he would "kill him and all those who would be with him" if they started for Salaga from Coomassie.

22. M. Bonnat then suggests that I should communicate with the King of Juabin on the subject of this interview.

23. Statements and insinuations follow with reference to Akim and other matters, to which I attach no importance.

24. This letter was accompanied by one from the King, much of which bears evidence of its being the joint composition of M. Bonnat and Mr. Ansah, complaining that the King of Juabin rejects his proposals of peace, protesting against his "presumption and usurpation;" informing me of his intention "to give an escort to Messrs. Bonnat and Campbell to go wherever they please to go in the interior, and, in the event of their being interfered with by the people of the King of Juabin, to declare war against that rebellious Chief, and chastise him as he deserves;" complaining of further acts of kidnapping by the Juabins; begging me to advise the people of the Protectorate not to join the King of Juabin against Coomassie; and stating that he will be obliged to take up arms unless a change is brought about in the conduct of the King of Juabin.

25. Simultaneously with this letter arrived one from the King of Juabin, giving his account of what had taken place on M. Bonnat's visit to Juabin, by which he means to inform me that, instead of his finding M. Bonnat a peace-maker, he considered him as likely to bring about confusion; that, with reference to M. Bonnat's intention to visit Salaga, he had told M. Bonnat that he would not allow him, and that he must return to Coomassie; that three skirmishing parties of Coomassie people were threatening his allies; and finally, he implies that he will fight hard for his golden stools, which he takes the opportunity of telling me are made by his people, thereby wishing to show me that he understands that no present of a stool was made to him by the Queen of England, a misapprehension having arisen, which I took considerable pains to dispel from the minds of both Coomassie and Juabin people, with regard to a stool which I found Captain Lees had had gilded and sent to the Queen of Juabin as an acknowledgment of the hospitality which he received at her hands.

26. The messengers who brought the last three letters to which I have referred I was unable to receive until some days after returning from my recent visit to Accra, when I sent for them, and, in the presence of the Coomassie messengers, a messenger from the King of Juabin gave in great detail an account of M. Bonnat's visit to Juabin, which differed from that given by M. Bonnat in the following particulars:—

(1.) That (according to the messenger's account) M. Bonnat wished to make peace between Coomassie and Juabin by trying to induce the latter to return to Coomassie, no reference having been made to Juabin being independent of Coomassie.

(2.) That, in the presence of M. Bonnat, the three Juabin prisoners who were returned by the King of Coomassie as a proof, as is stated, of the King's good intentions, gave an account of a scene which had taken place at Coomassie, at which the King swore he would take the King of Juabin off his stool. The messenger said that at this stage of the interview the King of Juabin ironically "congratulated" M. Bonnat on his mission, meaning that he had found him out in concealing the King of Coomassie's hostile intentions.

(3.) That when M. Bonnat spoke of going to Salaga, the King of Juabin said, "If you wish to go to Salaga, go back to Coomassie and go from there; go back to your Coomassie, I have nothing to do with you. If you wish to go to Salaga, go back to the coast, and come through Akim to Juabin."

27. The statement that a threat to kill M. Bonnat if he attempted to go to Salaga had been made by the King was laughed at as ridiculous.

28. Although M. Bonnat understands the native language, and his account may be accepted as a more correct statement of what took place than that of a Juabin messenger who was engaged in representing the interview in as favourable a light as possible with regard to his master, it is evident that his letter is written under much irritation, and, naturally enough after his reception, there is a strong anti-Juabin colouring, which has no doubt led him into the mistake of seeing danger to British authority in the presence at

Juabin of people from Eastern and Western Akim and from Accra, whom it would be in no way surprising to find there engaged in trading purposes. My interpreter gives the most positive contradiction to the rumour that he has a representative at Juabin.

29. Now, as I have no intention of being dragged into an intertribal quarrel from anything M. Bonnat may say or do in the interior, my answer to the King of Coomassie has been that, as his letter relates almost entirely to M. Bonnat, who is engaged in a private enterprise, and as there is no "palaver" between the King and myself with reference to M. Bonnat, I can only repeat that it is for him to keep the oaths which he swore before Captain Lees, and that I have communicated with the King of Juabin in the same sense. This message was delivered in the presence of the Juabin Ambassador and messengers, to whom I took the opportunity of pointing out that the action of the King of Juabin with reference to M. Bonnat could only be attributed to a feeling of jealousy that M. Bonnat had gone to Coomassie first; that I considered this feeling stupid; that I believed that his position as an independent King would have been in no way compromised by his giving every assistance to M. Bonnat to go to Salaga; and that his having told M. Bonnat if he wanted to go to Salaga he must go back to the coast and return by Akim to Juabin was against the spirit of the Treaty of 1874, one of the terms of which required that there should be free intercourse between the coast and Coomassie. This last point evidently made an impression, for the Ambassador said that he would at once send a messenger to Juabin to tell the King all I had said, and that he would guarantee that the King would not act in a similar manner again. I requested the Coomassie messengers to give an account of all that had taken place at this interview between the Juabin messengers and myself.

30. It will doubtless have occurred to your Lordship in reading this despatch that the tone of the communications emanating both from the Kings of Coomassie and Juabin indicate feelings on either side, rendering it not improbable that the issue between those tribes may eventually be decided by hostilities.

31. As regards this matter there is much difficulty in anticipating probabilities with any great degree of confidence. On the one hand, the traditional policy and pride of Coomassie would prompt the Ashantee King to active measures for reducing Juabin to its former position as a province of the Ashantee kingdom, but he has been held back in the meantime from hostile action by a fear that he would in that case be responsible as the aggressor in breach of the oaths sworn before Captain Lees, and probably, also, by the fear that an attack upon Juabin might bring him into collision with the people of Eastern and Western Akim, who, he might suppose, would join Juabin against him, their hereditary foe. The King of Juabin, on the other hand, has nothing to gain from a contest, but, on the contrary, every interest to remain at peace, his position being now one of independence of Coomassie, which, if it should continue undisturbed, it is reasonable to expect would, by lapse of time, become consolidated and confirmed.

32. I am reluctant to take any step by which the present situation should be prematurely altered, believing, as I do, that the relation of outward peace, although it may be without inward cordiality, tends in its mere continuance to make war between the tribes less likely; and I may remark that, although a strong feeling of hostility has existed on the part of Coomassie against Juabin ever since the defection of the latter in the beginning of last year, the policy of this Government has prevented, up to the present time, an actual outbreak of hostilities. I have refrained, under present circumstances, even from any expression to the Akims of my wishes regarding their neutrality as is suggested in the King of Coomassie's communications, inasmuch as any reiteration at the present time of the admonitions formerly addressed to the Akims, would be considered by the Coomassie party (who would desire, and probably intend that it should be so considered) as an encouragement to aggression, whilst the Juabins would view it as being at variance with the former policy of independence which was implied in Captain Lees' mediation between the tribes, if not as indicating a desire on the part of Her Majesty's Government that they should now return to their allegiance under Coomassie.

33. In dealing as I have thus described with the communications which have arisen out of M. Bonnat's visit to the interior, your Lordship will not understand that should I, at a future date, be of opinion that my influence might be advantageously employed more directly with a view to bringing about more satisfactory relations between Coomassie and Juabin I should hesitate to do so, but I should do so by means of an officer of this Government acting under my orders. It is only such an officer who would have the confidence of the natives, and, from his position as my representative, would be able to bring effectual influence to bear upon the people of the interior.

34. I have watched with care the various phases which this hostile feeling between Coomassie and Juabin has assumed, and have no hesitation in stating the opinion that any

interference on my part in their affairs as they at present stand would be at least premature, and in all probability would not be effectual.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 70.

Excellency, *Prahsue, May* 31, 1875.

I ARRIVED this evening at the Prah, after a very pleasing journey. Several of the Assin Chiefs have shown us much kindness in the way. At Soota the Elders of the town came to us to complain that late King's sister went away to a Fantee village, after having taken the gold and property of the town or stool, and that they had actually no Chief to rule over them. Of course I said to them that we had nothing to do with the Government of your Excellency, and that if they had any complaints to make it was direct to your Excellency they had to submit them, assuring them that your Excellency was always ready to do justice to anyone.

I heard this evening that the King of Bequay has joined Ashantee, that is to say, Coomassie, and that this last town is making preparation to settle their matters with the Djuabins even by force of arms. I do not attach much credit to these rumours, but nevertheless the immense provisions of salt that the Ashantees are making since some times are not looking very clear to me, and perhaps I shall arrive part in time to avert some quarrels or even bloodshed. So soon as I arrive to Coomassie I shall let know to your Excellency the true state of things.

Wednesday we shall cross the Prah and advance so quick as possible. We have no messengers with us; Mr. Ansah also is behind, and I even do not know if he has left Cape Coast actually, but we shall not wait for him.

Mr. Campbell and I are enjoying a very good health.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) M. T. BONNAT.

His Excellency Captain Strahan,
Governor-in-chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

Inclosure 2 in No. 70.

Excellency, *Coomassie, June* 11, 1875.

I ARRIVED at Coomassie on Monday, 7th of June, in company of Mr. Campbell and Prince Ansah, who had joined my party at the Prah. I found the people here in a very high degree of excitement on account of the continual plundering and kidnapping of the Juabins. All trade is at a stand-still on that account, and a great famine makes the state of things far more deplorable than one can imagine. Truly, the Ashantees seem to repent of their past, and appear to be decided to change their ways. Although the Chiefs are daily asking the King to allow them to go and punish the Juabins, they are not allowed to do so, the King being desirous to show his good faith to your Excellency, hoping that by your moral influence over the Juabins, your Excellency will make it all right. We have got yesterday night a long talk with the King on that subject, but I was very much reserved and careful on the same. To-day he called us to write a letter to your Excellency, making an appeal to you. I asked him several times if truly they had not given any subjects or causes to the Juabins to act as they do, and he formally said that he had been very careful not to do so, and that they cannot show any causes justifying their doings.

I have sent a messenger to Juabin, to present my respects to the King, and to tell him that I am in the intention to pay him a visit, what I shall do next week if his answer is favourable. I expect my messenger to-morrow evening. In going to Juabin, all my endeavours will be towards the cessation of hostility, and to bring an understanding between both parties, who, in remaining independent, shall let the ways open, that trade may take its course.

This independence, or rather these two parties existing in Ashantee, provided they remain at peace with each other, will be, in my opinion, of the greatest utility for the welfare and progress of the Ashantee nation. This will create a rivalry between them that shall prove good to the benefit of civilization. Mr. Ansah is altogether of my opinion, and will work in that sense. Of course there will be many obstacles to remove, for we have only our own strength, but we hope, nevertheless.

This afternoon, or rather this evening, we had a long talk with the King's mother, who seems to give in very well.

In my letter from Prahsue, I said to your Excellency that I had heard that the King of Bequay had joined Coomassie. It seems to be true, so far as what concern opening ways and trade.

Here we found an American gold digger, who arrived at Coomassie some days before us. He has been sent by the King to see some of the depredations committed by the Juabins, so he will be able to say to your Excellency what he saw.

We noticed that everybody here is friendly and humble, and no doubt your Excellency by his moral influence could accomplish great deal of good.

Mr. Ansah has let know to the Chiefs that he shall meet them next Monday. No doubt his exertions will have a great influence upon them, for they regret very much to have not listened to the advices he gave them before.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) M. T. BONNAT.

His Excellency Captain Strahan,
Governor-in-chief, Cape Coast Castle.

Inclosure 3 in No. 70.

Your Excellency, *Coomassie, June* 11, 1875.

BY my last messenger, Captain Bawooah, I informed your Excellency that Assafoahjie, the Chief of Djuabin, had openly broken the oath which was asked from him by Captain Lees, your Excellency's Commissioner, to the effect that from thence we should live peaceably together, by commanding his people to kidnap and kill my people, and to destroy some of my villages who had remained loyal to my authority. By the same messenger I asked your Excellency respecting the gold stool which had been given to the Chief of Djuabin.

Since that the Djuabins, seeing that I do not retaliate, are bolder and bolder every day. Yesterday again my grandson, Cudjoe Coafoh of Bessoso, was killed by them. Wishing to show to your Excellency that I keep fully to the oath that my predecessor swore, I kept till now, with the greatest difficulties, my people and Chiefs from taking vengeance, confident that I would obtain justice from your Excellency, that your Excellency would remind the Chief of Djuabin of his oath, and force him to restore my kidnapped people and give guarantee of peace. But now the grievances of may people are so numerous and so great, that I can't answer for the future ; therefore, I humbly beseech your Excellency to settle this matter with the King of Djuabin, as justice demands it, or let me know if I must settle it myself.

I sent Mr. Dane Mac Eacheren to see the depredation committed at the village Saffo; he accompany the bearer Coffee Nkan, and will be able to corroborate my complaints. I beg your Excellency to ask him explanations.

As my grand-uncle J. O. Ansah is at Coomassie now; I shall from thence communicate with you in writing, and beg earnestly your Excellency to answer me in writing.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) OSEY MENSAH, his ⋈ mark, *King of Ashantee.*

Witnesses:
(Signed) M. T. Bonnat.
J. Ossoo Ansah.
D. Mc Eacheren.
Coffee Nkan, his ⋈ mark.

His Excellency the
Governor-in-chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

Inclosure 4 in No. 70.

Excellency, *Coomassie, July* 7, 1875.

I ARRIVED this morning from Djuabin with Mr. Campbell, after a stay of seven days. We went there with a message of peace from the King of Ashantee, who asked the King of Djuabin to come to an understanding for the opening of ways, begging him to cease the kidnapping of his people, that they may live peaceably and let trade take its free course, recognizing his complete independency. As proof of his intentions, he sent through us to the King of Djuabin three of his subjects, who had been caught by the Ashantees after the Djuabins having destroyed two of his villages. Knowing truly that

the King of Ashantee meant good, we were, Mr. Campbell and I, full of hopes of success; but we were most completely disillusioned. All our efforts and arguments were in vain. The King of Djuabin and his people not only would not listen to what we said, but, with the most incomprehensible perfidy, they turned and turned again our words, our plain words, as would fit their intentions. They absolutely would make us say that we were come to submit them again to the rule of the King of Ashantee, and that we did not like that they "serve the English," "Moo mpe se yeu soom Brofo;" then they came so far as to accuse us of being spies of the King of Ashantee.

About my intentions of going to Salaga, the King of Djuabin and his Chiefs formally said that they would never let me go there; but, upon the observation I made to them on that subject, the King said, if I would absolutely go, I should go back to the coast and come to Djuabin by the way of Akim to ask him the permission, for the ways and the interior belonged to him; but if I intended to go from Coomassie, "he would give order to kill me and all those who would be with me." But, after having seen and heard all what I heard and saw at Djuabin, I remain persuaded that, even if I had come direct to him (to the King of Djuabin), he would never let me go, even if the all ways were at his command, being afraid, as he said, "that I would look at the country, and let the European come to destroy it by and by." Is it his true reason? I don't know, but I do believe that he has other. At all event, he has menaced me before many witnesses; that show that his messenger did not report him fidely what has been said to him by your Excellency. His menaces do not make me afraid, and will not stop me in my intentions, for heavy interests are at state; but before starting I deem it prudent to send an express to you to report the fact. If your Excellency judge proper to say a word to the King of Djuabin on the matter, I would be thankful, and beg your Excellency to do it so speedily as possible, for in the end of August I shall be at Adah to meet my matériel and personel, to begin operations at once. The shortest way would be, I believe, to write a word by my own messenger. This I would send from Coomassie to Djuabin, where there is an educated native, Quakoo Zebulon by name, who has been a schoolmaster, and is perfectly able to make the traduction of it to his master, the King of Djuabin. Actually there is at Djuabin messengers from Eastern and Western Akim, also from Accras; on what purpose I do not know. But what astonishes me is that the King of Djuabin, in swearing before us, affirmed that the two Akims, Eastern and Western, were under him and belonged to him; in another occasion he said that the Fantees and all the other provinces of the Colony had recognized his supremacy and sent him stools. I heard also that one of the leader of the late Fantee Confederation has a representant at Djuabin, so well as a Mr. Davis, your interpreter. These last representant seems to hold a high rank, and is a Councillor of the King. There was at our arrival also a Fantee, light coloured, Ameky by name, who seems to be very intimate with the King. This same fellow, who can speak English a little, was begged by me to stand as my witness that the King and Chiefs were misrepresenting intentionally my words, but the fellow refused to do so, answering me roughly that he had not come with me and had nothing to do with me. This same man was dispatched to the coast Sunday, 4th of July, by the King of Djuabin.

Although there is a quantity of Ashantees in log, in chains, and in irons at Djuabin, the King of that place did not give a single one in exchange of the three which were sent to him by the King of Ashantee, but simply told us to say to the King that he wished him to come with his army.

Desirous to go up country as soon as possible, I would humbly beg your Excellency to send back my messenger the same day he arrives, if possible. I set to him twelve days to go and come back; he shall start to-morrow morning, Thursday, 8th July.

(Signed) M. T. BONNAT.

P.S.—My messenger, Oguamy, was with me at Djuabin, and perhaps could give you some information if your Excellency desire have any.

M. T. B.

His Excellency Captain Strahan,
Governor-in-chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

Inclosure 5 in No. 70.

Your Excellency, *Coomassie, July* 16, 1875.

I HAVE received no answer to my letter of the 11th June. Since then I have endeavoured to open negotiation with the Chief of Djuabin, to bring about an understanding between us. I took the opportunity of M. Bonnat and Mr. Campbell going to Djuabin, as

until now Asafu Agai had always refused to see any of my messengers. By these two gentlemen I made known to Asafu Agai that I was desirous of peace, and to live in friendly terms with him, and I was ready to recognize his independence as settled by Captain Lees with my brother. To prove to him my good intention I hand over to him, by Messrs. Bonnat and Campbell, the three men who were the only persons taken in retaliation by some of my injured people, without my command. Messrs. Bonnat and Campbell have tried their best, but without success.

Asafu Agai, by refusing my proposal of peace, has shown to me that he means war, and to continue kidnapping, plundering, and destroying my villages. Asafu Agai's ambitious projects are well known to me; but what grieves and troubles me the most, it is his arrogancy and threatenings he showed to these two gentlemen, Bonnat and Campbell. To the former he said that all the interior country belongs to him, and threatens to kill him if he attempts to go to the interior. To the latter he said the same to him regarding his intentions of going to Boutookoo. I, lawful King of Ashantee and its dependencies, do energetically protest against that presumption and usurpation of Asafu Agai, Chief of Djuabin; and in the name of the Treaty signed by my brother and predecessor with the English Government, and that Treaty which is my duty to see observed. I shall give an escort to Messrs. Bonnat and Campbell to go wherever they please in the interior, and if Asafu Agai's people put themselves in the way to the interior, to put their master's threatenings into execution, I shall then be under the necessity of declaring war against that rebellious Chief, and chastise him as he deserves; and I believe, in doing so, I am not trespassing upon the Treaty, but simply making it to be respected and observed strictly.

To-day, again, we learn by our messenger that nine of my people have been kidnapped and carried away into captivity by the Djuabins, by the order of their Chief, who by all means defy me. Your Excellency and the Government you represent will easily understand that I am not able to bear these accumulated outrages and want of good faith; if I do not take an energetic measure for the safety of my people and country, the tranquillity and commerce of my kingdom will be lost for a long time.

The people of the Protectorate I hear are encouraging the Djuabins, and that Chief himself has said some of the Protectorate country are under him, and have sent presents to acknowledge his supremacy. All these I accounted as farce, inasmuch as I treated his Proclamation of the guilded stool as gold stool from the Queen of England. That ambitious Chief feels himself powerless, and he must need publish falsehood to strengthen himself and to deceive my poor people, to win them to his side; but should what he published about the Protectorate people be true, I beg your Excellency, as a friend, to advise the people under your Excellency's protection not to join that rebel in his proceedings.

In conclusion, I must only add I have borne enough the insults and annoyance of that ambitious Chief, and cannot withhold any longer the cries of my people for war, though it is not my wish, as I have lost much by war; but I must, by justice and honour of my kingdom, be obliged to take up arms, unless your Excellency will use some moral influence to change the conduct of the Chief of Djuabin.

I beg your Excellency to give me an early answer, in writing, as my uncle, Prince Ossoo Ansah is here, who can read and interpret it to me.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) OSAI MENSAH, his ⋈ mark.

Witnesses:

(Signed) M. T. Bonnat.
A. H. Campbell.
J. Ossoo Ansah.

His Excellency Captain Strahan,
Governor-in-chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

Inclosure 6 in No. 70.

Your Excellency, *Juabin, July 4, 1875.*

AS I determined to be under the British force I now stand upon my word. I am very sorry to write your Excellency that the two white men came to me for some false words which I cannot comprehend, saying that they came as peacemaker; yet I see not so, only the first confusion they going to bring again. Their names are Mr. M. J. Bonnat and A. H. Campbell. They both states that they not came by your order or the Queen of England, but they came by themselves to try their best if they will gain. They states

again M. J. Bonnat is going to Saharra, as well as Mr. Campbell is going to Boutokoo, so I did not allow them. I make to return to their Coomassie, for they are men of curious mind, for Coomassie people are rogue in all words. They make themselves into three skirmishes, one at Maupon, one at Aggona, one at Bosolee, because of Aseandoah, who is my neighbour King, to go and dethrone him first, and then to come and fight with me for the golden stool sake, that I made them myself, but not a present from the Queen of England; but as for the stools, your Excellency, it will be hard for them when they come.

I am, &c.

(Signed) COFEE AGAYEE KWIM, *King of Juabin.*

His Excellency Captain Strahan,
Governor-in-chief of the Gold Coast Colony.

No. 71.

Governor Strahan, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received September* 21.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, August* 17, 1875.

IN connection with my despatch of the 14th instant,* I forward to your Lordship copy of a letter addressed to me by certain members of the mercantile community, forwarding for my perusal a letter which had been received from the King of Coomassie.†

2. The letter bearing the King's mark is, it may be supposed, and indeed bears internal evidence of being the composition of M. Bonnat or Mr. Ansah, or not improbably of both, and contains no statement which has not been already disposed of in my despatch above quoted.

3. I learn from Mr. Lyall that his reply to the King's letter has been to the effect that any future representations on similar subjects had better be addressed to the Governor.

4. In the letter signed by Mr. Lyall and others a reference is made to "the bad state of trade they have experienced during several months past." On this I would remark that the revenue collected between the 1st January and the 30th of June, which must be considered as a fair test of the state of trade during that period, amounted to nearly 36,000*l.*, and that the number of Ashantees crossing into the Protectorate by the Prah for purposes of trade, exclusive of Juabins, who come through Akim, is at present little under 1,000 per week.

5. I am, however, quite prepared to admit that, under a more settled state of affairs in the interior than exists at present, trade would increase, but I see no reason for considering that the trade as now carried on exhibits features of exceptional depression, as is implied in the paragraph under remark.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. C. STRAHAN.

No. 72.

Governor Strahan, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received October* 1.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, September* 6, 1875.

IN connection with my despatch of the 14th instant,* I have the honour to report to your Lordship that M. Bonnat, in a letter, dated Mampon, the 10th of August, informs me of his intention to proceed on the following day further into the interior.

2. I learn from Mr. Campbell, who accompanied M. Bonnat to Coomassie, and has lately returned to the coast, preparatory to starting for Bontookoo, that M. Bonnat, before leaving Coomassie, entered into a formal arrangement with the King, by which the latter professes to give to M. Bonnat a monopoly of the trade of the Upper Volta for six years, receiving in return for this privilege, and for promised protection, a certain percentage on all goods passing through M. Bonnat's hands.

3. As the King of Coomassie cannot guarantee a safe journey to M. Bonnat or anyone else even in the neighbourhood of Coomassie, and as the tribes behind Ashantee since the close of the war no longer acknowledge his authority, having ceased to pay to him the customary tribute, this agreement between the King and M. Bonnat appears to me to be somewhat of a farce.

* No. 70. † See Inclosures 1 and 3 in No. 66.

4. Mr. Campbell, however, assures me that the ceremony of the signing of the document was conducted with considerable solemnity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN.

No. 73.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, October 7, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 14th of August and of 17th August last,* on the subject of the affairs of the interior.

I approve of the course of action which you have adopted, and I do not doubt the soundness of the opinion expressed by you that it will not be desirable at present to interfere in these inter-tribal disputes unless, as you state, you should see good reason to suppose that your advice or mediation can be safely and usefully offered.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 74.

Governor Strahan, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November 9.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, October 12, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship my return to this place on the 7th instant, after an absence of nearly three weeks in the Accra district.

2. There are some matters which came under my observation in connection with the works now in progress there, upon which I shall address your Lordship at a later date.

3. During the interval which has elapsed between my departure from, and return to, Cape Coast, further progress has taken place in the quarrel between Coomassie and Juabin, and there appears now to be much reason to anticipate that the condition of mutual animosity and accusation which has existed between these tribes for many months past may at an early date be converted into one of active hostility.

4. I forward copies of two letters, one of the 26th of August, and another of the 1st of September, which I have received from King Osai Mensah. The former required no answer. The latter, which was received here on the 23rd ultimo, during my absence from Cape Coast, was brought by Nencqui, one of the members of the late Ashantee Embassy to this Government.

5. I have received also the accompanying letter from the King of Juabin.

6. The Ashantee and Juabin messengers waited upon me to-day, who, as they both brought letters embodying the subject of their respective messages, made no statements which threw any new light on the position of affairs, with the exception that it was elicited in the course of conversation that a collision had taken place between some Coomassie people and Juabins, in which it appeared certain that several, at least more than one, of the former had been killed, and that their jawbones had been sent by the King of Juabin to the King of Aquapem and the King of Eastern Akim, and exhibited to the King of Accra and Chief Attah of Cape Coast.

7. Your Lordship will have gathered from the 31st paragraph of my despatch of the 14th of August last,† that, being unwilling to throw any needless weight into one scale in the then position of affairs, I considered it advisable, as therein explained, to refrain from sending at that time any warning to the King of Akim against interference in the affairs of the interior. Having regard, however, to the latest communications which I have received from the Kings of Coomassie and Juabin, and to the statement (which was admitted by the Juabins) with reference to the presentation of jawbones to the Chiefs of the Protectorate above named—a ceremony which, according to native usage, implies in the present instance a notification from the Juabins that a collision has taken place in which they have been successful, and that aid is sought in the event of such being required, I am of opinion that the time has now arrived when it is desirable to send an officer to warn the King of Akim (none of the other Kings would require the warning) that he is to take no part in the struggle which may take place between Coomassie and Juabin. I have

* Nos. 70 and 71. † No. 70.

arranged, therefore, that Dr. Gouldsbury shall proceed through Aquapim to Akim for this purpose, and further continue his journey to Juabin and Coomassie, in order to inquire into and report to me upon the present position of affairs; and if he finds, after conferring personally with the Chiefs and Headmen, the state of feeling between the tribes to be such that, in his opinion, his offices as a mediator could be usefully exercised, he will have my authority to act in this capacity.

8. Dr. Gouldsbury's mission will no doubt require the exercise of much tact and judgment, but I have every confidence that Dr. Gouldsbury will not on this occasion prove deficient in those qualities which he has conspicuously displayed in the many native missions in which he has already been successfully employed.

9. My reply to the letters of the King of Ashantee and the King of Juabin was to the following effect:—

(1.) That I could not impress too strongly upon both Kings that they are bound by the oaths which they swore before Captain Lees.

(2.) That I had, from time to time, received from Coomassie and Juabin messages conveying charges one against the other, which were always met by counter-charges, and that I did not know what to believe and what not to believe.

(3.) That, with reference to the affray in which some Ashantees were killed, I was not in a position to form an opinion whether the Coomassie or the Juabin people had been the "first to fire," a point to which great importance was attached by the respective messengers.

(4.) That the King of Juabin had no right to send jawbones or messages to any of the Kings of the Protectorate, and that I must impress upon both Coomassie and Juabin that the Kings of the Protectorate had nothing whatever to do with the quarrel between Coomassie and Juabin.

(5.) That it was my intention to send an officer to warn the King of Eastern Akim against taking any part in the quarrel, and that I should send this officer on to Juabin and Coomassie, in order that I might obtain reliable information with respect to the position of affairs.

10. The only sign of feeling displayed by the messengers of either side during the delivery of this message was that of satisfaction on the part of both at the announcement of my intention to send an officer to Coomassie and Juabin.

11. As much of the correspondence with which I have lately had to trouble your Lordship has arisen out of M. Bonnat's visit to the interior, I may here inform your Lordship that M. Bonnat returned here on the 28th September, having, as he reports, been stopped on his way to Salaga by Juabins at a place called Alebabo.

12. M. Bonnat has written an account of his proceedings, which I hope to forward, along with my remarks thereon, by next mail.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN.

Inclosure 1 in No 74.

Your Excellency, *Coomassie, August* 26, 1875.

IT may be perhaps, a report will reach your Excellency that I am ordering for all the traders from the Protectorate, especially the Assins, who are scattered about in my country (they say trading) to come to Coomassie; and perhaps a wrong meaning may be put on it before your Excellency. I will therefore give you the true explanation of the cause I am ordering them to Coomassie.

For considerable time bad gold have been in circulation all over my country, and I heard also that some have reached the coast too, and it has been a subject of great pain to me and my Chiefs; we have tried earnestly to search out where these bad gold come from, but in vain, until the other day. We were informed that certain Assin traders make base and cheap gold called "nutu;" that is a little gold mixed with great quantity of brass, &c., which they take to our gold-mining district, and sell them cheap for good gold, a sample of which was taken from one of them, and brought to us, which I showed to my uncle, Prince Ossoo Ansah, and Mr. Campbell, as witnesses.

As this (bad gold) brings bad name to the country, I am ordering for those traders to bring their goods to Coomassie, and from henceforward to trade in Coomassie, for the time being, so that we may be able to watch and to detect properly anyone who use that base metal, in order to put stop to the use of it entirely, that pure gold may be in circulation as in the old times.

A report has reached us that M. Bonnat is stopped in the way at Attabuebu, and that

one of my court criers in the escort is killed, and others taken to Juabin by the order of Asafu Agai.

Wishing your Excellency health and happiness,

I remain, &c.

(Signed) MENSAH his ⋈ mark, *King of Ashantee.*

Witneses:

(Signed) J. Ossoo Ansah.
Ackampon, his ⋈ mark.
Adoo, his ⋈ mark.
Jos. Buxell, his ⋈ mark.

To his Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
Gold Coast Colony.

Inclosure 2 in No. 74.

May it please your Excellency, *Coomassie, September* 2, 1875.

SINCE my last letter of 26th August, in which I mentioned the stoppage of M. Bonnat at Attabuebu, I have received another messenger from Mampon; informed us truly that M. Bonnat is now taken prison to Juabin by the order of Asafu Agai, the Chief of Juabin, against the will and strong arguments of the Chief of Attabuebu. On hearing the message of M. Bonnat's imprisonment, I assembled all my chieftains, and consulted together as to what it would be lawful, honourable, and best course to pursue; and it was decided that as Asafu Agai has forfeited his independency by his conduct and breach of the oath or Treaty, he should be deposed, or war declared against him. The representative of my great Chiefs, Beckwai, Mampon, Quaransah, Kokofu, Agoona, and all the loyal chieftains of my kingdom were present, and we all agreed with one voice.

Your Excellency, the excitement of my people is so great, that now I find it impossible to bear against it. The only remedy which will save this country and bring its progress in commerce, and to stop disturbances, is the removal of that one man, Asafu Agai, and we have determined to do it.

Now your Excellency cannot blame me and my people, for I have done my best to prevent war. My people were ready to go to Juabin, but my uncle, Prince Ossoo Ansah, has spoken strongly to the Chiefs and people to exercise a little more patience.

Your Excellency, as Her Majesty the great Queen of England desires that all her subjects and all my subjects should live together in peace, according to our last Treaty, therefore I beg your Excellency to advise all Her Majesty's loyal subjects in the Protectorate under your Excellency's Government and protection to remain neutral, not to join Asafu Agai in his proceedings, nor in the matter which is now coming upon him, otherwise they break the Treaty.

Wishing your Excellency health and happiness, I remain, &c.,

(Signed) MENSAH, his ⋈ mark, *King of Ashantee.*

Witness, and in the presence of,

(Signed) Amanquah, his ⋈ mark, *Chief Linguist.*
Awnah, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of Bantama.*
Bininpah, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of the Nobles.*
Agai Kessie, his ⋈ mark, *Chief Executioner or Sheriff.*
Asamoah Quantah, his ⋈ mark, *Commander-in-chief.*
Adoo Boffoo, his ⋈ mark, *Chief of the King's Household.*
Coffee Mensah, his ⋈ mark, *Mampon chief Representative.*
Sekera, his ⋈ mark, *Quaransah chief Representative.*
Asasi, his ⋈ mark, *Beckwai chief Representative.*
Buadoo, his ⋈ mark, *Representative of Douri, Chief of Asumagai.*
Aukwi, his ⋈ mark, *Captain.*
Nankwi, his ⋈ mark, *Captain, the Messenger to his Excellency the Governor-in-chief.*

His Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 74.

Jaubin, September 12, 1875.

YOUR Excellency, according to your word I must hear and obey, but the enemies would not allow me to keep the word.

This morning the King of Coomassie sent to attack my three towns, viz., 1st, call d Ateah ; 2nd, Obinamoah ; 3rd, also called Awokoasi. Now I got nothing to say any mor ; it comes to my part what I can do myself.

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) COFEE AGAYE, *King of Jaubin.*

To his Excellency Geo. C. Strahan,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 75.

Governor Strahan, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November 9.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, October* 12, 1875.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch No. 135 of the 10th ultimo,* transmitting for my Report a copy of a letter from Messrs. Lintott, Spink, and Co., and of a correspondence forwarded by that firm, which had passed between Osai Mensah, King of Coomassie, the European merchants, and myself.

2. As, however, your Lordship will ere this have received my despatch of the 17th of August,† transmitting the correspondence above referred to, and will further receive by this mail my despatch of this day's date,‡ giving an account of the affairs of the interior up to date, I consider that I have anticipated the Report which I would otherwise have made in compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch now under acknowledgment.

3. With reference to the degree of reliance with which the statements in the King of Coomassie's letter ought to be received, to which question your Lordship refers, your Lordship is aware from my previous despatches that I have received statements and counter-statements, both in writing and by oral messages, from the Kings of Coomassie and Juabin, setting forth mutual accusations of wrong-doing. The statements in writing which purport to come from the King of Coomassie are, it is true, more elaborate and plausible than those emanating from the rival King of Juabin; but I have no doubt that if the latter had had equal advantages with the former in having by his side educated exponents of his views, the statements which would have been received of his grievances would have been equally elaborate and plausible as those which are brought from Coomassie.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN.

No. 76.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 12, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 12th ultimo,‡ submitting a further Report on the affairs of the interior.

I do not doubt that the action which you are taking in connection with the disputes between the King of Ashantee and the King of Juabin is right ; and I shall await with interest the receipt of further despatches, from which I shall hope to learn that Dr. Gouldsbury has been successful in inducing the Kings to refrain from open hostilities.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 77.

Governor G. C. Strahan, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received November 25.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, October* 25, 1875.

REFERRING to the 12th paragraph of my despatch of the 12th instant,‡ I transmit to your Lordship copy of a letter which I received from M. Bonnat on the 3rd instant at Accra, during my recent stay in that district.

* No. 68. † No. 71. ‡ No. 74.

2. On the morning after its receipt, M. Bonnat waited upon me, to inform me personally of the failure of his mission. I took the opportunity of pointing out to M. Bonnat, with reference to his letter that, as I had withheld no assistance from him which I considered it prudent to afford him, I regretted to find that in this respect his letter, which I presumed it was his intention to send to his firm in England, had a tendency to convey a wrong impression of my action towards him and his enterprize.

3. M. Bonnat disclaimed having any intention to convey such an impression, and stated his purpose of writing to that effect to his firm.

4. I have, however, so fully set before your Lordship my action with regard to M. Bonnat in my despatch of the 14th August,* that there appears to me to be no reason that I should now enter into any of the other statements made by M. Bonnat, unless perhaps to state, as regards the three Houssas to whom reference is made in the latter part of M. Bonnat's letter, that they could not have been Houssas of the constabulary force, and I need not add were not acting under my authority.

5. With reference to the scheme which M. Bonnat endeavoured to carry out, viz., to obtain the goodwill and assistance of Coomassie and Juabin, to enable him to reach Salaga, and from there to open up trade with the coast, placing factories or depôts at various points along the banks of the Volta, your Lordship is aware that M. Bonnat received only the support of Coomassie, which he did by swearing allegiance to the King, and entering into an agreement to pay to the King a per-centage on all goods from the interior which passed through his hands, the King undertaking on his part to secure to M. Bonnat the monopoly of the trade of the Upper Volta.

6. This was an agreement which, as I have stated in a former despatch, in my opinion amounted to a farce, inasmuch as the King of Coomassie's guarantee of safe passage was worth nothing when beyond a few miles of his capital. To get to Salaga, M. Bonnat and his Coomassie escort had to pass through tribes which had thrown off their allegiance to Coomassie, and had cast in their lot with Juabin; M. Bonnat had been unsuccessful in securing the goodwill of Juabin; as regards these tribes the King of Coomassie was powerless, the tribes who before the war had been in the habit of paying tribute to Ashantee, having since its close paid none; and I am informed that the hatred of the people of Salaga to Ashantee is so intense that, no sooner was it known that the English, during the expedition, were in Coomasie, than all the Ashantees who happened to be in Salaga country at the time were beheaded. I believe this statement may be true, although of course I do not vouch for it

7. There can be no doubt, however, that the obstacles to which I have alluded, were of the most real and formidable character, and M. Bonnat must have been sanguine indeed, if he expected, notwithstanding, that he and his Coomassie escort would reach Salaga.

8. So far as is known of Salaga, it would appear to be situated in a north easterly direction from Coomassie, at a distance of about 8 days' journey. In two days' journey from Salaga the Volta is reached. Salaga seems to be one of the markets or trade centres to which articles of commerce—chiefly ivory—are brought from the far interior, and probably capable of absorbing a considerable quantity of European manufactures in exchange. Its population, I understand, to be a fluctuating one, and in which there is a large Mahomedan element.

9. The people of Salaga have, I understand, been long anxious to have direct intercourse with the Coast. Before the late war, their trade with the Coast was carried on through Ashantee. All other routes were shut to them, inasmuch as the tribes along these routes were under Ashantee rule, and were allowed to do nothing which could have the effect of diverting trade from Coomassie. Now that Coomassie's power over these tribes has ceased, the people of Salaga doubtless are desirous of having free and friendly intercourse with the Power which conquered Ashantee.

10. To have free intercourse with Salaga through Ashantee would doubtless be a great advantage to this colony, but to my mind the question arises, would not Coomassie, if allowed to establish itself in its former power, act as a barrier to the opening up of trade with the interior, re-imposing perhaps to fourfold extent the tribute which was exacted from the interior tribes? I think such would be the result.

11. Again, would not the breaking up of Ashantee into two or more tribes, who would be independent of each other, lead to constant raids which would prevent commerce? Petty wars and mutual predatory inroads have been so common in some parts of Africa as almost to seem at times the normal condition of the African tribes, but as this state of things in part originated from, and at all events was greatly fostered by, the slave traffic to the West Indian Islands and the American Continent—now happily at an end—there is room for hoping that peace and civilization may in the future acquire a more potent sway.

* No. 70.

But it is impossible to feel confident in predicting any very immediate or thorough amelioration.

12. It would be premature as yet to attempt to judge how far it might be possible to have two tribes of Ashantee like Coomassie and Juabin, rivalling one another in the peaceful development of trade between the interior and the Coast. I fear such a state of things is not at least for the present to be expected.

13. The prospect, therefore, of opening up the trade of the interior through Ashantee is not encouraging.

14. But I am strongly of opinion, that the trade of the interior may come down to the Coast without reference to Ashantee, viz., from Salaga, by way of a country called Boyim, through Crepee to the Volta, near Kpong.

15. A deputation from the Chiefs of Boyim, a tribe who, according to the deputation, are in friendly and frequent intercourse with Salaga, waited upon me some time ago during one of my visits to Accra, asking, as they expressed it, "To belong to England, and to hold the English flag." It was only in passing through Crepee, which, as your Lordship is aware, was once included in the Protectorate, that the Boyims had any obstacle placed in the way of their progress to the Coast, and that only in the shape of having had a large toll exacted from them for a passage across the Volta, which, I may inform your Lordship, was reduced on their return, in consequence of a representation which I made to the King of Crepee on the subject.

16. To this deputation I replied that, although I could not accede to their request, I desired to be on friendly terms with them, and I trusted that they would prove the genuine nature of their message by coming to trade with the Coast, and that I would use my best efforts to prevent their being molested on the way.

17. This is, in my opinion, the route which all our efforts ought to be directed to open up. There would in this way be the main line by Boyim, and one or more subsidiary lines through Ashantee, for the Ashantee's being powerless to maintain themselves by raids or by taxes upon the industry of the interior would only have the resource of trade upon which to rely.

18. These are opinions, based of necessity upon defective information as to many points of importance, but I have considered it right at this juncture in the affairs of the interior to place your Lordship in possession of my views, which would naturally be subject to alteration or modification according as may be indicated by such further and more perfect information, as I hope in due time to obtain.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN.

P.S.—I may mention that for the last four weeks there has been no trade with Ashantee.

G. C. S.

Inclosure in No. 77.

Excellency, *Cape Coast Castle, September* 30, 1875.

HAVING let know to your Excellency almost step by step, my proceeding on, and my difficulties in, the task I had undertaken, I come to-day to report my failure; although your Excellency did not think proper to answer any of my letters, nor say a word that would have insured my success, and spared me so many difficulties and troubles, I think firmly your Excellency had some high motives to do so, and will nevertheless be interested in the present report.

To penetrate into "Salaga," create a trade there at two hundred miles of the nearest sea-shore, far from all European protection, rendered almost impossible by the numerous difficulties which one meets on the navigation of the Volta—in a country of which from centuries the Ashantee Government has kept jealously the entire monopoly of the trade—and thereby open one of the richest parts of central Africa to commerce and civilization, was not a small task to assume. Had not fortuitous circumstances placed me in an exceptional position to study that great question fully, with all its importance and feasibility, I would never had dreamed of assuming such task, knowing too well my inability. But the circumstances known by your Excellency put me in the position to study fully that great problem. For more than four years I mused over its importance at every point of view, over its difficulties and possibility. All my time—and a long time it was—was consecrated to it, it became my best friend, and my hopes. I dare say not an obstacle of any kind had not been studied in all sides, and I may add, got over in my imagination. I was so

attached to it, that when freed by the English Expedition, I found myself in chains again, yes chained with a scheme for the opening of central Africa, chains which all the sweetness of home, and the solicitations of many beloved friends, could not break.

Six months after my arrival at home, I was crossing the Channel, going to England to find the means to put my scheme into execution.

In Liverpool I found a firm, who, confident in my truthfulness and honour, trust me her interest, and engaged herself in that daring enterprise.

In the month of March I left England and in April I was again on the Gold Coast, provided with letter from Colonial Office, assuring me the moral assistance of the Government of the Colony.

After a trip on the River Volta, to study several of its principal rapids, I had the honour to meet your Excellency at Cape Coast—but there a first and great deception awaited me. The moral support promised to me at Colonial Office—support of such a great importance in an enterprise like mine, was not to be given to me in account that I had resolved to pass by Coomassie, to penetrate by land to "Salaga," part of my scheme which did not please your Excellency. Fain I would have given up that part of my programme if it would have been possible without risking the success of my enterprise; but it was not, in giving it up it would have been forsake the main part of it, part which experience and study had shown me as absolutely indispensable to security and success.

These were my principal reasons:—

1. "Salaga" and its important native trade has since centuries been entirely into the hands of the Ashantees—as I stated above—and makes a part integral, and the most important of her dominions. From there the kingdom derived from all times the greatest part of its wealth. Although Ashantee has been crushed down, and disturbances broken into the Kingdom, Ashantee has not lost her right for that. The painful state of Ashantee will not last for ever—at least one may hope so—and go there without their "préalable" consent, so far from all protection would have been put all the interests of my firm in jeopardy.

2. In going up the Volta direct from Adah, with a commercial expedition of some standing in boats and launches, without having open friendly intercourse with the different tribes inhabiting the banks of the upper river, without preparation of any kind, as temporary stores and chosen spots, would also have been to run into ruin and failure; while, on penetrating to Salaga through Ashantee to come down the river at first, all prejudices of the suspicious natives would have been dissipated; instead of resistance and hostilities, the commercial and benevolent purpose of the expedition being explained to them beforehand, my small expedition would have got readily their assistance, and found all necessary preparations made. So much I know of the natives.

Beside that, the fear manifested to me by your Excellency regarding the use that could be made of my short stay at Coomassie did not appear well grounded to me; therefore I resolved to carry my programme through.

Upon that, your Excellency thought proper to make a communication to the Representatives of the King of Djuabin, communication that was misunderstood, I suppose, for the same day I learnt that they said, "If it was so, their master the King of Djuabin would not allow me to go to Salaga." These words, repeated to me by a friend, made the subject of my first letter to your Excellency. In that letter, dated Cape Coast, the 22nd of May, I represented to your Excellency the perplexity in which these words put me—perplexity too well grounded, hélas! for that day my failure had been decided.

Few days afterwards I left the coast, and the 7th of June I entered Coomassie in company of Prince Ansah and Alister Campbell, who had joined my party. There I was well received, as I let know to your Excellency in my letter, dated Coomassie, 11th of June.

At Coomassie I was in presence of the hardest part of my task. There I knew I had to be very cautious. What would have been a play if supported morally by your Government, was a very great affair to my sole strength. To lay out my plans and intentions at once would have been to expose myself to an absolute refusal. I had to contend with Ashantees of the old school, who, although tamed a little by their defeat, are still very suspicious, and, perhaps, more prejudiced than before, which is easy to be understood. It took me several weeks to bring it progressively before the King and Chiefs; but at last I brought them so far to understand it and agree to it without waking up their jealousy or suspicion. I had thus the pleasure to see what I considered the greatest part of my scheme carried out.

I then resolved to go to Djuabin to communicate my intention to Assafoadjie, for all Ashantee was interested in it, and ask him a messenger or "sword-bearer" to accompany me also. The King of Ashantee, to which I had impressed the need of peace and trade

as the only means of recovering for his country, took the opportunity of my going to Djuabin to trust me, so well as Mr. Campbell, who was coming with me, with a message of peace to Assafoadjie, message which we accepted with pleasure. The result of my visit to Djuabin is known to your Excellency; it made the subject of my letter of the 8th of July, to which I refer your Excellency.

The unsuccess of our peaceful mission to Djuabin created great disappointment in Coomassie, but did not interfere with my enterprise. Instead of that, it gave it a new impulse. The Ashantees thought, and with reason, that my going to the interior would have for result the opening of the way for all traders. I was then only expecting from your Excellency an answer, and a word to send to the King of Djuabin, and then go to the north, as stated in my letter referred to.

By the time I expected the return of my messenger, the 22nd of July, " pour comble de misfortune," a messenger was sent from the coast to say to the King of Ashantee to be on his guard towards me; that I was only pretexting of trade, but that my real intention was to look at the interior, and hand it over to the English Government. Your Excellency shall notice that it was about the same thing said to me by the King of Djuabin; the same stroke at both places was given, I am sure, by some unknown good friend of mine on the coast; of ccurse, that overthrown at once all what I had done, and all the principal Chiefs refused to let me go.

More than ever I was looking anxiously for the return of my messenger, hoping that he would bring an answer from your Excellency; a word for the King of Djuabin would have been sufficient for both, and would have easily forced my way through; but this hope was to be lost also. My messenger was not yet coming. At last I heard from the Ashantees themselves that my letter had been disregarded by your Excellency, and that my messenger was coming without any answer nor written nor verbal. There I was in aside the Djuabins' menaces, and the Ashantee Chiefs prejudiced against me by base jealousy from the Coast. All I had done was pain and lost; my plans overthrown; the success of my enterprise impossible, and the interest of my firm lost. It was simply disheartening.

I was at a loss what to do! I looked on my going back to the coast as the entire ruin of my enterprize; therefore I decided not to do so without a supreme effort to do otherwise. I got private interview with the King, and some of the leading Chiefs; I endeavoured my utmost to explain to them that their craintes were unfounded, assuring them in a word of my good faith.

They assembled into Council again, and agree to let me go, but on condition, and with guarantees, which they submitted to me—conditions very wise, I dare say, and, save guarding their interest altogether, they asked me even an oath of fidelity. Their conditions, which I was forced to accept, were, nevertheless, a guaranty for the opening of the country, and a guaranty for civilization and commerce to which your Excellency could have added or subtracted, the day in which your Excellency, after having considered and recognized fully this important question of opening the interior, would have taken it in hand to give it a new and stronger impulse—my departure was fixed for the 5th of August.

On the appointed day I left Coomassie for the interior, provided with guides and carriers by the King of Ashantee.

After having crossed several important towns, I arrived at the Mampon on the 10th of August. I meet with a very friendly reception from my old friend Djiomo, the King of the place; but there also I meet Codjio Kuissa, a subject of the Colony. This man was giving himself as a policeman sent by your Excellency to say to the people, " to not to listen to what I said, because I was a liar and a beggar, that they should drive me out of Mampon as I had been driven out of Djuabin, and that they should not allow me to go to the interior." This same man I had found sitting at the right hand of Assafoadjie, King of Djuabin, so I knew immediately from where he came, and what was his mission. As a subject of the Colony I could not hand him over to the justice of the country, but in letting him go, I was sure that he would have gone to create me difficulties elsewhere. I resolved, therefore, to send him on the other side of the Prah, and begged the King of Mampon to do so for me, the King Djiomo did it willingly, for this same fellow had created great disturbances in his country, frightening the people with menaces of destruction by an English army, if they would not submit to the rule of Assafoadjie, as stated in my letter to your Excellency, dated from Mampon 10th of August.

From Mampon all went on well until Atebabo, the capital of Boram, at four days' journey from Mampon (36 miles south west from Salaga), where I arrived on the 15th of August. There there the King received me in grand and wild ceremony, for several hours a number of men gave themselves up to their savage and mimical dances, in which an

accustomed eye could not but perceive clearly the meaning of it. The menaces of Assafoadjie were about to take place.

After the dancing were over and they all assembled, and the King himself had passed before me to give me the usual "aquabah" welcome, I was called again before the assembly to state the object of my visit. I explained to them that I was only crossing Atebabo and going to Salaga for commercial purpose, adding that the wishes of the Europeans were for peace and trade, and were desirous to see the way of the interior open to everybody.

A few minutes afterwards I was led in a house made ready for me. There I learned by my people that the principal dancers were Djuabins. In the afternoon I was called, with all my people, carriers, and guides. I found the King sitting before his house surrounded by all his people; near him, but separated, was a group of about fifty men, amongst which I recognized the wild dancers of the ceremony; they were all Djuabins.

There I was asked how it was that I had the Ashantees with me. I answered that they were my guides and carriers, provided at my request by the King of Ashantee. Upon that the leader of the Djuabins got up and explained that they had been sent to arrest us, and that they were going to do that immediately, in the name of their master, the King of Djuabin. At that word all the Djuabins rushed upon the Ashantees that were with me, fifteen in number. While I was rushing to the King to beg him not to allow them to do them any harm; that he had to consider these men as under my protection, and if anything happened to them, I would consider as done to myself; but instantly I was surrounded and hindered to go to their rescue—a few minutes after they were all in log and irons. I learned afterwards that the Djuabins were to do the same to me and my servants, but the King, "Djiami Quakoo," did not allow them to do so. I was, with my servants, given up into charge of a Chief, who had to look over us.

The following day a body of more than 100 armed men, with several captains at their head, who had been waiting in a village near by, entered the town, to kill the Ashantees and take me away to Djuabin. But the King of Atebabo refused to give them up, and said that he would wait until he receives orders from his "fetish" (fetish priest of Crakey Dinte, on the bank of the Upper Volta), to which he had sent a message. On the Thursday morning there was a meeting at the King's house, where the principal of the Djuabins were present. There I asked them the reasons why they arrested me, but being in the impossibility to give me any, they said they had received such orders from their master, and that "they would take me away even by force." Being only at about twenty-eight miles from Crakey, on the Volta, I asked if they would allow me to go there, from where I could come down the Volta, but they refused, although the King of Atebabo was willing, even desirous to see me go there, so much so that for a few days and under several pretexts he put off our going, hoping that his messenger from Crakey would come. At last, giving way to the pressing solicitations of the Djuabins, he gave me into their hands, keeping till a new order the Ashantees. On the Saturday, 21st of August, I was on the way of Djuabin.

In my short stay at Atebabo I learned many, many things of real importance, and collected information of great value from different sources, but especially from the Chief to whom we had been confided. So I learned that Atebabo and all the north will remain neutral in the actual crisis of Ashantee, of which they will free themselves if possible. All of them obey to the fetish priest of Crakey, near which they went to take refuge when the English army invaded Ashantee, and who in their eyes stopped the progress inward of the invasion, what has given him an immense prestige in the eyes of many credulous thousands. They, as all the northern people, hate both Djuabins and Coomassie, which they consider worth the same price, therefore they have shut up the way of Salaga to both parties; for since a year not a single man, Djuabin or Ashantee, has been allowed to go to Salaga. Though they hate Djuabins as their Coomassie brethren, they preserve with them a state of relation neither enemies nor friends, and that for two reasons:—1, through fear of Coomassie; 2, in account of the many marks of friendship given to Djuabin by the English Government.

I learned also by the same Chief that they (the King and Chiefs of Atebabo) had refused to let me arrest on their territory by the Djuabins, fearing the responsibility of such act toward the Government of the Colony; but the servants of Assafoadjie took the entire responsibility of the act in the name of their master, assuring the King that all they were doing was approved by the Government, giving as proof that the Queen of England had sent to their master a stool of gold in giving to him the Kingdom of Ashantee. The King and Chiefs of Atebabo, believing firmly that they were indeed backed by the English Government, let them do; although he would have been very happy, as he let me know by his linguist, to see European traders coming to establish trade near or in his dominion.

On my way back I passed by Nsuta and Affeedjuassy, and arrived at Djuabin on the 30th August.

My arrival at Djuabin was far cooler than I anticipated, and I was far more respected than on my first visit two months before; the fact is, that I learned they were at a loss what to do of their victory over a white man, which they were obliged to recognize far from doing any harm to them was forwarding their interest in opening the way for them so well as for all the others.

Two days after my arrival there was a grand meeting at the King's house, where all the Chiefs of the town were assembled. Yao Mané, the Chief of Affeedjuassy, and Ninqui, the Chief of Assokori, had come also for the occasion. There the Chief of the expedition sent to capture me gave account of his gallant victory.

After he had finished I asked the permission to speak, and was allowed to do so. There I challenged the King and any one present to give me any plausible reasons justifying my arrestation. If I had worked against their interest, or do or said anything that could injure them, I adjured them to say it to me before the assembly. But nobody did say anything. I then said to them, "Far from it. I was serving your interest; since a year the way of Salaga has been entirely shut to you all, and I was opening it. I was even mentioning your name; the messengers sent to capture me have heard it; they are here present, let them deny me if what I say is false." One of the messengers of Nsuta got up and attested to the truth of my statement. But the clever Assafoadjie was not at a loss for all that. After having remembered me that he had said to me to go back to the Coast, and come to Djuabin by the way of Akim, that then he would let me go, he said that the motive of my arrestation was that he was afraid that the people of the interior would kill me, and the responsibility would fall upon him. Then, after many cursing against the Ashantees, reproaching to me to have gone to Coomassie, he came to ask me about Cudjoe Kissa, his favourite. The bitter tone with which he spoke showed me how hard it had been to him to learn that his base tricks had been discovered, and this man sent to the other side of the Prah; but upon hearing from me that I had sent him with a letter to your Excellency, giving my reasons to do so, and let drop the question. I then asked what he would do with me,—if he was in the intention to keep me as a prisoner or let me go to the Coast, representing to him in the same time how the interests which I represented had suffered by my arrestation, what would be considerably aggravated by a detention. Finally, that I was expected at Accra toward the 15th of September, and that each day was precious, but he could not or would not understand it. A Chief though, the Chief of Affeedjuassy, understood it very well, and got up to recommend to him to let me go so soon as possible; then he appointed the Monday following for my departure, that is to say, five days later. On the day appointed he found some new reasons, and kept me till the Thursday, 9th of September. That day there was a great assembly again. This second meeting was far more noisy than the first; for every day since my arrival the King had held Council to know what to say and what to do on my account, knowing fully that he had done wrong. Report also were saying that he had received answer from his advisers and councillors in the Coast which encouraged him very much. Three Houssas had arrived from the Colony three days after my arrival, in company of a swordbearer of Assafoadjie. What were these three Houssas? Were they on mission from your Excellency? Were they on leave, or were they deserters? Nobody could say. There was two rumours about them. One said that they were bearers of a letter from your Excellency,—one said they came at the call of the King; but the bayonet at their side inclined me to believe on the first version.

At all events, these three Houssas were the terror of all the subjects of the Colony, trading at Djuabin under the most foolish pretends, they fine them heavily in the name of the Government. While I was there, they made a ride to Affeedjuassy upon the Fantee and Akim slave-buyers, but it seems that their expedition was not so fruitful as they expected, for they came back in the evening with some scratches on their skin, and their blue uniform having suffered a little.

If I spoke so long to your Excellency about these three Houssas, it is because I believe it worthy of your attention, and also because they had something to do with me also. Have they been really sent by your Excellency or not? I do not know, as stated above, but from the beginning I thought not; my opinion of them was that they were deserters or dismissed, and came at Djuabin at the call of the King Assafoadjie, who likes to add them to the number of his emissaries—diminished in number since the arrestation of Codjoe at Mampon—emissaries so precious to him for his propaganda.

These three Houssas were present, as I stated above, at the last meeting, and after Assafoadjie had delivered his message to the men who should bring me to the coast, they raised and said they have something to say. The King then, with his cruel and

treacherous smile, told them to wait till I go out; but I said to the Assembly that, if these people had something to say concerning me, I wished them to speak in my presence. The King said to me, with his same smile, "If you like to hear it you shall hear it," and made a signal to the Houssas, who stepped forward and asked me several questions, the principal being, what I had done with Cudjoe? adding, they were going to tie me up, and bring me to the Coast. I turned towards the King, and asked him to be so kind to say to these people, that I did not know them, and would have nothing to do with them, unless they showed me their powers or warrant, signed by good authorities. Assafoadjie, hearing that I was taking it in that way, found proper and prudent not to play the comedy further, and to quiet the zeal of his gallant Houssas, and said nothing more.

On the evening, I was out of Djuabin in the direction of the Coast. At the next village I was stopped for two days, then three days in another one, where we heard that several villages of Djuabin, with a captain of high rank, had deserted the Djuabin cause and run away to Coomassie. So it was only the 16th of September that, definitively, I was on the way to the Coast.

After twelve days of the most painful journey I ever made, through mud and water, in tracks impassable, through the wildest part of Akim, I arrived here on the 28th of September, four months after my departure from here, having made more than 600 miles, and having got within 36 miles of Salaga, that is to say, to the but of my journey, and the entire success of my enterprise.

This failure, which could have been so easily prevented, will have general consequences far greater than one think at present. It is a regrettable precedent; it annihilates almost completely the very great prestige left by the last war upon the natives of the far interior. The opening of the interior, that was possible before, comes now exceedingly difficult, on account of my arrestation; the natives will say that, if any European has been arrested and molested with impunity, those who may come next can be dealt with in the same way.

The interests of my firm have suffered severely, so has the success of my enterprise, but I have the full confidence and satisfaction of having done my duty, and hold the King of Djuabin and his advisers from the coast responsible for all the affair.

Though the success has become almost impossible, I do not give up. I shall try till the very last means, and go forward, nevertheless, and till to the last. Considering my honour engaged in the success of that enterprise. By the next mail I shall go to Accra, where I learn here that I am expected.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) M. T. BONNAT,
Agent of Cle. de Cardi.

Governor Strahan, C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 78.

The Church Missionary Society to Colonial Office.

Church Missionary House, 16, *Salisbury Square*,
December 2, 1875.

My Lord,

I AM directed by the Committee of the Church Missionary Society to refer to the interview which your Lordship was good enough to give to the Society on the 9th of June last, regarding the repeated ravages of the Yomba country by the King of Dahomey, and his threatened attack upon Abbeokuta, when your Lordship was kind enough to say that the subject would not be lost sight of by Her Majesty's Government and to express a hope that some opportunity might arise for effectual remonstrance being made to the King of Dahomey, which would probably put an end to the outrages complained of.

I now have the honour to inform your Lordship that our missionary, the Rev. Henry Townsend, writing from Lagos, under date October 7, 1875, says, "There are reports of another Dahomian invasion, to be expected early in the coming year—as early as Christmas next, some say—but there is no certain knowledge."

The Committee earnestly hope the Government will take some steps to avert, if possible, this anticipated danger.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWD. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary*,
Church Missionary Society.

No. 79.

Telegram from Governor Strahan, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received at the Colonial Office, December 7, 1875.*)

Cape Coast, November 16, 1875.

DR. GOULDSBURY reported from Juabin Forest, under date November 6th, that intelligence had reached him on 5th that Juabin was defeated on 3rd November after four days' fighting. The King of Eastern Akim having reported simultaneously to me that Juabin women were running into his territory for protection, and that he feared the Coomassie army would pursue them within his territory, I despatched 150 Houssas to Akim with supply of ammunition to the King, to enable him to keep Coomassies in pursuit of fugitive Juabins out of his territory. I telegraph this information to anticipate conjectural reports which may reach England as to the dispatch of this force. All quiet in the Protectorate.

No. 80.

Governor Strahan, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received December 14.*)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November 6, 1875.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 9th September,* containing your Lordship's observations upon the scheme for the organization of the Gold Coast constabulary, prepared by Captain Moloney, I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a letter from that officer in reply to the reference made to him on the matters treated of in your Lordship's despatch.

2. Captain Moloney's report appears to me to be so exhaustive that I feel there is very little for me to add.

3. The question of incorporating into the constabulary force other native races than Houssas and Fantees is one which I have not lost sight of, but in reporting, on a former occasion, upon this subject, in connection with a suggestion made by your Lordship, that with the present Houssa and Fantee element should be incorporated other native tribes, such as Kossoos, Bonnymen, and Yorubas, of whose military qualities your Lordship had heard favourably, although I was unable, from personal experience, to express an opinion, I pointed out that from what I had learned of Kossoos and Bonnymen, whatever services they may have rendered in aggressive warfare in an enemy's country, associated with English troops, they were likely to be rather an element to bring about disorder than to afford that assistance in maintaining order in the Protectorate, which was then as it is at present, the great object; that I had been given to understand that the contingent of Bonnymen employed in the late expedition had, on the return march to Elmina, to be disarmed, in consequence of insubordination, and this at a time when a portion of the English troops was still on the coast; and that from what I had seen of the Yorubas at Lagos, I was not disposed to attach much value to their introduction into the police force.

4. I further gave it as my opinion that whatever may be the merits or demerits of any particular tribe, the sudden incorporation of any great number of recruits of alien races with those already employed, would be inadvisable, having regard to the difficulties which would probably ensue from their disagreements.

5. I stated that my efforts had therefore been directed to making the present police force as efficient as possible, looking upon the presence and the example of regular troops as contributing materially to my prospects of success, and intending by degrees and from time to time to incorporate any element, among others the Mandingo and Foulah occurred to me, which might be considered as a desirable addition to the force. I pointed out further that the formation of an effective police force from the elements available on the West Coast of Africa must be tentative and gradual; that purely fighting qualities without habits, or the disposition and nature upon which to form habits, of discipline, is not what is required, but rather what is to be avoided; that it was all important that a police force, whose duty it would be to proceed from time to time considerable distances into the interior to maintain order or assert authority, should be composed of men whose

* No. 67.

bearing and conduct should be such as become those entrusted with the execution of the law, who would confine themselves to carrying out their orders, and who would be looked upon as the embodiment of settled and quiet rule, and not of men whose fighting qualities might be of little value in face of their lawless acts, and whom I might even fear to employ on account of their probable embroilments with the native population.

6. These views I have seen no reason to alter.

7. At the present moment, however, the questions connected with recruiting are not to be regarded as imminent, nor is it to be anticipated that they will become so, at all events for some time to come. The strength of the force is now 963, and is not likely to be so diminished by discharges or retirements as to render the recruiting simultaneously of any considerable numbers necessary or advisable.

8. Before leaving this subject I would remark, with reference to the first paragraph of Captain Moloney's letter, that there can be no doubt that the loyalty of the Houssa armed Police of Lagos, who for some years have formed the sole defensive force of that Settlement, is an encouraging indication of what may be expected from the men of this tribe serving on the Gold Coast; but I would add that, however, excellent a material past experience has shown the tribe to be for the constitution of a reliable force, I consider it would be imprudent to accept this as a guarantee for the future until a sufficiently large proportion of the non-commissioned officers and men have become thoroughly imbued with those soldierly feelings and habits which are only to be acquired after being habituated to discipline and to those influences which discipline itself creates where a considerable body of men are brought under its operation.

9. With reference to your Lordship's suggestion that from among the ten Assistant Inspectors, three 1st class Inspectors should be selected at a salary of 450*l.*, I would remark that, with the exception of Inspector-General, the Adjutant and the Musketry Instructor, none of the officers of the force are employed exclusively in duties connected with the constabulary; that the others are quartered at out-stations in charge of detachments of one or more sections according to the requirements of their respective districts, performing in addition Magisterial and Revenue duties; and in recommending to your Lordship, in the 4th paragraph of my despatch of the 26th September, 1874, that the salary of the office of Assistant-Inspector should be 350*l.* per annum, I added, "to be increased in cases where the amount of Revenue collected at any particular stations" and (I should have added) of Magisterial work "might entail a large amount of responsibility and labour and so in time justify increased remuneration to the officer acting as Commandant."

10. With out-stations situated along a coast line of 350 miles, and a force of 800 men to maintain order within districts extending in some cases 70 or 80 miles into the interior, the detachments at these stations must of necessity be small, and it would be obviously not an economical application of the European element at my disposal if the constabulary officer at each out-station did not combine with the care of his detachment the performance of the other duties to which I have referred.

11. Although the varied circumstances of the out-stations at present devolve upon the officers varying amounts of work and responsibility in the discharge of their duties, I think the question of increased pay for the performance of magisterial and revenue duties is one in relation to which it would be inconvenient at present to take action or to form any fixed or systematic rules.

12. My idea (which I would state in the meantime as subject to modification) is that the three stations which may be found after the transfer of the seat of Government to be the most important, should be placed in charge of the three officers who may have proved themselves to be the most suitable and deserving (regard being had as far as possible to seniority in the force), with salaries fixed, as I have said, according to the amount of work and responsibility which might devolve upon them, the remaining officers being promoted according to length of service and merit to vacancies requiring to be filled temporarily or permanently as those occur.

13. It is important, in the interests of health, that officers should be frequently moved from one station to another, and under this arrangement it would probably be found possible to arrange for the periodical change of stations in the case of the three officers selected for important posts, as well as for a change of quarters among the other officers of the force.

14. I agree with Captain Moloney in considering it advisable that the next officer appointed to the force should be instructed in artillery, and I regret to learn that your Lordship sees difficulty in securing the services of two non-commissioned officers of artillery to act as drill instructors.

15. I trust, however, that should the obstacles appear to your Lordship to be such as to militate seriously against securing the permanent services of such men, it may be

possible at least to carry out Captain Moloney's suggestion that the services of one non-commissioned officer should be procured, if only for a term of six months.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 80.

Orderly Room, Gold Coast Constabulary, Cape Coast,

Your Excellency, *October* 31, 1875.

LORD CARNARVON's despatch of the 9th ultimo having been referred to me by your Excellency for such remarks as I may have to offer, I have the honour to report as follows with relation to paragraphs 4, 5, 6, and 7, taking them in their order:—

Paragraph 4.—1. As regards the composition of the force, I do not consider that the Fantees should be held as isolated from it as a military body. The Fantees are armed in the same way and similarly drilled, though not to an equal extent, as the Houssas. The duties of each are somewhat different, being such as are described in the scheme submitted under the head of "duties;" but although the Fantees are charged with the execution of civil duties, which are not intended to be imposed on the Houssas, they may at any time be called upon to perform, and, in fact, are at present, to some extent, performing, the same military duties as the Houssas, inasmuch as some of the forts along the coast-line are garrisoned by them alone.

2. Though it would be desirable to introduce into the force an element other than Houssa, there are serious difficulties in the way of doing so at present, and more especially with Gambia closed as a recruiting ground. The introduction of the Yoruba tribe and of the natives of Sierra Leone itself would, I am of opinion, be very objectionable, although I do not lose sight of the possibility of recruits being drawn from some of the Mahommedan races that may be accessible from the latter Settlement.

5. I may remind your Excellency that the loyalty of the Houssas has had already a fair trial at Lagos, and every indication at present appears to justify the inference that it may be equally relied on in this Settlement. On the officers and non-commissioned officers of the force must depend the strengthening and fostering of the existing loyalty of the Houssas to the white man.

4. As to detaching an officer on recruiting service, I am disposed to modify the suggestion which I made in the scheme submitted by me, and consider that now that there is little likelihood of the men of the force leaving in any large numbers, and as the present strength is 963, the full complement being 1,000, the time has not arrived when recruiting amongst the wider range of the native races at a distance from the Colony could be profitably undertaken.

Paragraph 5.—On this paragraph I would remark that, in the scheme submitted, I mentioned what had been the system in force with regard to the period of enlistment, viz., that the Houssas had been admitted into the force for an indefinite period. This I suggested should remain for a time without alteration.

1, Because I thought it more judicious to get the force in the first instance as far as possible into a state of discipline rather than to enter upon a series of re-enlistments at a time when the introduction of a system of discipline more strict than the men had been accustomed to might possibly, although not, in my opinion, probably, have induced many of the force to elect to take their discharge, the prospect of a gratuity and the pleasure of spending it acting as a further inducement.

Further I kept in view that the Houssa considers himself engaged for a life service, rendering himself liable to discharge only on account of physical inability or bad conduct, and I was reluctant to recommend any immediate change in the term of service, where there might be even the risk of its leading to any serious diminution of numbers.

2. Because there were then enrolled a large number of Lagos Houssas of considerable length of service, who had joined the force for an indefinite period, with a feeling that the service would be their occupation for life, and intending to remain in it until it would be found necessary that they should be discharged on account of bodily infirmity or old age; and I considered, and do so now, that any system of re-enlistment among this class of men would have been unnecessary, if not dangerous. The reason for re-enlistment would have been unintelligible to them, and as the system under which they served had worked so well, I saw no reason for altering it. I may, however, mention that the few men, both Fantees and Houssas, who have been enrolled as recruits since I have been in command of the force, were enlisted for a fixed period of three years. This system, I would suggest, should be

carried out in any future enlistments for all races in, or likely to be introduced into, the force, as I quite agree in Lord Carnarvon's view that the harmony between the elements will be in proportion to the similarity of the service.

Paragraph 6.—On this paragraph I would remark—

1. That, being more anxious to decide on some groundwork on which to base a thorough organization of the force, I omitted any suggestion relating to the advancement of the officers, all of them having been recently appointed.

2. As to the proportion of non-commissioned officers to men, amounting in the Houssas to one non-commissioned officer to 7·5 men, and in the Fantees to one non-commissioned officer to 5·6 men, I would submit that, apart from peculiar requirements in the force, the figures themselves compare not unfavourably with the average in white and black regiments of the Imperial service, viz., in a European regiment on a home station, 1 non-commissioned officer to 5·85 men, and on a foreign station 1 non-commissioned officer to 6·83 men; in a West Indian regiment the average is 1 non-commissioned officer to 6·91 men. Further, it must be borne in mind that, in the constabulary, the officers and men speak different languages, the non-commissioned officers being the medium of communication, whereas in Imperial regiments both officers and men speak the same language,

3. The extra pay required on account of non-commissioned officers, according to the establishment which I have proposed, would be only 442*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* more than would be required under that suggested by Lord Carnarvon. It is true that the actual pay of non-commissioned officers, according to my scheme, is 3,417*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, whilst under Lord Carnarvon scheme it is 2,190*l.* But, as shown in the annexed statement, the pay of the forty-three additional privates, who would be required under the latter scheme to give a force numerically equal, renders the actual excess of cost in the aggregate only the amount which I have stated; an excess so small on the total expense of the force as I submit, need scarcely be taken into consideration in the comparative estimate.

4. The back bone of a force, more especially with the Houssas, is its non-commissioned officers; the efficiency of the force is proportionate to their number, and by them the detail of the work of discipline has to be carried out.

5. The larger average in the Fantees is attributable to the nature of their duties, and to the many small out-stations which exist in the Colony. District Commissioners employ non-commissioned officers in Customs and Treasury duties, as, for instance, in the escort of remittances to or from the seat of Government; the processes of the Court are carried out by non-commissioned officers throughout the Protectorate; the many small detachments of Fantees which are required at out-stations are commanded by non-commissioned officers; in fact, most of the principal duties in connection with the Fantee portion of the force are entrusted to non-commissioned officers.

6. As thus the proportion of non-commissioned officers to men is required for purposes quite apart and independent of any question of formation, it cannot be attributed to the sectional one which I have proposed.

7. The section formation was considered desirable chiefly on account of its simplicity and its adaptation to the requirements of actual service in this country, and not from the want of knowledge of the native language which at present exists among the officers. There can be no doubt that it would be most desirable to have officers of the force acquainted with the language of the men composing it, but, taking into consideration the climate, the repugnance that most officers feel to permanent service on the coast, and the absence of the means of systematic study, it is a question whether any adequate knowledge is practically obtainable; at all events, it is not to be expected for a considerable time. I may add that the present order and discipline among the men of the force are, in my opinion, in a great measure due to the section formation. Whatever may be the formation in the field, the men will always look to the white man as his commanding officer, but until officers get acquainted with the language of the men, which, as I have said, cannot in any event be the case for some considerable time, or until English can be introduced more into the force, the non-commissioned officer must of necessity be the channel of communication between the officers and men. In the field or on parade, the non-commissioned officer will naturally give no orders unless first received from the officer in command, and of this the privates are of course thoroughly aware.

8. As to the adoption of a company formation, I consider that once the men get accustomed throughout the force to the present unit the formation of sections into companies might easily be made, but for parade purposes only. The employment of officers of the force as District Commissioners at numerous out-stations, which, from the relation of the Commissioners to the Executive and between themselves, are necessarily independent commands, the unequal requirements of the different districts as to numbers of men of

the force, and the absence of accommodation, are a few of the difficulties which meet the company formation; and from the fact that the different companies would have always to be broken up into small detachments, excepting at head-quarters and Lagos, the multiplication of routine work would in reality be very much greater than the work at present caused by the section formation. Since I have had command of the force, I have found the section system most pliable, readily adapting itself to the necessities of the Colony, and would respectfully submit that it should be continued at least for some time to come.

On paragraph 7, I would remark—

1. The distribution of the gunners, with the sections in the manner which I have suggested, is the same arrangement as that adopted in the West India Regiments, in which 10 per company of the men, though of the rank-and-file, and doing the same duties as the other men, are qualified as gunners, and in cases of emergency on the West Coast of Africa, would do duty as such. These gunners are divided among the squads of West India Regiments similarly to the distribution I have proposed for the constabulary.

2. As to the inconvenience which Lord Carnarvon seems to think would arise from this arrangement, I would remark as follows:—The utility of the distribution commended itself with a view to the proper care and preservation of the armament of the different forts, the firing of the morning and evening guns and such like duties. The men selected as gunners would of course receive their training at head-quarters, and I also contemplate that from time to time they should be brought in from the out-stations in proper rotation to head-quarters, for the purpose of perfecting and maintaining their proficiency in gun-drill.

3. As to collecting the force in the event of a sudden emergency, which, Lord Carnarvon's suggests, could not readily be done under my proposal, I would remark that, as the number of gunners at a particular station will be in proportion to the total number of the detachment, and as at the seat of Government and at Lagos there will scarcely ever be less than 200 men, the percentage recommended, viz., 10, would give 20 gunners at each place likely to be the starting point of any expedition—a number sufficient to man 2 guns, which, from the nature of the country and the narrowness of the roads, I consider would be found as large an artillery force as it would be practicable to employ advantageously; as large, at all events, as would be in fit proportion to accompany any expeditionary force which might be dispatched on a sudden. If at any time it was necessary to dispatch a larger force, or to strengthen the force which might have been sent forward in the first instance, the necessary reinforcements would be supplied by concentration from the out-stations, when, of course, a force of gunners would be obtained in proportion to the total number of men called in.

4. As to the formation of an artillery company from a different nationality to either the Fantee or Houssa, the observations I have already made as to the question of recruiting from a third nationality anticipates what I should otherwise have stated here, and however desirable it might be in some points of view to have a company constituted in the manner suggested, I fear that at present at all events it must be postponed.

5. Having in view the future armament of the forts of the Coast line, it will be necessary that the whole force should in time go through a course of gunnery so that each of the several detachments of constabulary, in case of emergency, should be in a position to man the guns of the forts where they may be stationed.

6. As to the magazine for the guns and materiel, it is intended, as Lord Carnarvon directs, that it should be at head quarters, a proportion of the guns and material being allotted to Lagos, sufficient materiel being, however, in the forts along the Coast line, in accordance with the armament recommended by your Excellency.

7. I cordially concur in Lord Carnarvon's suggestion as to one of the officers of the force receiving artillery instruction. I would, suggest, however, that it might be more advisable that the next officer appointed should go through the necessary course before being sent out rather than diminishing the available strength of officers now on the Gold Coost by sending home any who are here. I would further recommend that officers of the force, when on leave in England, should be called upon to go through a similar course of instruction.

8. The question of sending non-commissioned officers home would with advantage lie over until a larger proportion of the force understands English. At present such non-commissioned officers as speak English in a manner to render them capable of profiting by a course of instruction at home could not well be spared.

9. If Lord Carnarvon does not feel in a position to appoint two European non-commissioned officers of artillery for service in the force, I consider that the advantage to be derived from the services of an artillery sergeant even for six months would be great.

In that time the non-commissioned officers and regular gunners of sections could, under him, be made sufficiently efficient in gunnery for the service likely to be required of them on the West Coast of Africa. He would be of great use also in connection with the formation at Cape Coast and Lagos of magazines for guns and materiel and in the detail work in connection with the armament of the different forts, and in superintending the transport and placing of the new armament proposed for the forts of the Colony, as suggested in Captain Sale's Report of 9th July last.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED MOLONEY, *Captain,*
Acting Inspector-General, Gold Coast Constabulary.

His Excellency Governor Strahan, C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 80.

Comparative Statement.

Cost of Non-Commissioned Officer as per Establishment proposed in 6th paragraph of Secretary of State's despatch of 9th September, 1875.

		£	£	*s.*	*d.*
40	Sergeants, 4 per company, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem		1,095	0	0
40	Corporals, 4 per company, at 1*s.* 3*d.* per diem		912	10	0
	Extra pay to provide for 6 sergeant-majors from above sergeants, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem each.. ..		164	5	0
	Extra pay to provide for 1 bugler-major, at 1*s.*		18	5	0
80	Non-commissioned officers ..		2,190	0	0
43	Men's pay, to make each side numerically equal, at 1*s.*		784	15	0
123			2,974	15	0
	Difference of expenditure in favour of establishment proposed in Secretary of State's despatch ..		442	11	3
	Total		3,417	11	3

Cost of Establishment as per scheme submitted. Inclosure to Governor Strahan's despatch of 22nd June, 1875.

		£	*s.*	*d.*
	HOUSSAS.			
8	Sergeant-majors, at 3*s.* per diem ..	438	0	0
40	Sergeants, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem ..	1,095	0	0
2	Bugle-majors, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem ..	91	5	0
43	Corporals, at 1*s.* 3*d*, per diem ..	980	18	9
	FANTEES.			
2	Sergeant-majors, at 3*s.* per diem ..	109	10	0
14	Sergeants, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem ..	383	5	0
14	Corporals, at 1*s.* 3*d.* per diem ..	319	7	6
123	Non-commissioned officers ..	3,417	6	3

No. 81.

Governor G. C. Strahan, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received December* 14.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 13, 1875.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 12th of October,* I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of two Reports which I have received from Dr. Gouldsbury since he left Accra to proceed on his mission to the interior.

2. Your Lordship will observe that the time selected for this mission, at least so far as regards the important purpose of preventing the tribes of Akim from becoming embroiled in the contest between Coomassie and Juabin, appears to have been opportune.

3. It is peculiarly satisfactory to have the testimony of one possessing so thorough a knowledge of the natives as Dr. Gouldsbury, with regard to the successful operation of the scheme of emancipation in a district which is further removed than any other within the Protectorate from the control and the influence of authority.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 81.

Your Excellency, *Kibbie, Akim, October* 29, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report that I started from Accra on the 23rd instant, and arrived here this morning, having travelled every day of the interval except one, viz., on the 27th, when I halted at an Akim town called Corcorantoom for the double purpose of resting the Houssas and carriers, and of obtaining whatever information I could relative to the state of affairs at Kibbie. From the deplorably wretched condition of the roads in Akim, the journey hence has been slow and toilsome, and as the villages are so far apart, we were, for the last two days' journey, compelled to travel during a part of the night—a difficult and dangerous procedure where the path is intricate, devious, opposed by rocks, fallen timber, and roots of trees, and generally knee deep in mud. We were unfortunate also in having much rain since we left Accra, which made the bad roads still worse. As I am speaking of the road, I may here state that I conveyed your Excellency's message to King Attah as to the necessity of his placing and maintaining his roads in good order. As usual with native Kings, he had an excuse ready for the occasion, the groundless nature of which, however, I at once pointed out to him. He then promised that he would begin without delay to put the road in better order. I instructed him how such object would best be effected, viz., by making a new road close to, that is, alongside, the old one, making the present road the drain for the new one. The present road, having been trodden to and fro for generations without any repairs having been carried out, has become much lower than the bush on either side, the consequence being that on flat ground and in hollows, it is the receptacle for the surface water, and on inclines it is the drain for such water. From the length of the road between Aquapim and Kibbie, and from the sparseness of the population and the distance of the villages from each other (in one tract there is a long day's journey between two villages, without even a hut intervening), it will take a long period before the whole of the road can be put in anything like fair order. I directed King Attah to make the road instead of only doing what is called cleaning it, which latter would leave the path in almost as bad a state as it is at present.

Referring to that portion of your Excellency's instructions where you direct me to warn King Attah against interfering in the quarrel between the Ashantees and Juabins, I have to state that I conveyed this warning to the King, and impressed upon him most forcibly that in no case whatever was he to take any part in the quarrels of the Ashantee and Juabin tribes.

Having heard, during my stay at Corcorantoom, that some Juabin people, who were sent down by their King to the Government after the Ashantee expedition, were still detained here as hostages by King Attah, I sent for these Juabins, and asked them (as I had done on a former occasion) if they were kept here against their will, to which they replied that they were not so kept, and that they were free to go where they liked. I knew, however, that they were telling falsehoods, and after some little trouble, I got them to confess the truth, which was that they all desired most strongly to return to Juabin, but that they were prevented from doing so by King Attah.

They further stated that it was fear of the Akims that prevented their telling me the truth in the first instance, but they could not define exactly what their fear arose from. My own impression is that King Attah has been endeavouring to gain a sort of mastery over the Juabins, and I believe that he has impressed the King of Juabin with the idea that he must communicate with the Government, indirectly at least, through him, the King of Akim. I am partly led to this conclusion from having heard that, when the last Juabin messengers were sent down to your Excellency, the King of Juabin first asked King Attah's assent to their proceeding viâ Western Akim.

After my interview with the Juabin so-called hostages, I sent for King Attah, and asked him whether the Juabins referred to were detained by him. His answer was that they were not detained by him, and that they were free to go to Juabin or wherever they chose, and to substantiate his statement he called the Juabins forward, and requested me to interrogate them on the subject myself. Much to his astonishment he was informed by me that I had already asked them the needful questions, and that their replies had proved him to be an untruth teller and a deceiver, and had made manifest his disobedience to the orders of the Government. I also informed him that I would report the whole circumstance to your Excellency.

I told the Juabins that if they liked to return to their country with me they might do so, and they immediately expressed their wish to take advantage of the opportunity, and, indeed, one could see by their faces how overjoyed they were at the prospect before them. I reproved King Attah for his duplicity both towards the Government and towards the

Juabins, telling, as I have already stated, that I would report the matter to your Excellency.

Some cases connected with the slavery question were brought before me and disposed of without difficulty.

This will not, perhaps, be an unfitting opportunity to say that the more I see of the working and results of the abolition of slavery on the Gold Coast, the more I am impressed with the incalculable boon the emancipation has been to the oppressed, and the more I rejoice at having been connected, even in an humble way, with such a great and lasting good—a work that is the proudest memorial of our rule in Africa.

I have been told that young maidens and old women who have been emancipated from thraldom sing a song, the burden of which is as follows:—

"We thank Queen Victoria. We wish we could take her on our shoulders and carry her to heaven, so that she might never have to die."

The foregoing is only a hasty outline of what has occurred up to the present, and of my journey so far, but I think it unnecessary to trouble your Excellency with minute details. I purpose starting for Juabin to-morrow morning, as I cannot obtain any information here further than that which you are already aware of. As I have already spent two days in Akim, and as it will take from seven to eight days to reach Juabin, I have thought it advisable not to make any further delay here. Juabin, I may mention, is six days' journey from this, but, from the heavy rains of the last week, the roads have become so bad, that travelling will be laborious and retarded, and I therefore estimate that it will take me about eight days to reach Juabin.

I have, &c.

(Signed) V. S. GOULDSBURY,

Special Commissioner.

His Excellency Governor Strahan,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 81.

Your Excellency, *Kibbie, Akim, October* 30, 1875.

I HAVE to report that as I was about starting this morning I received the intelligence that Juabin messengers were on their way here, and that they would arrive in an hour's time. I therefore put off my departure to a later hour in order that I might have an interview with the Juabin messengers, and hear the message they had to convey to King Attah.

On their arrival I sent for them, and on questioning them ascertained that they had been sent by their King to request the Akims to go to him and give him aid in his struggle with the Ashantees.

King Attah was present at the interview, and in the presence of the messengers I again warned him that he was to take no part whatever in the quarrel, and at the same time I explained our position, and consequently King Attah's, with reference to the Ashantees and Juabins.

Your Excellency will have gathered from what I have related that the event which you foresaw has occurred, viz., that the Juabins would request the Akims to aid them in their quarrel, a request which King Attah stated he would have complied with were it not for your Excellency's warning.

The Juabin messengers left their country ten days ago, and they state that at the date of their setting out on their journey, their people were encamped on one bank of a river and the Ashantees on the other; and that were it not for the barrier between them which this river presented the opposing forces would have already fought.

As I write other messengers have arrived from Juabin with the intelligence that the Ashantees and Juabins were fighting when they left (now six days ago), and that the Ashantees had advanced in two divisions, one of which was encamped within a few miles of the town of Juabin. These messengers have come for the purpose of begging King Attah to go at once to the assistance of their King.

If I succeed in obtaining fresh carriers I shall start for Juabin this afternoon. I think that any marked success of the Ashantees would be followed by the submission of the seceded tribes to the Ashantee rule, if not by that of Juabin itself, a consummation certainly not to be desired.

I have, &c.

(Signed) V. S. GOULDSBURY,

Special Commissioner.

Governor Strahan, C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 82.

Governor G. C. Strahan, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received December* 14.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 16, 1875.

BY this mail I forward to Madeira, for transmission thence to your Lordship, by telegraph, the following message :—

"Dr. Gouldsbury reported from Juabin Forest, under date 6th November, that intelligence had reached him on 5th that Juabin was defeated on 3rd November, after four days fighting.

"The King of Eastern Akim having reported simultaneously to me that Juabin women were running into his territory for protection, and that he feared the Coomassie army would pursue them within his territory, I dispatched 150 Houssas to Akim with supply of ammunition to the King to enable him to keep Coomassies in pursuit of fugitive Juabins out of his territory.

"I telegraph this information to anticipate conjectural reports which may reach England as to the dispatch of this force.

"All quiet in the Protectorate."

2. The circumstances under which this report was sent to your Lordship were as follows :

3. On the evening of the 13th instant, I received from Dr. Gouldsbury a report (copy annexed) in which he informs me that he had received intelligence that Juabin had been taken by the Coomassie army at noon on the 3rd instant, and gives such details connected with the event as had reached him. I received simultaneously a letter from the King of Akim, addressed to the Acting District Commissioner at Accra, in which he informs the Commissioner of the defeat of the Juabins, and fearing lest the Coomassie army should pursue them into his territory asks for ammunition for the purpose of keeping his territory inviolate. The Acting District Commissioner at Accra at the same time reported to me that the messengers from the King of Akim stated that, at the time of their leaving, Juabin women had already entered Akim.

4. Under these circumstances I was not long in coming to the conclusion that my first duty was to give to the King of Akim such assistance as would enable him to resist an incursion of Ashantees into his territory in pursuit of fugitive Juabins, and with this object I gave directions that a force of 150 Houssas should be started as soon as possible with a suitable equipment, and with a supply of powder, slugs, lead bars, and Enfield cartridges for the King of Akim.

5. This force started viâ Mansue and Essecoomah for Kibbie, the capital of Eastern Akim, before noon on the 15th, in charge of Assistant Inspector Ashe as far as Kibbie, where he will hand over charge to Assistant Inspector Hay, who has been instructed to proceed to Kibbie from Accra viâ Aquapem under the orders, copy of which I annex.

6. I forwarded at the same time, by quick messenger viâ Kibbie, a letter of instructions to Dr. Gouldsbury, to which I shall presently refer.

7. Your Lordship will have gathered from my despatches for some time past that I was not unprepared to learn that the hostilities which now appear to have ended in the defeat of Juabin had commenced; for it was not reasonable to suppose that the mere fact of the respective Kings having sworn oaths before an officer of this Government to maintain peace, could operate for long as a deterrent to either side, where it was evident, from the mutual accusations and recrimination on the part of both, that the pacification which had been effected had not its root in any real or hearty reconciliation; but I confess that, from the self-reliant tone of the King of Juabin's communications to me, as well as from other circumstances, I expected that the Juabins would have made a much stronger stand than now appears to have been made, and that they might probably have so worn out the Coomassie army as to make my intervention after a certain time not only possible but even agreeable to both parties.

8. It would now appear that Juabin miscalculated its powers, although it may possibly turn out that the treachery or apathy of some of the tribes upon whom they relied may have entered into the question of their ability to resist their enemies.

9. With regard to Dr. Gouldsbury's course of action, your Lordship will observe from his letter that he has two projects, one at least of which he intends—subject to a change of circumstances—to carry out: viz., first, to invite the Juabin people to migrate into the Colony; and, secondly, to remain in Juabin until he receives further instructions from me.

10. As the latter proposal is likely to be carried out, I have sent on to Dr. Gouldsbury, as I have before stated, by quick messenger, viâ Kibbie, the instructions, copy of which I

annex, and to which I would beg that at this stage of my despatch reference may be made.

11. With regard to Dr. Gouldsbury's suggestion, that Juabin should be occupied by an armed force of this Government, I would remark that, apart from such a course being opposed to the general policy of Her Majesty's Government as to non-interference except by negotiation or mediation when these may be deemed expedient, considering the action of the King of Comassie who, as Dr. Gouldsbury points out, has, in spite of my last message to him, acted on the offensive, I am not disposed to think, more especially after his recent success, that he would be prepared peacefully to evacuate Juabin in order that I might place there an armed force. But there is another question which must be considered —viz., how far it would be prudent to place a force so small comparatively (as it would necessarily be) to that which might be brought against it at so great a distance from the Protectorate, where it would be exposed to all the risks which might result from the malice or caprice of a treacherous tribe.

12. I have, therefore, informed Dr. Gouldsbury that I could not adopt his suggestion.

13. In former despatches I have expressed to your Lordship the view that the re-establishment of the power of Ashantee would be to be deprecated, as being, in my opinion, against the welfare of the tribes who have been recently freed from its sway as well as of all others within reach of its influence, and it is thus with regret that I have had now to inform your Lordship of the fall of Juabin, as it will tend, I believe, powerfully to restore the former prestige and power of the Ashantee kingdom.

14. Having, however, done what I believe to be my duty in the matter, I shall not attempt to forecast the results to which this occurrence may possibly lead. I will only assure your Lordship that I shall continue to watch and work for the interests of the Colony according to the best judgment which I may be able to form with reference to the varying circumstances bearing upon those interests which may from time to time arise.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN.

P.S.—I append copy of the instructions which I gave to Dr. Goldsbury on starting upon his mission.

G. C. S.

Inclosure 1 in No. 82.

Your Excellency, *Juabin Forest, November* 6, 1875, 5 A.M.

IT is with extreme regret that I have to report that on yesterday evening I received the intelligence that Juabin had been taken at noon on Wednesday last, the 3rd instant, by the Ashantees.

From the information that has reached me it appears that the Juabins and Ashantees fought on the 31st ultimo and on the 2nd and 3rd instants, the Juabins abandoning their town on the latter day, as all their powder was expended. I am told that a large proportion of the property of the Juabins, as well as a great number of their women, have fallen into the hands of the Ashantees, and that many of these women have been killed.

The King of Juabin, and those of his people who escaped with him, are at a place called Nyabbo, which is a long day's journey from where I write.

I shall go on to Juabin with as great haste as the wretched state of the roads will permit, as, although the catastrophe I apprehended has occurred, I may still be able to avert, or, at least, lessen, further evil.

Unless immediate steps be taken to prevent it, I fear that Ashantee will now regain all its former power and prestige, and in such case fully two-thirds—nay, nine-tenths—of the good results effected by the late Ashantee war will be lost.

In spite of the message sent by your Excellency to the King of Ashantee he continued his attack on Juabin, and I think I foresee the time that Ashantee will again become a trouble to the Colony—a sort of thorn in our side; not for years, perhaps, pricking us severely enough to make us again put forth our strength, but sufficiently to keep us irritated and annoyed, and to render things unsettled; and it may at last become necessary to punish that nation by utterly breaking its power, a result which it is to be regretted was not effected by the recent war.

As your Excellency was good enough to leave, to a certain extent, any action I might take to my own discretion and judgment, I intend to take advantage of such latitude, and I therefore shall proceed on to Juabin and Coomassie, and act as circum-

stances may indicate. As soon as I reach Nyabbo, and have an interview with the King of Juabin, I shall be better able to judge of the best course to pursue, but at this moment I have two projects in view, one at least of which, unless contradicted by circumstances, I will carry out, viz.: 1st, to invite the Juabin people to migrate into the Colony, and settle in the uninhabited tract of country lying between Aquapim and Akim; and, 2ndly, to remain in Juabin until I get further instructions from your Excellency. Even at the risk of its being considered an unadvisable step, I have no hesitation in recommending that Juabin should be, at least, temporarily—I would advise permanently—occupied by us, as I believe that such a line of policy would save the Colony much loss, trouble, and anxiety in the future; and your Excellency, I think, will agree with me that legislation on the Coast should be more with a view to the future than to the immediate present. Juabin could be easily held by a small force of Houssas (say, 100 to 150 men), provided with a sufficient amount of war equipment, and we could from thence keep Ashantee always in check, at the same time that we kept the roads from the interior open.

Your Excellency is, I am sure, fully alive to the possibility of the occurrence of complications with Ashantee in the future, and I will only point out that such complications may arise at a time when that nation will have replaced the old flint firelock by the breech-loading rifle. If such a time ever arrive, it would be no small advantage to us to have one base of operations, as it were, within six hours of Coomassie, instead of many days' march from it.

Should the Juabins remove into the Colony, their labour with reference to it will be fifty-fold more productive than it could be in Juabin, as the distance from the latter place to the Coast is so great that palm oil and other produce cannot be brought down.

If it should be thought by your Excellency that the action I purpose taking (future events not forbidding) be unwise and short-sighted, such action can be repudiated by the Government, and I can be recalled, but I would be false to the trust reposed in me if I permitted a thought of approbation or blame to sway me in pursuing what I may consider under the circumstances to be the most judicious line of policy.

I shall await with much anxiety your Excellency's instructions, which please send to Juabin viâ Coomassie.

I have, &c.
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Special Commissioner.

His Excellency Governor Strahan, C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 82.

Sir, *Cabil, King's Court, November* 11, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that to-day a messenger from Agyei had come to me and informed me that the Swabengs were not able to stand before King Mensah's army, and had been conquered by the Ashantees, and so the whole Swabing is coming down here, and that their enemies are pursuing after them still. And by this I know full well the enemies would follow them to my territory, and this would be bad for me and my people. The District Commissioner, V. Skipton Gouldsbury would not meet the enemies and resist them, because the messenger told me he didn't pass the same way Agyei is coming by, and that Agyei has now approached my boundary, which is River Prah, and so I was not able to wait till your answer comes, and had sent some of my chiefs to go to the side of the river and guard it. Therefore I beg your honour to send me ammunition for the same purpose. I will report you every news that would come to that place.

Yours truly,
(Signed) KING AMOACO ATTA.

The Acting District Commissioner,
Accra.

Inclosure 3 in No. 82.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 14, 1875.

AS you have been detailed as the officer to be placed in command at Kibbie, the capital of Eastern Akim, of a force of Houssas which will leave this to-morrow the 15th instant, I am desired by the Governor to instruct you to proceed without delay to that place, via Aquapim, handing over the office at Accra, if he is still there on receipt of this, to Captain Greaves, and if he has left to Dr. Stuckey.

This force, which will proceed from here direct to Eastern Akim in charge of Captain Ashe, is intended as a support to the Akims in the event of an incursion by the Ashantees into their territory in the pursuit of fugitive Juabins, or to be employed in such other manner in defending the Akim territory from aggression as you may in concert with Dr. Gouldsbury consider expedient.

The inclosed letter of instructions to Dr. Gouldsbury, which I send for your perusal, will assist you in forming an estimate of the nature of the service upon which this force proceeds to Eastern Akim.

His Excellency desires you to understand that the King of Akim is supplied with ammunition by this Government for the purpose of protecting his territory, and not for aggressive purposes. You are requested to forward by safe hands to Dr. Gouldsbury the inclosed letter properly sealed, despatching the duplicate by a separate messenger, with instructions to reach Dr. Gouldsbury by a different route through Juabin territory to that traversed by the first messenger.

On arrival at Kibbie you will take over the command of the force of Houssas from Captain Ashe, and as soon as possible after arrival place yourself in communication with Dr. Gouldsbury, with whom you will act in concert.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED MOLONEY, *Captain,*
Private Secretary.

Captain Hay, Accra.

Inclosure 4 in No. 82.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 14, 1875.

FROM your letter of the 6th instant I regret to learn that the culmination of the dispute between Coomassie and Juabin in actual hostilities, which had taken place before your arrival in Juabin territory, leaves but little chance of mediating between the rival tribes.

2. My instruction to you with reference to the proposed mediation must therefore be that, unless you see reasons from what may have transpired on the spot, leading you to form the probable conclusion that your intervention will be favourably received by the Coomassie party now in the ascendant as well as by the Juabins, who have suffered reverse, you will return at once to Kibbie in Eastern Akim.

3, Having reached Kibbie you will await the arrival of a party of one officer and 150 Houssas whom I will send there (accompanied by bearers with a supply of ammunition for King Attah) to support his people in preventing any Ashantee force from violating the territory of the Protectorate by entering Akim in pursuit of fugitive Juabins. The officer in command of the Houssas will have instructions to act in concert with you towards this end. You will remain in Eastern Akim until further instructions.

4. King Attah will be warned not to act on the aggressive, but with all the means at his disposal to resist any violation of his territory.

5. With reference to your proposal to invite the Juabins to migrate into the uninhabited tract of country lying between Aquapim and Akim, I am of opinion that they should be left to act with regard to their future place of abode as they desire, no obstacle, however, being placed in their way should they seek an asylum in Eastern Akim.

6. Again, with reference to the occupation (temporary or permanent) of Juabin by an armed force of this Government, I am not prepared to adopt this course.

7. It is satisfactory to me to have learned from your previous letter of the 30th ultimo that your prompt arrival in Eastern Akim has averted the complications which would have arisen had the Akims as allies of the Juabins acted aggressively against Coomassie beyond the limits of Protected Territory.

8. As the views which I have above expressed for your guidance are formed with reference to the aspect of affairs presented in your letter, and as I am of course in ignorance how far events which may have occurred subsequent to their dates, may have modified that aspect, you will understand that I have not withdrawn from you the discretionary power conveyed in my original instruction, having every confidence in your continuing to act with prudence, and as may be most expedient according to the circumstances which may emerge.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Governor.*

Dr. V. S. Gouldsbury,
Special Commissioner.

Inclosure 5 in No. 82.

Memorandum for Dr. Gouldsbury.

WITH reference to what I have communicated to you verbally and to the correspondence on the affairs of the interior which you have perused, you will proceed as soon as possible after your return to Accra with an escort of 15 Houssas—which number, however, you are at liberty to increase to 20, if you should consider it advisable to leave a margin for sick, footsore, &c.—by way of Aquapem to Eastern Akim, for the purpose of warning the King of that district, that he is to take no part in any quarrel between the King of Coomassie and the King of Juabin, pointing out that I send him this message in consequence of my having heard that the jawbones of certain Coomassie people who had been killed in an affray near one of the Juabin villages had been sent to him by the King of Juabin, and that I have explained both to the Coomassie and Juabin messengers that the Kings of the Protectorate cannot interfere in the quarrel of the tribes of Ashantee.

You will take advantage during your stay in Akim, to impress upon the King the necessity of placing and maintaining his roads in good order, and inform him that any neglect of his in this respect will render him liable to punishment.

Unless any circumstances should come to your knowledge while at Akim to render in your opinion your further progress into the interior unadvisable, you will proceed thence to Juabin and Coomassie, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting to me upon the position of affairs, and in the event of your finding the state of feeling to be such that in your judgment your offices as a mediator between the rival tribes could be usefully exercised, you have my authority to act in that capacity.

As to the nature of your action in this last respect must depend upon the situation in which you find the rival parties on your arrival, it is impossible for me to give you in anticipation any definite instructions for your guidance in taking the part of mediator. I can only state, as a general principle of policy which you will bear in mind, in so far as it may have relation to any matters upon which you may have opportunity of bringing your influence to bear, that the re-instatement of Coomassie in its former power and position would be prejudicial to the interests of this Colony, and that the reduction of Juabin to a state of a dependency of Ashantee would go far to restore Coomassie to its former place among the tribes.

I will only add that in entrusting you with this difficult and delicate mission, I have every confidence in your judgment and discretion.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Governor.*

Government House, Cape Coast, October 16, 1875.

No. 83.

Colonial Office to the Church Missionary Society.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 15, 1875.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 2nd instant,* stating that information had reached the Church Missionary Society of an expected attack by the King of Dahomey upon Abbeokuta at an early date, and expressing a hope that Her Majesty's Government would take some steps to avert the anticipated danger.

Lord Carnarvon desires me to acquaint you, in reply, that since his Lordship received the deputation from the Church Missionary Society in June last no opportunity has arisen for making any effectual remonstrance to the King of Dahomey against his repeated invasions of the Tomba country, and his Lordship fears that the present time cannot be considered a favourable one for sending a mission to Dahomey on the subject.

Lord Carnarvon will, however, forward a copy of your letter to the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and he has no doubt that if Captain Strahan should see his way to making such a representation to the King, by means of a letter, as might have the effect of preventing the anticipated invasion, he will do all in his power towards the desired object.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

---

* No. 78.

No. 84.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 17, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 25th October,* forwarding a letter from M. Bonnat reporting the failure of his enterprise for opening up trade with the Upper Volta.

2. I am quite satisfied with the action taken by you with reference to M. Bonnat, and, whilst I regret that that gentleman's undertaking should have been frustrated, I cannot consider that he has any ground of complaint on that account against the Gold Coast Government.

3. With reference to your remarks as to the possibility of opening up trade with Selaga, it is, of course, impossible for me, in the absence of local knowledge and experience, to express any opinion as to what measures should be taken with this object; but I should hail with satisfaction any scheme which would have the effect of establishing a safe and permanent route for commercial intercourse with the interior.

4. It may be a matter for consideration whether it might not be worth while to send some officer of ability, and experience in dealing with the natives, to travel through Crepee and the other intervening countries between Selaga and the Protectorate with the view of arranging with the chiefs of those districts for the passage of trade caravans to the Coast on fair terms. I have no means of judging whether this would be practicable, but I shall be glad to have your opinion on the suggestion.

5. Your answer to the deputation from the Chiefs of Bayim expressing your inability to accede to their request to be received into the Protectorate was, I need hardly say, entirely in accordance with the views of Her Majesty's Government.

6. I have observed with much regret the postscript to your despatch, stating that for four weeks there had been no trade with Ashantee. I conclude that this stoppage of trade is probably due to the hostilities between Coomassie and Juabin; but as the matter is one of vital importance to the interests of the Colony, I shall be glad to hear further from you on the subject without delay, and, in particular, whether you have reason to believe that the cessation is merely temporary or not.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 85.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor G. C. Strahan, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 20, 1875.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Church Missionary Society on the subject of an expected attack by the King of Dahomey on Abbeokuta at an early date, together with a copy of the answer which I have caused to be returned to it.†

Although I do not think it would be advisable that you should exercise any active interference in the matter, I should have no objection (if you can find a trustworthy messenger, and are of opiniou that any good would be likely to result from such a course) to your addressing a letter to the King urging upon him the desirability of maintaining peace.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARNON.

No. 86.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 29, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 13th and 16th November,‡ forwarding reports from Dr. Gouldsbury, and conveying the intelligence of the defeat of the Juabins by the army of Coomassie, their retreat towards Akim, and the

* No. 77. † Nos. 78 and 83. ‡ Nos. 81 and 82.

steps which you had taken in consequence, for preventing any violation of the territory of the Protectorate by the pursuing forces.

2. It is with regret that I have received the information of these renewed disturbances of the peace, and of the success of the King of Coomassie, which, as you observe, will probably tend to revive the power and prestige of the Ashantee Kingdom, a result which can scarcely be regarded without anxiety.

3. I do not doubt that you weighed well and carefully the risks attendant upon the dispatch of the Houssas into a territory which, though nominally neutral, I understand to be so connected with the two belligerents, as to be liable to be easily drawn into the quarrel; and I am so well aware of the difficulties in dealing with these questions, and the dangers which result from hesitation quite as much as from over promptitude to act, that I am quite disposed to believe that the course which you took was, under the circumstances, the wisest and best that was open to you. But I shall await, with some anxiety, your further reports on this subject, which, I trust, will be satisfactory. I need not, I know, remind you of the necessity of a constant and minute watchfulness in a case where the elements of disorder abound.

4. I approve of your instructions to Dr. Gouldsbury, and of your having declined to accede to his proposal for a force of Houssas to be stationed at Juabin. I have every confidence that you will continue to avoid committing the Government of the Colony unnecessarily to any share in quarrels beyond the Protectorate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 87.

Governor Strahan, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received January* 1, 1876.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 26, 1875.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 16th instant,* I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of two despatches which I have received from Dr. Gouldsbury since the 6th instant, that being the date of his Report forwarded in my despatch quoted above.

2. I agree with Dr. Gouldsbury that the outbreak of active hostilities between these two tribes, although staved off for nearly eighteen months by the policy which was pursued by this Governmeat, was eventually certain, unless we had been prepared to take an active part on the side of either one party or the other; but no mere negotiation or mediation, without our being so prepared, could have averted it.

3. I believe that the result of the defeat of Juabin by Coomassie will be to aid powerfully in reinstating Ashantee in its former place with regard to the interior tribes, and, in my opinion, as I have stated in a former despatch, such a result would be to be deprecated, but I cannot see that anything short of armed interference on our part, and on a scale to compel obedience, could have preserved Juabin's independence, or would now defeat Ashantee efforts to turn their success to the best account in their own interests.

I append a letter which I have received since the fall of Juabin from the King of Coomassie in the handwriting of Mr. Ossoo Ansah.

5. I need scarcely state that it is not my intention to give up Asafu Agay, the King of Juabin, should he have sought refuge in the Protectorate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 87.

Your Excellency, *Wankie, Ashantee, Akim, November* 8, 1875.

IN my hurriedly written letter of 6th instant, I informed your Excellency that the Ashantees and Juabins had fought, and that victory had declared for the former, the town of Juabin having fallen into the hands of the Ashantees.

I now have the honour to report that I arrived at this village of Wankie on yesterday evening, and that I found the King of Juabin and a number of his people here, all being fugitives from the wrath of the Ashantees.

It had been raining for hours before I arrived, and it continued to rain during the

* No. 82.

night, and this morning it was a pititful sight to see hundreds of women and children without a roof to shelter them, homeless, helpless, and terror-stricken.

I had an interview last night with King Assafojay, and the following is the substance of his story: "I heard that the Ashantees had seized five of my villages, and I sent some of my people to ascertain if the Report were true. When my people arrived at the villages, they were fired upon by the Ashantees, and they fired upon the Ashantees in return. They then came back and related to me what had occurred. The Ashantees killed some of the inhabitants of these villages, and took away the remainder to Ashantee. These five villages always belonged to Juabin, and their inhabitants were Juabins, and were taken by the Ashantees against their own wish. On Sunday (31st ultimo), the Ashantees attacked my town of Juabin, but I succeeded in repulsing them. On Monday (1st instant), no attack was made, and, consequently, there was no fighting on that day. On Tuesday (2nd instant), the Ashantees again assaulted me, but I again succeeded in repulsing them, inflicting on them considerable loss. On Wednesday (3rd instant) the attack was renewed by the Ashantees, and as long as my powder lasted I held them in check; but at noon all my supply of powder was exhausted, and I was forced to give way and to fly from Juabin, leaving all my property and that of my people in the town. Besides our property, a large number of our women and children fell into the hands of our enemy.

"I heard that the Governor was sending up an officer to make peace between us, but the Ashantees attacked me, and I was forced to defend my town and people.

"Some of my people are wandering in the bush, some have gone to Quow and to Akim, some are here with me, and the remainder have fallen into the hands of the Ashantees.

"I hear that my enemy is following me, and as I have no powder, I must continue to retreat. I shall either go to Quow or to Akim, that is, if the Ashantees persist in pursuing me."

I asked King Assafojay why he had stopped M. Bonnat when he was on his way to Salaga, and why he had killed some Ashantees who were with him, thus breaking the oath which he had taken; but I could not get any more satisfactory reply than this, that M. Bonnat was a partisan of the Ashantees, and wanted to bring Juabin again under the Ashantee yoke, and that the Ashantees were continually troubling and threatening the Juabins.

Two Juabins, however, who joined me at the next village before I reached Wankie, told me that the great Fetish at Keratchie had sent word to King Assafojay, directing him to stop M. Bonnat and to kill some of the Ashantees who accompanied him, and that the King sent messengers to the Chief of Attobo to tell him to send back M. Bonnat and to kill some of the Ashantees, as the Fetish at Keratchie had given orders to that effect. That, in obedience to these orders of their Fetish, the Attobo people stopped M. Bonnat and killed ten of the Ashantees who were with him.

The Keratchie Fetish, as your Excellency is aware, is the great Fetish of several of the tribes of the interior, including those of Juabin and Salagar.

As a further delay at Wankie could do no good, and as my presence would have a tendency to delude the Juabins who are here with the belief that I could give them protection from their enemy, I have determined to leave this afternoon, continuing my journey to Juabin and Coomassie.

I thought it well to warn King Assafojay not to trust for his safety to my presence in the country, or to the fact of my proceeding on to Coomassie, but to act, as far as his safety was concerned, without reference to me, as it was now too late for interference on my part.

As I find that this letter would reach your Excellency sooner, and with more certainty, if sent from Coomassie, on my arrival there, than it would if forwarded from Wankie, I shall retain it until I reach the former place.

I have, &c.

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Special Commissioner.

His Excellency Governor Strahan, C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 87.

Your Excellency, *Coomassie, November* 16, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report that I left Wankie on the afternoon of the 8th instant, and reached Adomfay that night, which town I found empty and deserted. On the morning of the 9th instant I again set forth on my journey, and slept that night at a village called Odembrah (also deserted), from whence the following morning, viz., that of the 10th instant, I departed, and reached at about 11 A.M., and after five hours' march, the town of Amantah, where I met that portion of the Ashantee army which was in pursuit of the Juabins.

I remained at Amantah for an hour to allow breakfast to be partaken of, and then set forth and travelled on till nightfall, when, not having reached any village, we encamped in the bush for the night.

Just on the outskirts of Amantah we saw the decapitated remains of two men, and on the 10th and two succeeding days we passed along a path where at intervals lay the disfigured and decomposing bodies of the Juabins who were overtaken in their flight by their enemies. The stench around these places was insupportable, and before we arrived at them, pointed out with a but too fatal certainty the spot where some hapless Juabin had fallen a victim to the ruthless revenge of their pursuers. I saw the headless bodies of women, and that of a young child, as I hurried past the spot where they lay, sickened by the sight both in body and soul. Indeed, I could give your Excellency no adequate idea of the revolting scenes through which we passed, except by describing the path along which we travelled as a charnel-house of corruption, and a damning evidence of man's worst passions.

On the afternoon of the 12th instant we arrived at the town of Juabin, which we found in ruins, it having been given over to the flames by the Ashantees. Here I met the Commander-in-chief of the Ashantees, he being brother and successor to the late Amanquatchia, who led the Ashantee army in their recent war with us. He was accompanied by a large force of fighting men, and by a number of carriers and camp-followers, all of whom were encamped in the town under such temporary sheds as they had been able to erect.

As the Ashantees do not practice the rite of sepulture towards the dead of their enemies, the stench in the town from the putrid remains of those who had fallen in the fight was unbearable, and we were forced to remove about a mile and a half away, and to encamp in the bush for the night.

Next morning, namely, that of the 13th instant, I started for Coomassie, which town I did not reach till nightfall, owing partly to some of those with me being weak and way-worn, and partly to the circuitous route by which the Ashantee guide led us.

After about an hour's delay in the main street of the town, I was informed that King Mensah and his Chiefs were ready to see me, and I was received by them amidst the flare of torches and the flourish of trumpets, and all that barbaric display which has already been described by more vivid pens than mine.

Having gone through the ceremony of visiting the King and Chiefs, and receiving their visits in return, the formalities of which occupied some two hours, I was conducted to the quarter appointed for me and my people, and we gladly retired to seek the rest we all so much needed.

On the afternoon of the 14th instant I had a public interview with the King and Chiefs, which, after the usual greeting, the King opened by asking me what message I brought from the Governor.

I replied that your Excellency had already sent him a message, stating that you would send up one of your officers to inquire into and report upon the state of affairs between the Ashantees and Juabins, and to investigate the charges they made against each other, and that as he, the King, had disregarded such message, I had none now to give him; but that I would listen to and convey to your Excellency anything he had to say in explanation or extenuation of his having at one and the same time broken his oath and disregarded your Excellency's message. He then began to abuse King Assafojay, saying that he was a bad man; that he troubled the Ashantees too much; that he was only a slave of his, King Mensah's; and that he closed the roads against the Ashantees, so that they could not trade, and that in consequence they had become very poor; but that now Assafojay was hunted out of Juabin all would be peace, and the Ashantees could trade again with the interior. He went on to say that Assafojay had stopped M. Bonnat on his way to Salaga, and had killed sixty Ashantees who were with him (which number he, King Mensah, reduced to thirty the next time he mentioned the circumstance), and that Assafojay thus broke the oath which he had taken before Captain Lees.

With reference to the five villages which Assafojay accused the Ashantees of taking from him, King Mensah stated that the inhabitants had sent word to him to say that they wished to secede from their allegiance to Assafojay, and to become subjects of his; and that when he sent some of his people to these villages, they were fired upon by Juabins, who Assafojay had sent for that purpose. That after his people returned the fire, the opposing party of Juabins retired, and the inhabitants of the five villages migrated into Ashantee.

I pointed out to King Mensah that even if all he said were true it was no extenuation for his having attacked Juabin when your Excellency had sent him a message to the effect that you would send up an officer to inquire into the charges made against each other by the two rival tribes. King Mensah, however, only reiterated his assertions that Assafojay was a "bad man," that he was only a slave of his, that he prevented the Ashantees from trading anywhere in the interior, and that he killed them whenever he got a chance.

After pointing out some errors in the King's statements, and informing him that I would convey his unsatisfactory explanation to your Excellency, the interview came to an end.

With reference to the affair of the five villages I have the honour to inform your Excellency that two Juabins whom I met as they were fleeing from the Ashantees told me that the villages referred to belonged to a Juabin fetish priest, but that having some disagreement with King Assafojay this priest and his people went over to the Ashantees, doing so of their own free will. These two Juabins in reply to the query as to which side fired first on the other, said that it was the Ashantees who did so.

From all I have heard I am of opinion that Assafojay was the first to break his oath; and that he, being intoxicated with a new found power, and depending upon the aid of the tribes who lately threw off their allegiance to Ashantee as well as upon that of the Akims, arrogated to himself a place among the surrounding nations superior to that of Ashantee itself; an arrogance that the proud and heretofore powerful Ashantee nation could but ill brook.

At the same time I am convinced that whatever might have been the policy or conduct of the Juabins, the Ashantees were determined to eventually obtain their submission either by force or diplomacy, as it was obvious to these acute and subtle people that once Juabin became a dependency of Ashantee, all the other tribes would again become subject to them, and they would be reinstated in that supremacy which enabled them to close the roads to the interior, to impose burdens on and exact tribute from the tribes in vassalage to them, and to exercise jurisdiction without justice over a wide domain and over many peoples.

I also believe that had the recent struggle been prevented by my meditation the evil would only again have been postponed for a limited period, the interval being one of inquietude, uncertainty, and stagnation of trade, and that a war between Ashantee and Juabin was inevitable, that is unless we assumed a more direct action, and, if necessary, coercive interference than that of mere mediation; and your Excellency will have learnt from my letter of the 6th instant, that I am an advocate for such interference even now, believing that it would be conducive to the welfare of the Colony as well as to that of civilization and humanity.

All the Juabin villages lying between the town of Juabin and Coomassie have been destroyed by the Ashantees, so that when I return to Juabin territory, which I purpose to do in a few days, I shall erect a few huts on the site of the nearest Juabin village to the Ashantee border, and remain there until I hear from your Excellency.

I may mention that while on the way from Juabin to Coomassie we met a considerable number of Juabin women who had been taken prisoners by the Ashantees, and that many of them as we passed were heard to thank me for coming, and to say that now the white man was here their heads would be safe.

If my presence in these districts will have no other result that of saving even a few lives, I think it will not be deemed by your Excellency to have been profitless and of no avail.

I have, &c.
(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Special Commissioner.

His Excellency Captain Strahan, C M.G.,
Governor, Gold Coast Colony.

Inclosure 3 in No. 87.

Your Excellency, *Coomassie, November* 8, 1875.

I BEG this for your information. An official messenger from my General (Awuah) has reached me, and informed me that the Ashantees and the Djabins fought on the 3rd instant, and that Awuah (my General) has gained a decided victory, and taken the town of Djabin, and that murderer, Asafu Agai, has run away and concealed himself in the forest.

At last Asafu Agai, the great disturber of this country, is fallen; and I hope and trust we shall soon have peace and trade flourish in the country, and the good understanding between us continue for the prosperity of the countries which we govern.

A report says Asafu Agai is on his way to Akim. If it be true, I earnestly beg your Excellency not to allow him to be detained in the Protectorate, but deliver him up to me, for he is a great and notorious murderer. Remember, your Excellency, how he murdered my servants I sent to escort Mr. Bonnat to Saraha, and took their jawbones. And great many other atrocious deeds he has committed here. Besides, if he stops in the Protectorate he will surely spoil the heads of your chieftains to break our frendship, which will bring evil over the country again.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) OSSAI MENSAH, his ⋈ mark, *King of Ashantee.*

Witnesses:

(Signed) Coffee Buaki, his ⋈ mark, *Linguist.*
Yow Nankwi, his ⋈ mark.
A. Kampon, his ⋈ mark, *Swordbearer.*
Addoo Perie, his ⋈ mark.

To his Excellency Captain G. C. Strahan, R.A.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 88.

Governor Strahan, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received January* 3, 1876.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, December* 10, 1875.

I THINK it right to acquaint your Lordship that in a disturbance which occurred on the 19th September last at Adaffia, an outpost of Quittah, one of the Houssa constabulary detachment, stationed at Adaffia, was killed by a man of the Afflowho tribe, who occupy a portion of territory immediately to the eastward of Adaffia, outside the limits of our present jurisdiction.

2. The offence having been committed within the Protectorate the district Commissioner of Quittah called upon the Afflowho people to deliver up the offender in order that he might take his trial in the English Court.

3. This requisition having been repeated on several successive occasions, at intervals since the date of the disturbance, but on each occasion met by refusal, I considered it necessary that measures should be taken in vindication of the authority of the English Government.

4. Availing myself accordingly of the presence of Her Majesty's ship "Contest," Lieutenant Commander Allen, in command at Cape Coast, which arrived on the 16th ultimo, and having been informed that the Afflowho villages were on the sea shore and easily approached, I addressed to Lieutenant-Commander Allen and to the District Commissioner of Quittah, the instruction of which I inclose a copy.

5. I have received a report from Captain Brydon, from which it appears that the Afflowhos having refused to comply with a final demand to deliver up the murderer made on them by Captain Brydon, and which was explained to them through the friendly Chief of Adaffia, the Afflowhos having refused to meet Captain Brydon in palaver, Lieutenant Commander Allen with Captain Brydon proceeded in the "Contest" to a position opposite the Afflowho villages, and some shells were fired, but, owing to the natives having already retreated to the bush and the difficulty of distinguishing their low-built houses, no great effect was thought to have been produced.

6. Should I hear from Quittah that the demonstration which has been made has not had the effect of inducing the Afflowhos to comply with the demand made on them, it is my intention to cause further steps being taken to enforce the desired object.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN.

P.S.—December 11. I have just heard that the murderer has been given up to the District Commissioner at Quittah.

G. C. S.

Inclosure 1 in No. 88.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 23, 1875.

WITH reference to our personal interview on the subject, I have to request that you will be good enough to proceed to Quittah as soon as convenient for the purpose of making a demonstration in concert with Captain Brydon, the District Commissioner of Quittah, against the people of Afflowho, who, as you are aware from the correspondence which I placed in your hands at the interview above referred to, refuse to give up the murderer of one of the Houssa detachment lately stationed at Adaffia.

I am disposed to believe that the presence of a force of Houssas, which Captain Brydon will, if he considers it necessary, be at liberty to march to such distance beyond Adaffia towards Afflowho as may seem to him advisable, and of a vessel of war off Afflowho will have such moral effect as to result in the murderer being given up, without its being necessary to resort to measures actually hostile; and it is on every consideration to be desired that the end in view should be brought about in this way.

In the event, however, of the murderer not being given up within a certain time to be named by the District Commissioner, there would be no alternative left but to inflict summary punishment on the Afflowhos by destroying their villages by the fire of the vessel under your command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN, *Governor.*

Lieutenant-Commander Allen, R.N.,
H.M.S. "Contest."

Inclosure 2 in No. 88.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 23, 1875.

REFERRING to the Acting Colonial Secretary's letter of the 1st instant, I am desired by the Governor to inform you that Her Majesty's ship "Contest," Lieutenant Commander Allen, R.N., in command, proceeds to Quittah with the view of making such demonstration against the people of Afflowho as will, it is hoped, induce them to give up the murderer of one of the Houssa detachment, lately quartered at Adaffia.

His Excellency must leave it to your judgment to decide, in concert with Lieutenant-Commander Allen, as to the steps to be taken to secure this end. You will, however, keep in view that a resort to hostile measures is to be avoided, and his Excellency is disposed to think that the presence of a force of Houssas, which you will be at liberty to march to such distance beyond Adaffia towards Afflowho as you may deem advisable, and of a vessel of war off Afflowho, may suffice to accomplish the end in view.

But in the event of all other means failing to obtain the rendition of the murderer, it will be desirable that the Afflowho villages should be destroyed by the fire of Her Majesty's ship "Contest."

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED MOLONEY,
Private Secretary.

Captain L. Brydon,
Quittah.

Inclosure 3 in No. 88.

Sir, *Quittah Fort, November* 30, 1875.

IN pursuance with instructions contained in your letter of the 23rd instant, I have the honour to report for the information of his Excellency the Governor that Her Majesty's ship "Contest" arrived off this station on Friday morning the 26th instant.

Lieutenant-Commander Allen, R.N., in command, having called upon me, and having been placed in possession of the circumstances attending the Afflowho affair, we decided that, with a view if possible of avoiding extreme measures, I should in the first instance send a final message to the Afflowho people calling upon them, through the friendly Chief

of Adaffia, to meet meet me in palaver at that place, and to bring with them the murderer whom they had hitherto refused to give up.

Accordingly this was done, but the Afflowhos not only refused to meet me, but said they could not give up the man.

This morning, having reinforced the Adaffia detachment with thirty Houssas, I proceeded in Her Majesty's ship "Contest" to that place, steaming slowly as far as Bruers Town, or Afflowho proper.

Mr. Blavo, the Court interpreter, and a Mr. Cole, who both profess to know the country from the sea, accompanied me, but I found it quite impossible to distinguish any villages as such by reason of the insignificance of the huts which are built inland very low and are surrounded by dense scrubby bush which covers the whole of this portion of country, and also by the absence of the familiar cocoa-nut trees, the usual village mark along the coast.

Notwithstanding these circumstances a few shells and rockets were thrown by the ship's guns about 2,700 yards into what was pointed out as being the villages of Danu-Viape and Bruce's Town, when finding that a continuance of similar proceedings would be a mere waste of time and ammunition, I most reluctantly, with the entire concurrence of Lieutenant-Commander Allen, returned to Quittah.

It appears needless for me to say that beyond a certain moral effect the result of the expedition has proved unsatisfactory, but I am, in conjunction with Lieutenant-Commander Allen, decidedly of opinion that no efficient action can be taken against the Afflowhos by sea, and that, to ensure the destruction of their villages, which would seem to be of the meanest description, a land force should be sent against them accompanied by a small rocket company.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. N. BRYDON,
District Commissioner.

Captain Moloney,
Private Secretary.

No. 89.

Governor Strahan, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received January* 3, 1876.)]

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, December* 11, 1875.

SINCE the date of my last despatch, reporting upon the affairs of the interior, there is little of importance to communicate to your Lordship.

2. Captain Hay, who is in charge of the body of Houssas now quartered at Chebbie, in Eastern Akim, writes under date of the 30th November that a report has reached him that the Ashantee army has withdrawn from Obogo and Djawso in the direction of Coomassie.

3. The last report which I have received from Dr. Gouldsbury reached me last evening, and is herewith forwarded. The instructions which I forwarded to Dr. Gouldsbury on the 15th November had not reached him at the date of his report, a circumstance which, as I learn from Captain Hay, is to be accounted for from the fact that the messengers in charge of them feared to pass through the Ashantee army in the neighbourhood of Juabin. On learning this I at once sent the substance of my instructions to him to Juabin viâ Coomassie.

All is quiet in the Protectorate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN.

P.S.—Since writing the above I learn that a considerable number of Ashantee traders came down here last evening, and that there are more on their way.

G. C. S.

Inclosure in No. 89.

Your Excellency, *Bomfa, Juabin, November* 30, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report that I left Coomassie on the 19th instant, and arrived at Bomfa next morning, where I have since remained, awaiting your instructions.

I have also the honour to report, for your Excellency's information, that on the evening of the 18th instant a Mr. Campbell, who was trading in these districts, returned to Coomassie from an Ashantee village named Bessiassie, and, calling on me, made a statement, of which the following is the substance:—

"I was on my way to Abisim with goods for sale, and at Bessiassie this morning I was stopped by the headmen of the village, and was told by them that I could not pass on to Abisim. I remonstrated with them, but to no effect, as they said they had orders not to let me pass. I, therefore, hearing you were at Coomassie, left my men and goods at Bessiassie, and came on here, for the purpose of reporting the circumstance to you, and requesting your interference, as I understood that the King of Ashantee had guaranteed that the roads in his dominions should be free and open for all lawful traders."

Next morning I went with Mr. Campbell to the King, and, confronting them together, requested the former to state what he had reported to me the night before. The King at first denied that Mr. Campbell was stopped at Bessiassie, but, finding that this assertion was received with that incredulity with which many other of his statements were accepted, he changed his tactics, and said the reason of Mr. Campbell being stopped at Bessiassie was because there were only women at that village. This statement, however, Mr. Campbell at once contradicted by saying that there were many men at Bessiassie, and that the headmen of that village never assigned the absence of men as the reason of the road being closed against him. The King then said that he would send a sword-bearer to Bessiassie with Mr. Campbell, in order to pass him on through that village.

I informed the King that, as the closing of the road to Abisim was a direct breach of one of the conditions of the Treaty, I would forward a report of the affair to your Excellency, accompanied by a statement of the excuses made by him.

As Mr. Ossoo Ansah was present at the interview, I took the opportunity of informing the King that he was in no way connected with the Government, and had no authority or commission from your Excellency, adding that I was led to give this notice to the King from having observed that at the public interview which I had with him and his Chiefs Mr. Ansah was arrayed in a uniform which simulated that of a British officer—the uniform was of no severely determinate style, but had a sort of florid resemblance to that of a naval officer of considerable rank—while I spoke I watched the King's face and I saw him looking at Mr. Ansah with an expression which appeared to me to be one made up of a mixture of surprise and reproach. The King replied that of course he knew that as long as I was in Coomassie I was the proper person to represent the Government. I immediately rejoined that whether I was at Coomassie or not did not alter the fact that Mr. Ansah was not a Government Agent, and that he had no authority whatever from your Excellency.

It may not be unimportant for your Excellency to know that Mr. Ansah took a prominent part in the two private interviews which I had with the King, and that he always supported him in his statements and excuses, and indeed several times supplemented them. On one occasion he gave as a reason for the King's having attacked Juabin in supposed despite of your Excellency's message, that the message did not arrive until after Juabin was taken. I replied that I could not recognize him as having any official position in Ashantee, and that any explanations which I might convey to your Excellency must be those which I received direct from the King. At the same time I pointed out to Mr. Ansah that his statement must be incorrect, as the King and Chiefs never advanced such reason as an excuse; and, besides, I said that I would not insult the King of Ashantee by believing that his power and authority amongst his own people had fallen so low that his messengers could ignore him and consult their own convenience by remaining at Cape Coast or elsewhere, for many days after they had received the special message for the King, given them by your Excellency. I said all this in the King's hearing, but neither he nor Mr. Ansah made any further remark on the subject.

On the 23rd instant I received a private letter from Mr. Campbell, which letter I inclose for your Excellency's perusal, in order that you may see how the King has again broken the promise he made as to keeping the roads open.

With the exception of the withdrawal of the Ashantee forces from the town of Juabin, on yesterday, and their return to Coomassie, nothing has occurred since my last letter worthy of further report.

I omitted to mention in my former report that the King of Ashantee informed me that he intended to to put one of King Asafu Ajay's daughters (a child of about eight years old) whom he had taken prisoner, on the "stool" of Juabin.

All the towns and villages of Juabin, however, through which I have passed are in ruins and deserted, and it appears to me that the whole of the Juabins, prisoners excepted, have fled from their country *en masse*.

I have, &c.

(Signed) V. SKIPTON GOULDSBURY,
Special Commissioner.

His Excellency Governor Strahan, C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 90.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 4, 1876.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to forward, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, a copy of a letter from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's gun-boat "Contest" (with its enclosure), reporting the steps taken by him in attempting to obtain the surrender from the natives of Afflowho (near Quittah, west coast of Africa) of the murderer of one of the Houssa detachment stationed at Adaffia.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 90.

Sir, *"Contest," Cape Coast Castle, December* 6, 1875.

IN compliance with the Station Orders, I have the honour to report to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that having been ordered by the Commodore Commanding to remain in Her Majesty's gun-boat under my command, at Cape Coast Castle, as Senior Officer of the Bights Sub-Division.

2. The Governor of Cape Coast Castle requested me to proceed to Quittah, there to communicate with the Acting Commander, Captain Brydon, and with him to confer as to the measures to be taken for effecting the surrender of the murderer of one of the Houssa detachment stationed at Adaffia.

3. This murder was committed by one of the natives of Afflowhow. The Afflowhows inhabit some four or five towns, extended over three or four miles along the sea coast, the nearest village being five or six from Adaffia, which latter place is occupied by a small force of Houssas as an out-post.

4. I arrived at Quittah on the 26th ultimo, having communicated with the Commander at Accra on my way, in accordance with the wish of the Governor. I lost no time in conferring with the Commissioner, Captain Brydon, on arrival at Quittah. We agreed to send a messenger to the Chief of Adaffia, who was on friendly terms with them, to call the Chiefs of Afflowhow to a palaver.

5. On the 28th the messenger returned stating that most of the towns were deserted, the natives having taken to the bush on hearing of the arrival, at Quittah, of a gun-boat, which news had preceded him. The Afflowhow Chiefs, however, had sent a message that they would not come to the palaver, and that they would not surrender the murderer.

We had, therefore, no course but to proceed to extremities, Captain Brydon informed me that it would be most unwise to venture into the bush (without artillery or rockets), which surrounded the Afflowhow towns, owing to the density of the jungle, which was only intersected by a few narrow footpaths, know to the natives alone.

He proposed to send a force of some forty Houssas to Adaffia, and that the gun-boat should start the next morning to bombard the town. To this last I at once agreed. I should mention that Captain Brydon had not seen Afflowhow, but that he took it as a matter of fact that the villages were visible, and within easy gun-shot from the sea.

The next morning, Captain Brydon having accepted my invitation to him to accompany me, I proceeded in Her Majesty's gun-boat to Afflowhow, about 700 yards from the shore. I had with me two natives who were well acquainted with the localities.

8. On my arrival, I found to my surprise that the Afflowhow villages were completely hidden by the high sandy beach from the deck—though they could be made out from the mast head—and that they were a little over 2,000 yards off. Under these circumstances, and perceiving the unpracticability of destroying the towns, our only marks being a few trees, I hardly knew how to act.

Captain Brydon, however, was of opinion that we ought not to leave without some attempt at bombarding. To this I assented, and accordingly I dropped twenty, 64-pounder shell, and a few rockets into the thickest cluster of villages. I then returned to Quittah, Captain Brydon agreeing with me that it would be of little use to expend more ammunition without more distinct marks or without a force to act on shore. I returned to this port on the 2nd instant. Before my leaving Quittah Captain Brydon had received authentic intelligence that there was a great panic among the Afflowhows. One of our first shells had struck the "Fetish" tree of the village to which the murderer belongs, and had blown it to pieces, and the others had caused considerable damage.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. W. ALLEN,

Lieutenant-Commander and Junior Officer, Bights Sub-Division.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

No. 91.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, January 7*, 1876.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 11th ultimo,* forwarding a further letter from Dr. Gouldsbury respecting the affairs of the interior.

I have not failed to notice the statements of Dr. Gouldsbury as to the apparent influence exercised by Ossoo Ansah at Coomassie.

Unless you have any reason to think that any good may result from Ossoo Ansah's presence in Ashantee, I am of opinion that he should be instructed to return at once to Cape Coast, and if you adopt this course, the order recalling him should be peremptory and admitting of no excuse.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 92.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 12, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 26th November,† forwarding reports, dated the 8th and 16th November, from Dr. Gouldsbury, respecting the hostilities between the Ashantees and the Juabins.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 93.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 13, 1876.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 10th December,‡ reporting the steps taken to obtain from the Afflowho tribe the surrender of one of their number who had murdered a Houssa policeman at Adaffia.

I learn from the postscript to your despatch that the offender had been given up to the District Commissioner at Quittah, and I have only therefore to express my approval of your action in the matter, which appears to have been proper under the circumstances.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 94.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 13, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 4th instant,§ forwarding a report from the officer commanding Her Majesty's ship "Contest" of the steps taken by him at the desire of the Governor of the Gold Coast, to obtain the surrender of one of the Afflowho tribe, who had murdered a Houssa policeman.

Lord Carnarvon thinks that Lieutenant Allen showed commendable discretion in not venturing into the bush to attack the Afflowho villages by land.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

---

* No. 89. † No. 87. ‡ No. 88. § No. 90.

No. 95.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Strahan, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 14, 1876.

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch of the 6th November,* in reply to mine of the 9th September, on the subject of Captain Moloney's scheme for the reorganization of the Gold Coast constabulary.

2. As Captain Baker, the Inspector-General of the force, has now returned to the Colony, I shall be glad, before coming to a final decision, to receive his views on the subject, and I have therefore to request that you will communicate all the papers to him, and desire him to furnish a report upon them.

3. In the meantime it may be as well that I should put you in possession of the views which I am at present disposed to entertain on some of the points noticed in your despatch under acknowledgment.

4. In the 4th paragraph of my despatch of the 9th September,† I pointed out the objections which existed, in my mind, to the police force being composed wholly of Houssas, and expressed my approval of Captain Moloney's suggestion that a recruiting officer should be sent to other tribes. Both yourself and Captain Moloney now state that you cannot with any confidence recommend the engagement of either Yorubas, Kassohs, or Bonnymen; that the Fantee element of the force is less exclusively civil than I had supposed; and that, in point of fact, there is not likely to be any extensive demand for recruits for some time to come. This last consideration of course disposes of the question for the moment, but I am still of opinion that it would be very desirable to replace the Fantee police, who were proved during the Ashantee war to be absolutely worthless for fighting purposes, by men of some other nationality possessing more courage and other warlike qualities, who, if recruited in sufficient numbers when the opportunity arises, may probably be found, after a time, not less amenable to discipline than the Houssas. Of course, any fresh nationality imported into the force should be in sufficient strength to furnish a certain number of complete sections, and to undertake the entire charge of a district.

5. In the 5th paragraph of my despatch above quoted, I adverted to the necessity for uniformity as regards the conditions under which enlistment should take place, but I did not contemplate, as Captain Moloney seems to suppose, any alteration in the terms upon which the men already in the force were engaged. I understand that, in future, all recruits will be engaged for three years, and I have no doubt this will prove satisfactory. Care, however, should be taken to see that the recruit understands that he can re-engage at the end of his term, and earn a gratuity on final discharge from the force

6. With regard to my proposal that three of the ten officers should be appointed First Class Inspectors, with salaries of 450*l.* a year, you state that you are utilizing all the officers of the force, except the Inspector-General, the Adjutant, and the Musketry Instructor, as District Commissioners, and that you propose to appoint the three most capable officers to the three stations where the magisterial duties of the Commissioner will be important enough to justify extra remuneration.

7. Although this arrangement clearly offers a very fair prospect of advancement for the officers, and affords an excellent means of providing for the civil supervision of the stations, it is also open to one objection, which is a serious one, namely, that it must tend to weaken the connection between the officers of the force and their men by merging the duties, interests, and special position of the officer of armed police in those of the civil appointment of District Commissioner.

8. The Constabulary must be regarded as to all intents and purposes a military force, intended before very long to replace the regular troops now in the Colony, and upon which the Colony must rely (at all events, in the first instance) for its defence against external enemies as well as for the preservation of internal peace and order.

This being so, it seems to me that the general employment of the officers as District Commissioners, the organization of the force in sections, or the substitution of the control of the non-commissioned officer for the authority and personal influence of the commissioned officer can hardly, from a military point of view, be considered either safe or expedient.

9. I think it would be better that the officers should look to the force itself for their promotion, and that regular classes of 1st and 2nd class Inspectors should be established. It seems to me, further, to be undesirable to weaken the force by making its best officers District Commissioners in the most important districts, which should have specially

* No. 80. † No. 67.

appointed Commissioners; but I should see no objection to their undertaking the duties of Commissioners in those districts where the duties are less important, and where they would therefore have time to maintain an active supervision over the police in their district, for whose conduct, efficiency and well-being they, and not the native non-commissioned officers, should be held responsible.

10. I am unable to agree with the arguments advanced by Captain Moloney in favour of his scheme of allotting two gunners to each section of ten men, instead of forming an Artillery Company, as I had suggested. The number of gunners who will be required to look after the armaments of the forts, and fire the morning and evening guns, will not be so large as the proposed system would provide, and the number required could better be detached from an artillery company at head-quarters. There does not appear to be any object in attaching two or more gunners to those sections which are stationed where there are no forts.

11. The formation of an artillery company seems to me to offer the best method of providing the Constabulary with a compact and handy field artillery force; and if, in addition, the whole corps can in time receive sufficient instruction in garrison gunnery to enable them to take charge of and work what smooth-bore guns are to remain in the forts, it will undoubtedly be of great advantage.

12. The objection which occurs to me to Captain Moloney's suggestion that, instead of sending home a specially selected officer to go through a course of artillery instruction, the next officer to be appointed should be so instructed before going out, is this, namely, that although every care is exercised in their selection, it is not until an officer has been some months on the Coast that any certain knowledge can be obtained as to his fitness for his work or his power to withstand the climate; and there would be a considerable risk of wasting time and money in specially educating an officer who might be invalided within a short time after his arrival in the Colony.

13. With respect to the instruction of non-commissioned officers in artillery, I propose to send out a non-commissioned officer of Royal Artillery for one year, and it may be expected that at the end of that time he will have taught some of the best Houssa non-commissioned officers sufficient artillery drill to insure a supply of instructors.

14. I fully appreciate the care and attention which you have bestowed upon the subject, and I shall be happy to consider any further arguments which you may have reason to believe would lead me to modify the opinions I have expressed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 96.

Governor Strahan, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received January* 20, 1876.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, Decembér* 14, 1875.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 11th instant,* I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Captain Hay, under date of the 5th instant from Chebbi, confirms the report which had reached him of the Coomassie army having returned to Coomassie. Captain Hay further reports the detachment of Houssas all well and the district quiet.

On Dr. Gouldsbury returning from Juabin to Chebbi, it is probable he will find no further necessity for a force remaining in Akim and will bring the detachment back to head-quarters.

Ashantee traders have been coming in here and to other places on the coast since the 11th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN

---

* No. 89.

549

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

AFFAIRS OF THE GAMBIA,

AND THE

PROPOSED EXCHANGE WITH FRANCE

OF

POSSESSIONS ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

(In continuation of C. 264 of 1870, and H.C. 444 of 1870.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
February 1876.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

[C.—1409.] *Price* 11½*d.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Number and Date.	Subject.	Page
1	Governor Berkeley, C.M.G. ..	Nov. 4, 1873 (Rec. Nov. 24)	Reporting on the sanitary condition of the town of Bathurst, and offering suggestions ..	1
2	To Governor Berkeley, C.M.G.	Dec. 16, 1873	Approving the suggestions in the above for the building of wells, and the carrying out certain drainage works	2
3	Governor Berkeley, C.M.G. ..	Dec. 6, 1873 (Rec. Dec. 23)	As to the proposed mode of recruiting men for the police force of the Gambia	2
4	To Governor Berkeley, C.M.G.	Jan. 9, 1874	Pointing out for his consideration whether there ought not to be two forces at the Gambia, one for ordinary police duties, and the other for service of a more military character ..	4
5	Foreign Office	Apr. 27, 1874	Transmitting copy of despatch addressed by Lord Derby to Lord Lyons, embodying the substance of a conversation which had taken place between the French Representative and himself on the subject of an exchange of territory between the two nations on the West Coast of Africa. Inclosing also a Memorandum showing the present position of the case	5
6	Governor Berkeley, C.M.G. ..	Apr. 21, 1874 (Rec. May 12)	Reporting the measures taken for recruiting for the police force of this Settlement	6
7	To Governor Berkeley, C.M.G.	May 15, 1874	Approving of the course adopted, as reported in the above	7
8	To Administrator Kortright ..	May 21, 1874 (Confidential)	Requesting information as to the present state of feeling of the inhabitants of the Gambia with regard to the proposed exchange of territory. Desires that no intimation should be given that the question is before Her Majesty's Government	7
9	Governor Berkeley, C.M.G. ..	May 15, 1874 (Rec. June 1)	Reporting an attack made by the natives in the Upper River on a boat belonging to Mr. Thomas Brown	8
10	Governor Berkeley, C.M.G. ..	May 15, 1874 (Rec. June 1)	Inclosing correspondence with the King of Brekhama, and reporting on the present state of Lower Combo	10
11	To Governor Berkeley, C.M.G.	June 11, 1874	Remarking on the reported proceedings taken on account of an attack made by the natives on a boat belonging to Mr. Brown in the Upper River, opposite the landing-place of the town of Carantabah	13
12	To Captain Cooper	June 13, 1874	Requesting him to furnish an explanation of the statement that in March, 1873, he caused the stockade round the town of Socootah to be pulled down	13
13	To Foreign Office	June 13, 1874	Submitting to the Earl of Derby a despatch from the Administrator of the Gambia on the subject of the state of affairs in Lower Combo, the territory adjoining the Settlement, as Lord Carnarvon thinks it desirable that Lord Derby should know the present and probable relations of the Marabout tribes to the Colony	13

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Number and Date.	Subject.	Page
14	Administrator Kortright ..	June 19, 1874 (Confidential) (Rec. July 6)	Reporting the state of feeling at the Gambia with regard to the transfer of that Settlement to the French Government. Transmits Table showing the value of imports and exports	14
15	Governor Berkeley, C.M.G. ..	June 26, 1874 (Rec. July 29)	Reporting the arrangement made with the Marabouts respecting land adjacent to our boundary line..	16
16	Governor Berkeley, C.M.G. .	June 27, 1874 (Rec. July 29)	Reporting the outbreak and sudden cessation of a native war in the Upper River, and the steps taken in consequence	17
17	To Governor Berkeley, C.M.G.	July 31, 1874	Expressing approval of the precautions taken by Mr. Kortright on the occasion reported above	17
18	To Governor Berkeley, C.M.G.	July 31, 1874	Approving certain arrangements made by Mr. Kortright with the Marabouts respecting land adjacent to the boundary of the Settlement	17
19	To Foreign Office	July 31, 1874	Sending copy of Mr. Kortright's despatch relative to arrangements made with the Marabouts respecting land adjacent to the boundary of the Settlement	18
20	Mr. Grant..	Oct. 6, 1874	Stating his views as to the financial and political arrangements of the West Coast ..	18
21	The Officer Administering the Government	Nov. 26, 1874 (Rec. Dec. 7)	Reporting on the state of affairs in British Combo	19
22	To the Officer Administering the Government	Dec. 17, 1874	Requesting to be furnished with any information he can obtain as to whether the island of Matacong is under British jurisdiction, and as to the nature and amount of the trade between it and Sierra Leone	20
23	To the Officer Administering the Government	Dec. 31, 1874	Conveying expressions of approval of Mr. Kortright's proceedings on the occasion of the threatened infraction of British territory, and observing upon the delicate nature of our relations with the Marabouts ..	21
24	To Foreign Office	Jan. 2, 1875	Sending copy of Mr. Kortright's despatch respecting the threatened violation of British territory by the Marabouts, which he averted, and for which he has since obtained an apology	21
25	The Officer Administering the Government	Jan. 13, 1875 (Rec. Feb. 6)	Communicating information respecting the island of Matacong, as requested.. ..	21
26	The Officer Administering the Government	Jan. 30, 1875 (Rec. Feb. 16)	Forwarding Returns showing the amount of trade between Sierra Leone and Matacong ..	22
27	To the Officer Administering the Government	Feb. 25, 1875	With reference to his despatch furnishing information respecting the island of Matacong and the adjoining territories, instructing him to take steps for stationing Customs officers at the different trading posts, if he thinks it necessary	24
28	To Foreign Office	Mar. 5, 1875	Transmitting for the information of Lord Derby a copy of a despatch from the Administrator of the Gambia respecting the suggested arrangement for the exchange of that Settlement for certain French Possessions and interests, and pointing out that application should at once be made to the French Government to ascertain whether they are still willing and desirous to proceed with the negotiation	24

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Number and Date.	Subject.	Page
29	Foreign Office	Mar. 17, 1875	Transmitting an extract from the "Journal Officiel," which had been received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, respecting the French expedition in Senegal against the Marabout Amadou Sekou	26
30	To Governor Kortright ..	Mar. 31, 1875	Making inquiry into the above, and requesting to be informed whether the Administrator of the Gambia is aware of any communications having passed between the Marabouts of Senegal and those of the Gambia ..	28
31	Governor Strahan, C.M.G. ..	Mar. 23, 1875 (Confidential) (Rec. May 3)	Transmits despatch from Captain Lees relative to the prohibition of arms, ammunition, and warlike stores throughout the Settlement and protected territories of the Gold Coast ..	28
32	Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.	May 12, 1875	Memorandum on the Gambia as a naval or military harbour	30
33	Governor Kortright	Apr. 29, 1875 (Rec. May 27)	Forwarding Report of the Acting Administrator of a visit he made to Yarbutenda on the River Gambia, with the object of meeting Baccary Sardah, the King of Bundoo ..	31
34	Governor Kortright	May 8, 1875 (Rec. May 27)	Reporting visit of Captain Cooper to Doomasangsang, in consequence of the bushel measures of Mr. Prom having been broken and a native trader wounded	37
35	Governor Kortright	May 8, 1875 (Rec. May 27)	Respecting the French expedition against the Marabout Amadoo Sekou in Senegal, and stating that the Marabouts of Senegal are in frequent communication with the Marabouts of Baddiboo on the River Gambia ..	39
36	To Foreign Office	June 4, 1875	Transmitting for Lord Derby's information the correspondence with the Governor respecting the connection between the Marabouts of Senegal and those of the Gambia . ..	39
37	To Governor Kortright ..	June 11, 1875	Expressing approval of Captain Cooper's proceedings in consequence of a complaint from traders at Doomasangsang that their bushel measures had been broken, and instructing him to have the size of the bushel measure legalized at once	39
38	To Governor Kortright ..	June 11, 1875 (Confidential)	As the arrangement with France for the proposed exchange is under consideration, the present time does not appear to be an opportune one for making any territorial changes in the Settlement, or for entering into any fresh negotiations or Treaties with the neighbouring native Kings and Chiefs ..	40
39	To Governor Kortright ..	June 18, 1875	Acknowledging the zeal and energy displayed by Captain Cooper on his late visit to Yarbutenda, on the River Gambia, and pointing out the imperative necessity of observing the utmost caution in dealing with the natives ..	40
40	Foreign Office	June 25, 1875	Submitting to the Earl of Carnarvon, for any observations his Lordship may have to offer, copy of a Memorandum embodying the terms on which the contemplated exchange of territories might be carried out, and which Lord Derby proposes to submit, after consulting the Law Officers on its provisions, for the approval of the French Government ..	40
41	Acting Administrator Cooper ..	June 20, 1875 (Rec. July 5)	Reporting the destruction by the Marabouts of the last stronghold of the Sonninkees who have taken refuge in the town of Lamin, close to the British frontier, and the steps taken in consequence, and requesting instructions	41

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Number and Date.	Subject.	Page
42	To Admiralty	July 8, 1875	Transmitting copy of the above despatch, and of the answer proposed to be returned to it. Suggesting that arrangements should be made for dispatching a ship of war at Bathurst	43
43	To Foreign Office	July 8, 1875	Informing Lord Derby of the above . ..	43
44	To Acting Administrator ..	July 9, 1875	Acknowledging his despatch reporting the destruction by the Marabouts of the last stronghold of the Sonninkees. Urging the imperative necessity of using the utmost caution and circumspection in his dealings with the natives, and making every endeavour by negotiation and remonstrance to preserve peace	44
45	To Governor Rowe, C.M.G. ..	July 9, 1875	Sending him the correspondence connected with the above, and instructing him to go up to Bathurst to assume the administration of the Government	44
46	Admiralty	July 9, 1875	The request that a ship of war be sent to Bathurst cannot at present be complied with, but Her Majesty's ship "Contest" will be detached for the duty in a few weeks' time	45
47	To Foreign Office	July 13, 1875	Concurring in the Memorandum which Lord Derby proposes to submit to the French Government respecting the exchange, and drawing attention to certain Treaty obligations at present subsisting between the Queen and certain Kings and Chiefs in the neighbourhood of the Settlement	45
48	Foreign Office	July 13, 1875	Concurs in the despatch proposed to be sent to Captain Cooper on the state of affairs. Will lose no time in submitting for the consideration of the French Government the terms of the proposed exchange	45
49	To the Officer Administering the Government	July 16, 1875	Sending copy of the reply of the Admiralty to the request for a man-of-war. Instructing him to make a requisition on the Senior Naval Officer for assistance in case of emergency	46
50	Messrs. F. and A. Swanzy ..	July 29, 1875	Drawing attention to a telegram published in the "Times" newspaper respecting the cession, and making inquiries	46
51	To Messrs. F. and A. Swanzy..	July 29, 1875	In reply to the inquiries made in the above ..	46
52	Foreign Office	July 30, 1875	Sending copy of letter from the Admiralty showing how far their Lordships will be able to comply with the desire of the Colonial authorities in regard to the presence of a man-of-war in the Gambia	46
53	Acting Administrator Cooper ..	July 19, 1875 (Rec. Aug. 4)	Forwards papers on the subject of the threatened intention of King Moloh to make war against the English, if a certain slave girl at McCarthy's Island be not restored to him	47
54	Acting Administrator Cooper ..	July 19, 1875 (Rec. Aug. 4)	Report of existence of famine at Mc'Carthy's Island, and the measures taken to save the people from starvation	50
55	To Acting Administrator Cooper	Aug. 6, 1875	Conveying the approval of Her Majesty's Government at the refusal to surrender a runaway slave girl, and further instructing him	50

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Number and Date.	Subject.	Page
56	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Aug. 6, 1875	Approving the measures taken by Captain Cooper to alleviate the distress caused by the famine in McCarthy's Island	50
57	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Aug. 6, 1875	Relative to the non-surrender of the runaway slave girl, and instructing him to assume the personal direction of affairs	50
58	Acting Administrator Cooper ..	July 23, 1875 (Rec. Aug. 7)	Forwarding letter from the Manager of McCarthy's Island stating that Moloh denies the truth of the statement that he threatened to make war, and stating that he has received a friendly message from him	51
59	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	July 27, 1875 (Rec. Aug. 12)	Stating that he will proceed to the Gambia by the first opportunity, should the state of affairs at that Settlement warrant his doing so	52
60	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Aug. 13, 1875	Transmitting copies of two despatches from Captain Cooper, one reporting that affairs continue to be disurbed on the Combo frontier, and the other reporting that Moloh, King of Ferdoo, had disclaimed any intention of making war on the English, with copy of Lord Carnarvon's reply..	52
61	To Acting Administrator Cooper	Aug. 13, 1875	Stating that it is probable that Lieutenant-Governor Rowe may consider it his duty to repair to the Gambia	52
62	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Aug. 4, 1875 (Rec. Aug. 20)	Forwarding copy of further correspondence from the Manager of McCarthy's Island relative to the alleged message from Moloh. Stating that the whole matter is settled, and no outbreak is to be apprehended in any way, and that King Moloh sent his messenger to discuss points with Captain Cooper ..	53
63	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Aug. 27, 1875	Expressing satisfaction at receiving the above despatch	54
54	Messrs. Lintott, Spink, and Co.	Sept. 8, 1875	Requests that their claims may be considered for indemnification against losses in the event of the transfer of the territory to the French Government	54
65	Thos. Bazley, Esq., M.P. ..	Sept. 15, 1875	Asks for interview for deputation on the subject of the cession	55
66	To Messrs. Lintott, Spink, and Co.	Sept. 17, 1875	Stating that no final action for the cession would be taken without affording Parliament an ample opportunity for an expression of its opinion	55
67	To Thomas Bazley, Esq., M.P..	Sept. 23, 1875	Suggesting a later date for the reception of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and requesting them to submit a written statement of the representations they desire to make	55
68	Thomas Brown, Esq.	Sept. 24, 1875	Submitting his reasons why he considers the proposed cession unjustifiable	56
69	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Sept. 8, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 1)	As to the condition of affairs in the Combo frontier and the neighbourhood of the Gambia	59
70	Lieutenant - Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Sept. 12, 1875 (Rec. Oct. 1)	Stating that Lieutenant Allen, of Her Majesty's ship "Contest," informs him that the ship stayed some days in the Gambia River, and that affairs were quiet	59

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
71	Thomas Brown, Esq. ..	Oct. 7, 1875	Showing that a ready and accessible route to North Central Africa is afforded by the Gambia, and stating the willingness of Mr. Fitzgerald to undertake the expedition, as shown by his letter and explanatory Chart inclosed	59
72	Manchester Chamber of Commerce	Oct. 13, 1875	Inclosing letter from Mr. Hutton, a leading merchant connected with the trading interests of the Gambia on the impolicy of the cession to France	62
73	To Thomas Brown, Esq. ..	Oct. 14, 1875	Stating that Lord Carnarvon is unable to entertain any proposal for a trading expedition into North Central Africa, which would involve an expenditure of public funds in the present condition of the Colonial finances	64
74	To Thomas Brown, Esq. ..	Oct. 18, 1875	Stating that the subject of the cession is engaging Lord Carnarvon's attention, and he will not fail to give due weight to all Mr. Brown has to urge on behalf of his view of the question	65
75	To the Manchester Chamber of Commerce	Oct. 30, 1875	Acknowledging their letter inclosing one from Mr. Hutton on the subject of the proposed exchange, stating that no definite conclusion will be arrived at until Parliament has had full opportunity of expressing its opinion, and adding that his Lordship is in communication with Mr. Thomas Bazley, M.P., as to the reception of a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to express their views on the subject ..	65
76	Thomas Brown, Esq. ..	Nov. 1, 1875	Expressing his views on the proposed exchange, and showing the impolicy of such a step on many grounds	65
77	To the Officer Administering the Government	Nov. 5, 1875	Requesting to be informed of the position and circumstances of the persons who have signed a Petition against the transfer of the Gambia to France	67
78	To Thomas Brown, Esq. ..	Nov. 6, 1875	Stating that Lord Carnarvon will not fail to give his remarks on the subject of the proposed exchange due consideration.. ..	68
79	R. B. N. Walker, Esq. ..	Dec. 11, 1875	Notes on the "French Possessions in Equatorial Africa"	68
80	Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Oct. 29, 1875 (Rec. Nov. 15.)	Forwarding Petition from certain inhabitants praying that Her Majesty's Government may forego any further negotiation for the transfer of the Gambia to France ..	70
81	The Officer Administering the Government	Nov. 23, 1875 (Rec. Dec. 8)	Affording the information relative to the position and circumstances of the persons who signed the Petition against the transfer of the Gambia to France	72
82	To Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.	Dec. 21, 1875	Requesting that the petitioners may be informed that their Memorial has been received, and will be duly considered by Her Majesty's Government	75
83	Governor Strahan, C.M.G. ..	Nov. 22, 1875 (Rec. Jan. 1, 1876)	As to the British traders being compelled by the King of Dahomey to attend at Abomey, his capital, to witness customs	77
84	Royal Colonial Institute ..	Jan. 12, 1876	Inclosing a printed Report of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute on the Gambia question	77

No. in Series.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page
85	War Office..	Jan. 17, 1876	Requesting opinion as to whether the extra expenses incurred for despatch of troops to Sherbro should be charged against the Colony	78
86	To Royal Colonial Institute ..	Jan. 25, 1876	Acknowledging the receipt of the copy of the Report of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute on the Gambia question.. ..	78
87	Dr. Gouldsbury	Dec. 6, 1875 (Rec. Jan. 31, 1876)	Reporting his going to Coomassie to witness the public entry into that city of the Ashantee forces on their return from the recent war with Juabin, with a view to estimate their strength..	78
88	The Gambia Committee ..	Feb. 2, 1876	Stating reasons for protesting against the proposal for the exchange	79
89	R. B. N. Walker, Esq. ..	Feb. 7, 1876	Submitting observations to show that there is no fear of interference with religious freedom in the event of the exchange	80
90	To War Office	Feb. 8, 1876	The Colony of Sierra Leone is unable to bear the expense incurred by sending troops to Sherbro	80

Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Gambia and proposed Exchange with France of Possessions on the West Coast of Africa.

No. 1.

Governor Berkeley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received November* 24, 1873.)

Government House, Sierra Leone, November 4, 1873.

(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY, *Governor-in-chief.*

Sir, *Government House, October* 24, 1873.

I HAVE laid before the Council Lord Kimberley's despatches* inclosed in your Excellency's despatches of the 25th September and 5th October respectively, on the subject of the Sanitary Condition of the Settlements on the West Coast of Africa.

2. The supply of water for the public for drinking purposes is, I regret to say, very defective in this Settlement. I believe there are wells in the private yards of some of the merchants, not available of course to the general public. The construction of public tanks would, in my opinion, entail a useless expenditure of money, as there is no stream from which a supply could be obtained, and the supply of rain water, collected from the roofs of the several public buildings, would be trifling.

The water drawn from the wells is comparatively pure, and I think the construction of public wells, covered in to prevent offensive matter being thrown into them, and furnished with pumps, would be the best means of improving the supply of drinking water. I propose, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to build about eight wells in different parts of the town, which, according to an estimate prepared for me, could be done at a cost of about 30*l.* for each well.

3. The drains throughout the town are being cleared of the foul mud which has accumulated during the rainy season, and the Council have agreed to my proposition, to complete the system of brick draining, which has proved effectual so far as it has been adopted.

I am not prepared at present to furnish an estimate of the cost, but the Council have approved of the sums due for local rates being appropriated to the purpose.

4. There can be no doubt that a supply of pure water and constant attention to other local sanitary measures will have a beneficial effect, but so long as the south part of the town called " Half Die " remains in its present state, and the swamp in the vicinity of the town is undrained, no marked improvement in the sanitary condition of Bathurst can be expected. I passed through Half Die a few evenings ago with Captain Furze and Mr. Fowler, and the exhalations from the mixture of salt and fresh water, and from other impurities, were sickening. The following morning Mr. Fowler was attacked by fever, I have very little doubt caused by inhaling the poisonous air of Half Die. Your Excellency

* Not printed.

is probably aware that an admirably conceived plan was proposed in 1869 by Mr. Bourne, C.E., for draining the swamp, commencing at Half Die and gradually working round the western part of the town as far as the cemetery.

The cost was estimated by Mr. Bourne, after a personal inspection of the work required to be done, at 4000*l.*, and the scheme met with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. A commencement was made by building a wall round a part of Half Die when the work was suspended, for what reason I am unable to state, and the funds in the hands of the Crown Agents were appropriated to some other purpose, I should scarcely imagine of as much importance as the one for which they had been originally destined.

The Council have adopted my view, that if the necessity for draining existed in 1869 nothing has occurred to obviate that necessity in 1873.

5. The financial state of the Colony is such, that at present it is unable to bear the expense of the work so necessary, I believe, to the health of the inhabitants of Bathurst, and I therefore beg respectfully that the Secretary of State, if his Lordship does not think my statement of the bad effects of the malarious air of the swamp exaggerated, will assist the Colony to proceed with the work in accordance with Mr. Bourne's plan, by obtaining a Parliamentary grant, or even a loan of 4,000*l.*, to be devoted solely to the work.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT, *Administrator.*

His Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

No. 2.

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Berkeley.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 16, 1873.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 4th ultimo,* covering one from the Administrator of the Gambia upon the subject of the sanitary condition of the town of Bathurst.

I approve of Mr. Kortright's proposal to build eight wells in different parts of the town at a cost of about 30*l.* for each well, and also of the steps which he is taking for having the drains cleaned, and for completing the system of brick draining which has been commenced.

With respect to the question of the drainage of the swamp in the vicinity of the town, I have to inform you that if, after referring to Mr. Kortright, you are satisfied that a really beneficial drainage work can be completed for 4,000*l.* or thereabouts, I shall be prepared to sanction the negotiation of a loan for the purpose. But I think it well to direct your attention to the statement of Sir A. Kennedy in his despatch No. 44 of the 20th July, 1870,† that the sum of 4,200*l.*, which had at that time been set aside for draining the swamps, "falls far short of covering the expense for work required."

If, on further investigation, the sum of 4,000*l.* appears to be a fair estimate for the work, the loan to be raised should be for not less than 5,000*l.*, so as to allow the margin for contingencies which must always be provided for in these cases.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 3.

Governor Berkeley to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 23.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, December* 6, 1873.

IN informing the Administrator of the Gambia that I have duly transmitted to your Lordship his despatch of the 25th November, I have considered it advisable to point out, with reference to the proposed mode of procuring men for the police force of the Settlement, that, according to reliable information which I have received, the tribes to which the Administrator alludes are, like the Houssas, unsuited for the performance of the civil duties pertaining to the Police Force, such duties being naturally distasteful, and

* No. 1.

† Vide No. 51 of H.C., 444 of 1870.

a strong dislike existing on their part to the enforcement of the necessary course of discipline.

I have also pointed out that an objection might be taken to raising recruits in Sierra Leone from the fact that the men so raised would be entirely ignorant of the language and habits of the people with whom they would be brought in contact.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Sir, *Government House, November* 25, 1873.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 8th October last, covering a despatch from the Secretary of State of the 12th September, on the subject of the defence of this Settlement, and of raising men in Sierra Leone to serve in the Police Force here, I have the honour to inform you that I concur in Captain Cooper's opinion as to the necessity of a larger defensive force than the present one, but should prefer trying the experiment of raising men from some of the tribes in the neighbourhood to recruiting in Sierra Leone.

2. There seems a possibility that men may be obtained from among the Caboonka's, the Tillebunka's, or Serawilly's. These people belong to the River Gambia, beyond McCarthy's Island, and are powerful tribes and warlike. They are Pagans, and of course at fierce enmity with the Marabouts; this would be to our advantage, as the rapidly growing power of the Mahommedans in our neighbourhood, and their intense dislike of the whiteman, may, in course of time, be dangerous to the peace of this Settlement. With your permission, I will try what can be done with these people before resorting to Sierra Leone for recruits. In the estimates I have just prepared for 1874, I have inserted a sum for the additional force.

3. On receipt of your despatch, I instructed Captain Cooper to furnish me, for the information of the Secretary of State, with an estimate of the probable cost of the Star forts suggested by him, and of the probable cost of constructing the road between Sabbajee and Barcotee. I transmit a copy of Captain Cooper's letter, with a plan and estimate of the forts and road, and a plan of British Combo, showing the position of the blockhouses and the line of the proposed road. I believe that Captain Cooper's idea is a good one, and well carried out, would add very much to the security of British Combo, and consequently of Bathurst; but I do not clearly see how, in the present embarrassed state of the finances, the work is to be undertaken.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT, *Administrator.*

His Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

P.S.—*December* 1. I am sorry to say the requisite number of copies of the plan of the proposed block-houses is not yet ready. They will be forwarded next mail.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

Sir, *Bathurst, Gambia, October* 24, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in accordance with your Excellency's instructions, I proceeded to Combo for the purpose of making an estimate of the proposed military road between Sabbajee and Barcotee and blockhouses in that district.

2. I inspected the grounds and means at my disposal for undertaking the works, and I beg to submit the inclosed estimate, together with a plan of the road and one of the blockhouses.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER, *Collector and Treasurer.*

His Excellency C. H. Kortright,
Administrator.

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

Bearings of Blockhouse near Sabbajee.

Entrance to blockhouse bears	N.E.
Sabbajee bears	E. by E.N.E.
Nearest water communication at Sabbajee	E.
Barcotee from Sabbajee blockhouse bears	N.W.
Fort at Cape from Sabbajee blockhouse bears	N.
Albert Town, the limit of our frontier from blockhouse at Sabbajee, bears	S.

Inclosure 4 in No. 3.

Estimate for Blockhouse near Sabbajee.

	£	s.	d.
To cut 180 runs in 12 days	4	0	0
To drag the runs to the spot, about 1 mile	60	0	0
Six carpenters for 60 days, at 3*s.* 6*d.* each per diem	63	0	0
Twenty labourers at 1*s.* per diem for 60 days	60	0	0
For drawbridge traverse, sinking well, completing ditch, together with fittings required in blockhouse	150	0	0
For revetment of ditch, and throwing up an abattis	43	0	0
Superintendent of the work for 60 days			
	380	0	0

(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER.

Inclosure 5 in No. 3.

Military Road from Blockhouse at Sabbajee to proposed Blockhouse at Barcotee.

	£	s.	d.
Estimated amount of the same	80	0	0
Bridge over the stream	40	0	0
	120	0	0

The road to be 14 feet wide, and the bush for the distance of 20 feet outwards on each side to be cleared.

(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER.

Inclosure 6 in No. 3.

Estimate for Blockhouse near Barcotee.

The same as for Sabbajee, with exception of 40*l.* less for dragging the runs to the spot.

(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER.

No. 4.

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Berkeley, C.M.G.

My Lord, *Downing Street, January* 9, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 6th of December,* respecting the recruiting of the Gambia Police Force.

The natives of the Gambia Settlement appear to be unfit for duties of a military nature, while the Pagans of the interior, whom Mr. Kortright proposes to recruit, are like the Houssas, unsuitable for some of the duties of civil police. The natives of Sierra Leone, though not naturally inapt for police duties, would be ignorant of the language and manners of the people of the Gambia.

In these circumstances, I think it would be worthy of your consideration whether there ought not to be two forces at the Gambia, one of about forty men—natives of the Settlements to be employed more exclusively in the ordinary duties of police—the other consisting of about 100 men raised from the Pagans of the interior, for service of a more

* No. 3.

military character like the Houssas of the Gold Coast, to be stationed at Bathurst and the blockhouses or elsewhere as the Administrator might from time to time determine.

I am aware that this proposal to divide the police force into two sections may in some degree increase its cost, and it would be well that you should carefully revise the estimates of the Colony which are now probably in your hands with a view to providing a fund from which this increased expenditure could be provided.

Captain Cooper's plans and estimates of the blockhouses and military road appear to me to be well considered. But I must await the receipt of the Colonial estimates before forming an opinion whether these works can be at once undertaken.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 5.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 27, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Carnarvon, copy of a despatch which has been addressed by his Lordship to Lord Lyons, embodying the substance of a conversation which had taken place between the French Representative in this country and himself on the subject of an exchange of territory between the two nations on the West Coast of Africa.

This question has formed the subject of considerable correspondence between the Foreign and Colonial Offices, which terminated with the letter from the Colonial Office of August 24, 1871.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT BOURKE.

P.S.—Since the above was written, a further Memorandum, of which a copy is inclosed, has been received from the French Ambassador in this country, showing the bases on which his Government now wish to negotiate.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, April* 11, 1874.

M. GAVARD called upon me to-day and began to discuss a question which he said had been under the consideration of the late Government, and to which he desired to call my attention. His object was to ask whether Her Majesty's Government were prepared to consider the idea of an exchange of territory in West Africa, by which France should cede the districts adjoining the Gold Coast, Bassam, and Assinee, receiving in return the British Settlements of the Gambia. He pointed out that the trade of the Gambia was mostly in French hands; that the settlement in question lay far away from other British possessions, and that the proposed cession of territory on the Gold Coast would give England the complete command of the seaboard in a part of the country where it was important that no other influence than that of Her Majesty's Government should exist.

I said that the matter was one on which he could not expect me to express a merely personal opinion, nor was I in a position to give him a definite answer without consulting my colleagues, and especially the Colonial Secretary. I thought the proposal, however, one deserving of serious consideration, and invited him to make a communication in writing upon it. This he undertook to do.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

His Excellency the Lord Lyons, G.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

Notes on proposed Exchange of Territory on West Coast of Africa.

LE Soussigné, se référant aux explications qui ont été antérieurement échangées entre le Gouvernement Français et le Gouvernement Anglais au sujet d'un échange de territoires, projeté sur la Côte Occidentale d'Afrique, croit que le moment est venu où les négociations interrompues en 1870, par des événements de force majeure, pourraient être utilement reprises.

Sans entrer dans l'exposition des motifs qui conseillent à l'un comme à l'autre Gouvernement d'aviser à une meilleure délimitation de leurs possessions respectives, il se bornera quant à présent à renouveler, au nom de son Gouvernement, la proposition tendant à échanger certaines portions du territoire Britannique enclavées dans les possessions Françaises contre certains comptoirs ou établissements Français qui occupent une position analogue au milieu ou aux confins des possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique.

La proposition Française peut se résumer dans les termes suivants :—

L'Angleterre cèderait à la France Ste. Marie de Bathurst et le territoire qui forme la Gambie Anglaise.

De son côté, la France cèderait à l'Angleterre la Province de Mellacorée, qui confine aux établissements Britanniques de Sierra Leone.

A cette offre, qui faisait l'objet de la proposition primitive du Gouvernement Français, il ajouterait la cession des anciens établissements de la France, Grand Bassam, et Assini, et de ses droits sur les territoires adjacents dont la possession paraît présenter un intérêt particulier pour l'Angleterre, aujourd'hui maîtresse de toute la partie méridionale de la Côte d'Or.

Le Soussigné espère que le Gouvernement Anglais appréciera les avantages de ce projet, et il a, en conséquence, l'honneur de proposer au Comte de Derby la négociation sur les bases indiquées dans la présente note.

(Signé) LA ROCHEFOUCAULD BISACCIA.

No. 6.

Governor Berkeley, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received May* 12.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, April* 21, 1874.

IN transmitting to your Lordship the inclosed despatch from the Administrator at the Gambia, I am quite prepared to recognize the difficulty Mr. Kortright feels himself under in making a suggestion for the establishment of an efficient system of police out of the material available for such purposes on the spot. Indeed, it is but recently, in reply to an application from the Administrator at Lagos to furnish a certain class of men for enlistment in the civil police in that Settlement, that I was compelled to state that the efforts made in that direction by the Inspector-General of Police here were in vain.

It is possible, however, that, in considering the policy to be observed generally in these Settlements, and more particularly in the Protectorate on the Gold Coast, the question of the character of the protective force, both civil and military, may form a prominent feature.

In the meantime I have authorized the Administrator to adopt the plan suggested in the concluding paragraph of his despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Sir, *Government House, April* 1, 1874.

I HAVE carefully considered Lord Kimberley's despatch of the 9th January, on the subject of the recruiting for the police force of this Settlement.

2. I find great difficulty in offering an opinion with respect to the nature of the corps to be raised to augment the present force.

3. When Captain Glover was here on his way to England he suggested a measure which had already offered itself to my mind, but which would, I fear, prove difficult to render practicable. The proposition is that a corps or regiment be organized at Sierra

Leone, of the best material to be procured, and that detachments be furnished to the other Settlements and changed periodically. A large body of men could be more thoroughly disciplined by competent officers than the small corps raised by each Settlement, and I think a frequent change of the men would be advantageous, as, under the present system, they form local ties and intimacies which impair their usefulness.

4. Should this plan not appear feasible to your Excellency, I must be satisfied to send a non-commissioned officer to Sierra Leone to recruit the best men he can find in the villages round Freetown, to the number provided for in the estimates.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT, *Administrator.*

His Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

No. 7.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Berkeley, C.M.G.

(No. 27.)

Sir, *Downing Street, May* 15, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 43 of the 21st of April,* with one from the Administrator of Gambia, on the subject of recruiting for the police force of that Settlement.

I approve the course proposed to be adopted by Mr. Kortright, of sending a sergeant to recruit for this force in the villages of Sierra Leone.

The plan proposed by Sir J. H. Glover respecting a police force for the various West African Settlements, does not call for any immediate expression of opinion on my part.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 8.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Administrator Kortright.

(Confidential.)

(Extract.) *Downing Street, May* 21, 1874.

PROPOSALS have been made to Her Majesty's Government by the French Government for an exchange of territory on the West Coast of Africa, under which the cession of the Gambia on our part would be included.

There are reasons which would induce me to look favourably on such a proposal, but before returning any answer, it is essential that we should have specific and thoroughly reliable information as to the present state of feeling on the Gambia.

I shall be obliged if you will give me any information, and make any inquiries that may guide me as to the state of public feeling in the Colony.

In making these inquiries it may be assumed that the French Government will do all in their power to facilitate commercial operations, and will secure to British merchants all the advantages which French merchants may at any time enjoy. On the other hand, we could not consent to proposals for a cession which were not framed in a liberal spirit, and calculated, in our opinion, to benefit the trade now carried on, and to secure the general prosperity of the Settlement.

You are aware that the matter was the subject of negotiation and correspondence in the years 1869 and 1870, and I forward to you, for your information, copies of the papers which were presented to Parliament respecting it.†

---

* No. 6.

† House of Commons Paper No. 444 of 1870.

No. 9.

Governor Berkeley, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received June 1.)

Government House, Sierra Leone, May 15, 1874.

(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY, *Governor-in-chief.*

Sir, *Government House, May* 4, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to report, that early last month an attack was made by the natives on a boat belonging to a cutter owned by Mr. Thomas Brown, in the Upper River, opposite the wharf or landing-place of the town of Carantabah, on the north bank of the river, about twenty miles above McCarthy Island.

The facts are as follows:—The cutter "Skylark" being in the Upper River, landed some passengers near Carantabah; but being informed that they were about to be waylaid, they re-embarked, with the intention of landing on the opposite shore, when they were fired at, and one sailor was killed, and another wounded.

The passengers were then plundered, the natives threatening to haul up the vessel if their demands were not complied with.

Mr. Tanner, the manager of McCarthy, does not state in his Report to me of the date of the occurrence; his letter is dated on the 9th April, and I received it on the evening of the 19th.

On the following morning I had the steamer "St. Mary" prepared for service; and having embarked stores and ammunition, she left on the morning of the 21st, with a corporal and six picked men of the police force.

I sent orders to Mr. Tanner to take charge of the steamer and men on their arrival at McCarthy Island, and to supplement the small force I had sent with some of his own police constables.

I instructed him to proceed to Carantabah, and to demand that the men who had fired the shots should be delivered up to him, provided they could be identified. In the event of his demand being refused, he was to destroy the town.

I was then under the impression that the town was situated immediately at the back of the landing-place, and could be reached by rockets, and by the gun from the steamer.

The "St. Mary" returned this morning at 2 o'clock, and I inclose Mr. Tanner's Report.

He describes the situation of the town as two miles inland, and in the immediate vicinity of two other strongly-stockaded towns, being separated from the landing-place by a thick belt of bush.

With his small force a successful attack would have been hopeless. He therefore imposed a fine of 200 dollars, or 40*l.*, on the inhabitants, which they agreed to pay; and a portion of it had been paid in ground-nuts when the steamer left McCarthy Island.

I should have gone up the river myself in the steamer; but as it was possible that her services might be required there for some days, I was unwilling to absent myself from Bathurst for any length of time, as the unsettled state of Combo, consequent on the war between the Marabouts and Sonninkees, which has extended up to our boundary line, is causing some anxiety.

I had confidence in Mr. Tanner's discretion and firmness in dealing with the natives; and I think the result of his operation has justified it.

I propose to appropriate a portion of the fine to the payment of the expenses of the steamer, and the balance as an indemnity to the widow of the man who was killed; or should he not have been married, to the persons who have suffered loss by the outrage.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT, *Administrator.*

His Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

Inclosure in No. 9.

Sir, *Mac Carthy's Island, River Gambia, May* 2, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the steamer arrived here on the 22nd ultimo, about 9 o'clock, P.M., with the instructions relative to the Carantabah outrage.

On the 23rd I assembled the militia now on the island, and found they mustered only thirteen men, the remainder being scattered in the river. At 3 o'clock P.M., I proceeded up in steamer with the constables of this island, leaving the militia on guard to look after the convicts. I sent a messenger to Toomaney Jowlah, the Chief of Koonting, to meet me at Koonting, and on reaching there I anchored off the town. Shortly after the chief and his people arrived, and I then went ashore to meet him and his people there assembled. Toomaney is the head Chief over all the towns in the neighbourhood of Koonting, viz :— Dobo, Yuona, Kooting, and Carantabah. After hearing what Toomaney had to say, which was to the effect that he did not countenance the Carantabah affair, and blamed them, he tried to deter me by argument from proceeding to Carantabah. He eventually gave me two of his men, who accompanied me. That night we anchored at the Trading Wharf of Carantabah.

The town is situate about two miles inland (North Bank). Between the river side and the town a bush intervenes, and close to the town (Mandingo, and stockaded) is another Jolloff town, also a stockade, and about a mile distant further inland is another town (Toronkos), all three lying within easy access of each other; and I have ascertained that there are about 200 men in the Mandingo town. The two others (Jolloff and Toronko) can muster a large number respectively.

On the 24th, I sent messengers up to the Mandingo Stockade, and the Chief and headmen came down to the Trading Wharf. I went on shore and delivered my message, viz., what your Excellency desired. They stated, as usual, that they were sorry for what had occurred, that it was the young men who had fired, &c., &c., and did all the mischief, but did not intend to shoot the sailors; it was the Bundoo passengers on board the vessel they wanted, &c., &c.; and after hearing them out, I stated I wanted the men given up. They replied that all the young men attacked, that there were some sixty passengers on board the "Skylark," that they fired, and in fact all were concerned in the attack.

On finding this to be the case, and their refusal to give up any of the men (and there must have been fifty or sixty of them), and previously having ascertained that none of the sailors could identify any who fired, I, bearing in mind your Excellency's remark that it was necessary, to insure a conviction, they must be identified, I then imposed a fine of 200 dollars (40*l.*) on the town, and requested payment as soon as possible, this being the only feasible plan that offered itself to punish them, as it was impossible to fire at the town, two miles inland, and out of our sight, the force of thirteen men being too small to land for an attack.

After a long discussion amongst themselves, they agreed to pay this fine of 200 dollars, and the remainder of that day and the next day (25th), they were employed bringing down to the traders' wharf ground-nuts in payment; and before I left on the 27th, they had delivered on board the "Skylark" 111 bushels, equal to 11*l.* 2*s.* of the fine, and I now beg to inclose the receipt of their delivery to Messrs. Brown's house, for your Excellency's disposal.

I then left for M'Carthy's, informing them I should return in three days unless the remainder of the fine was made up; and on the 28th, messengers from Koonting arrived here, informing me that the Dobo, Koonting, Yuona, and Sambancunda people were all collecting the balance of the payment in ground-nuts, and asked me to refrain from visiting Carantabah again, as the fine would be made up by them and the towns mentioned. They were all helping.

I questioned all the sailors here, and not one could identify the man or men who shot the sailor; they said they knew it was the Carantabah people who fired at them. This had been admitted by the people themselves. One sailor said he could swear one of More Sance's warriors pointed his gun at him, but the army of More Sance is scattered over the country. Mr. Rendall, Messrs. Brown's Agent, also informed me that none of the sailors on board the "Skylark" could say who were the identical men who shot the sailor.

On the 26th instant, still at anchor at Carantabah, a messenger from Ceescunda (in Sandon Creek), from the Chief More Sance, came to the wharf. He would not come on board the steamer, saying he was afraid. He left, not saying what he wanted, but said he should come to M'Carthy's. There is no doubt he was sent to see what was doing, as More Sance's people were concerned in the attack.

Last night (Friday), a messenger from Koonting arrived, stating the reason why they

did not come yesterday according to promise, was, they were engaged collecting ground-nouts at Yuona for the payment.

This morning (Saturday), the messenger came to say that there is collected at Yuona 62 bushels ground-nuts, equal to 31 dollars, equal to 6*l.* 4*s.*, making total payment 17*l.* 6*s.* on account of the fine. These will be delivered to Mr. Rendall, who sends a vessel for them, and a receipt will be given.

They further state they remainder of the fine will be delivered as soon as they can collect it from the different towns.

There is a large quantity of ground-nuts belonging to traders at Carantabah, and in Sandon Creek, and I respectfully suggest that time be given to have all the nuts cleared away before hostilities take place between us and Carantabah, in the event of the remainder of the fine not being paid, and it will be advisable to have the small mountain gun (7-pounder), now at Bathurst, sent up for service on shore, and at least fifty men, as it is impossible to attack with success with only thirteen constables. The militia would be required for service to protect the island in our absence, and to do duty as drivers to the convicts in the gaol in the absence of the regular constables.

I have received a message to the effect that Barcerry Sardah, King of Bundoo, had sent to say he was to start this week from Bundoo on his way to Catabar opposite here), that he should not pass near the river side, and that it was his intention to come to Joncacunda (opposite). Having previously received information of the coming of this King, and his non-arrival, I have become careful how I report it. At first I did not credit it, but I now feel inclined to believe that it is the intention of the King of Bundoo to try and reinstate the King of Catabar on his throne.

From my personal knowledge of Bundoo and this King, I shall not be surprised to see his army opposite here before the end of this month, particularly as the Foutah Foulahs are encamped two days' journey from Dorna (Moloh's town on the south). Moloh is making the Foutah Foulahs large presents to try and conciliate them, and is preparing for war. He has already had a large number of canoes made, and has placed them along the banks of the river from Barbosa's Wharf to Kihie and Barragally, to enable his people to escape to the north bank if necessary, and some will try no doubt to find refuge here. I have therefore had all our canoes locked on the island.

The steamer takes away about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cords of wood. The fires were put out when at at anchor, as usual.

I have the honour to inclose the accounts of this station, by which your Excellency will observe there is a balance of 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* in hand, and this will go to meet the militia pay for the few days they have been on duty. I have therefore to ask your Excellency for a remittance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. TANNER, *Manager.*

His Excellency C. H. Kortright, Esq., Administrator,
Government House.

No. 10.

Governor Berkeley, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received June* 1.)

Government House, Sierra Leone, May 15, 1874.

(Signed) George Berkeley, *Governor-in-chief.*

Sir, *Government House, May* 6, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter I have received from the King of Brekama, and of my answer, and report on the present state of Lower Combo.

2. I received the letter yesterday morning, and at 12 o'clock had an interview with the King at Government House. His conversation was to the same purport as his letter, praying for assistance against the Marabouts. I told him I was prepared to assist him in the shape of mediation, but that similar offers previously made had not been accepted. I informed him that I had received his letter, and that I should prefer not to enter on the subject of his proposal to cede his lands to the British during our interview, but would answer it in writing.

3. In a despatch of Captain Cooper's, 26th March, 1873, he reported that the Marabouts must shortly be masters of the whole of Lower Combo, as at that time two towns only remained in the possession of the Marabouts. Brekama, where the King resided, has fallen, and King Seesee Angelah is a fugitive. One town, Busumballa, still holds out, but must ere long change masters.

4. The proceedings of the Marabouts are causing some anxiety in British Combo, as they have advanced close to our boundary line, threatening to destroy the town of Socootah, alleging that the people of that place, although Marabouts, are harbouring armed Sonninkees, who are preparing to attack them. The Alcade and Almamee, the Chief and Head Priest, sent messengers to me on the 30th ultimo, acquainting me with their intention, thinking it right to inform me of it as Socootah is so close to the British line.

5. At the same time some of the headmen of Socootah came to me and denied the truth of the charge made against them and begged my interference to save them from attack. They said the Goonjour Marabouts were angry because they had not joined them.

6. I sent Mr. Elliott, the interpreter, to Socootah to ascertain the truth of the statement of the Goonjour people; and on his return he reported that there were no Sonninkees in the town. Mr. Smith, the Manager of Combo has also visited Socootah, and states that there are no strangers of any kind in the place, and that the people have observed strict neutrality.

7. The reason why the people of Socootah have applied to me is, that in March 1873 the stockade round the town was pulled down by the police and Combo militia, Captain Cooper being of opinion that a fortified town on the borders of our land was dangerous to the safety of British Combo. They consider that, as we have deprived them of their means of defence, we should protect them.

8. In consequence of the message from Goonjour, and of the prayer of the people of Socootah, I wrote to the Alcade and Almamee, begging them not to interfere with people who had kept aloof from both parties during the struggle, and urging peace both in their own interest and in ours. I transmit a translation of their reply, which was written in Arabic.

9. I think, from the tenor of the letter that there is no indication of any hostile feeling towards us; but it is possible that, should the Sonninkees suffer another defeat and take refuge, as they are likely to do, in our territory, the Marabouts may cross our line in pursuit. They are, however, well aware that an alliance between us and the Sonninkees, as the consequence of any hostile demonstration against us, would result in their being driven out of Combo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT, *Administrator.*

His Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

Dear Sir, *Bathurst, May 5, 1874.*

WITHOUT mentioning the facts which have caused me to be in Bathurst an exile from my throne and country, I wish in a few words to state to you some proposals I am desirous of making. But, first, I must state that you are aware that during the Sabbajee wars, when your Government fought with the Marabouts, I was an ally, and lent my assistance and fought with your soldiers against the Marabouts. Ever since that time I have been troubled with them, until at last, by stealth, they have burnt my capital and driven me from my kingdom. However, the propositions I wish to make to you are these:—

The countries, five in all, namely, Toojehreng, Sagnang, Coonjooroo, Cartong, and Jamboor, are all mine, but now are inhabited by Marabouts. I wish to accede them to your Government. These countries, along with Brecarmer, belonged for ages to my forefathers, Kings of Brecarmer. I have descended from the following Kings:—

1. King Coley Bojang.
2. King Madhoo Bojang.
3. King Coley Bojang.
4. King Massar Karoom Bojang.
5. King Saddah Marmodoo Bojang.
6. King Mahdoo Bojang.
7. King Joonbar Bojang.

The countries have a seaboard and may be useful to your Government.

My next proposition is that you will render me some little help in my present embarrassing condition.

Before concluding, I think it may be advisable to ask you to have a good care about the Marabouts.

My great-grandfather, Marmodoo, allowed them to settle at Coojooroo as a then poor and helpless people. They have now advanced so far as to make war on Marmodoo's great-grandson. You will find that, unless you place some restrictions on them, they may give your Government some trouble in the future.

I shall call on you to-day, but I send this on before I reach you.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CEESEE ANGELAH, *King of Brecarmer.*

His Excellency C. H. Kortright,
Administrator.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

The Governor of Bathurst to the King of Brekama.

Greeting: *Government House, May 5,* 1874.

WHEN I had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from your Majesty at Government House I informed you that I had received your letter that morning and that I would give you an answer in writing. I now do so.

In your letter you state that you are desirous of making some proposals to me. But first you call my attention to the fact that in the Sabbajee war you lent your assistance to the British Government and fought with our soldiers against the Marabouts.

Since that time you state that you have been troubled by the Marabouts, and that at length they have burnt your capital and driven you from your kingdom.

After an enumeration of the countries, five in number, over which you claim sovereignty, but which are now in the possession of the Marabouts, you offer to cede them to the British Government.

There are several reasons why I must reject your offer:—

1st. There is no desire on the part of the Government to acquire any more territory than it at present possesses.

2nd. A claim to the several countries enumerated by you, which you propose to cede to the British Government, would be disputed by the Marabouts, who now occupy them by right of conquest. We should thus become involved in hostilities with the Marabouts.

3rd. The Treaty entered into on the 24th of March, 1873, provides that, for certain considerations agreed to by the Chiefs and Headmen of the Marabouts in Lower Combo, the Governor of Bathurst shall "respect in every way the territory held by the Marabouts, and will not interfere with their laws, customs, or proceedings amongst themselves, &c."

I hold that Treaties are sacred, and the honour of this Government and my own require that the one to which I have alluded should be strictly adhered to.

The only assistance I can afford you in your distress is to attempt, by mediation, to obtain favourable terms for you from the Marabouts. But, in the conversation you had with me yesterday, you seemed unwilling to make any terms with your enemies short of a surrender to you of the country and the towns they have wrested from you.

Since the war broke out, my predecessors and myself have offered our good services to both parties, but without avail.

Our advice has been freely offered, but has been rejected, or not acted on, by both parties.

I sympathize deeply in your Majesty's trouble, but cannot interfere to any greater extent than I have pointed out.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT, *Administrator.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 10.

From the Alcade and Almamee of Goonjooi to the Governor of Bathurst.

Bathurst, Gambia, May 6, 1874.

THE best compliment of the Alcade and Almamee of Goonjour to the Governor.

Peace still continues between them and the Governor and it will not spoil on their side. Yes, we went to Socootah for peace; if it was for war his Excellency would have heard our guns; we have taken Brikama and learnt that the whole of them went to Succattar, that's why we sent our warriors over there. The Governor of Bathurst asked us, the Goonjour people, to put down our guns, also our knives; it is not hard thing for us to do so. Should the Sonninkees be willing to surrender, then they are willing to put down their knives and guns. Kaffoota and Bintang, the whole of them surrender; if the Sonninkees do the same, war would cease.

No. 11.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Berkeley, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, June* 11, 1874.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 15th ultimo,* covering one from the Administrator of the Gambia, reporting certain proceedings taken on account of an attack made by the natives on a boat belonging to Mr. T. Brown in the Upper River opposite the landing place of the town of Carantabah.

As the case now comes before me, I think that Mr. Tanner, the Manager of McCarthy's Island, showed prudence in not engaging in doubtful hostilities, and I trust that the rest of the fine imposed by him upon the offending natives will by this time have been paid, and that the chance of further collision is at an end.

I observe that Carantabah is stated to be some twenty miles up the River Gambia beyond McCarthy's Island.

Although, so long as this latter place is held by the Government of the Gambia, merchants trading up the river to that point are no doubt entitled to expect protection from the Colonial Governor against unprovoked attacks by the natives, I am of opinion that they should be warned that in going beyond this place for the purposes of trading, or for any other purpose, they will do so at their own risk, and must not look for protection or redress in a part of the country where English authority does not exist.

It will be desirable that, in the first instance, the Administrator should give this warning privately to the different firms who trade up the River Gambia.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 12.

Colonial Office to Captain Cooper.

Sir, *Downing Street, June* 13, 1874.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you an extract from a despatch from the Administrator of the Gambia,† and I am to request that you will furnish his Lordship with an explanation of the statement that, in March, 1873, you caused the stockade round the town of Socootah to be pulled down.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 13.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, June* 13, 1874.

WITH reference to recent correspondence on the subject of the Settlement of the Gambia, I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, to be laid before the

* No. 9. † No. 10.

Earl of Derby, a copy of a despatch from the Administrator of the Gambia, with its inclosures, on the subject of the state of affairs in Lower Combo, the territory adjoining the Settlement.*

I am to observe that the Marabouts are a Mahommedan tribe, who, during the last 150 years, have been gradually working their way down towards the coast, their progress being marked by a succession of wars of extermination waged against the Pagan tribes who refused to conform to the Mahommedan faith.

The most recent of these wars has been that with the Sonninkees, themselves nominally Moslems, though regarded by the Marabouts as unbelievers. The conquest of this tribe has brought the Marabouts in close proximity to the frontier of British territory, and in March, 1873, Captain Cooper, the Acting Administrator of the Gambia, foreseeing that complications were likely to arise from the near approach of these warlike fanatics to our Settlement, concluded with them a Treaty for the mutual protection of territory and redress of outrages.

By the terms of this Treaty the Marabouts undertook to repress and punish all marauding parties violating British territory, and to secure protection to all British subjects lawfully trading in Marabout territory, in consideration of which undertakings the headman of Goonjour, the principal Marabout town, is to receive annually the sum of 50*l*.

Since this Treaty was signed the Marabouts have completed the conquest of the Sonninkee country, with the exception of one town, which the Administrator states must soon fall, and the King of Lower Combo is now a fugitive in British territory.

The Marabouts have been described as "a warlike and fanatic tribe who are increasing in numbers and influence daily, whose religion teaches them that their salvation depends upon the extermination of the white man from their country;" but Lord Carnarvon is not aware of any influence which can be brought to bear upon them with the special view of inducing them to adhere to the terms of the Treaty above referred to, and thus to lessen the chance of any collision between them and the inhabitants of the Settlement. It is in Lord Carnarvon's opinion only too likely that when the subjugation of the Sonninkees, now almost completed, is achieved, and the Marabouts have actually become our near neighbours, our relations with them may become difficult to maintain.

Lord Carnarvon thinks it desirable that with reference to the correspondence which has passed on the subject of the Gambia Lord Derby should know the present and probable relations of these tribes to the Colony.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 14.

Administrator Kortright to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 6.)

(Confidential.)
(Extract.) *Bathurst, June 19, 1874.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, Confidential, of the 21st May last,† requiring reliable information as to the present state of feeling at the Gambia with regard to the transfer of that Settlement to the French Government.

Recent events at the Gold Coast, and the debates in Parliament, have given rise to a vague feeling that the negotiations with the French Government, for an exchange of territory on the West Coast of Africa, might be renewed.

Since I have been here I have had frequent opportunities of ascertaining the state of feeling on the subject, and at present it is ostensibly the same as in 1869 and 1870.

The shopkeepers and small traders fear that they may be supplanted by Frenchmen of the same class; and they also feel the same disinclination, as the native inhabitants, to pass from mild British sway to French military rule. I do not believe that this feeling would be more than temporary, as the greater activity introduced by a French occupation would speedily reconcile them to the change.

Those who would have most reason to dread a change are the natives in the neighbourhood of the Settlement. It would be the policy of the French to conciliate the River natives, who are the principal growers of the ground-nut, but no such incentive would rule their conduct in dealing with the Marabouts of Lower Combo, who now

* No. 10. † No. 8.

possess the whole of that country up to the British boundary. They cultivate but little, their trade is war, and a strong enmity exists between them and the French.

The wide extension of Marabout power of late has caused great uneasiness to the British residents in Combo ; and the warlike and aggressive character of the people would be a strong reason for handing over the settlements to a military Power able to keep them in check.

War has been going on in the Upper River, and the Colonial steamer "St. Mary" has been stationed there for some time. She has just returned with information from Mr. Tanner, the manager of McCarthy Island, that hostilities have ceased for the present.

These native wars in our immediate vicinity not only injure our trade, but are calculated at any moment to force us into collision with one of the belligerents, and I feel sure that these Settlements can be safe only under the rule of a military Power.

The inclosed Tables will enable your Lordship to judge of the state of trade for years 1870 to 1873, inclusive. They have been prepared in my office by Mr. W. H. Berkeley from the Custom-house books, and their accuracy may be relied on.

I have entered more fully on the subject of the cession of the Gambia than was strictly warranted by your Lordship's letter; but a desire to place before you the present state of the Settlements will, I trust, be accepted by your Lordship as my apology.

Inclosure 1 in No. 14.

TABLE showing the Value of the Imports and Exports of Bathurst, Gambia, from 1870 to 1873, inclusive.

IMPORTS.

From.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	45,463	39,732	43,100	58,098
British West Indies	387	1,426	1,805	800
Leeward Coast, including Sierra Leone ..	13,743	13,958	27,295	17,510
America	4,477	4,212	1,533	272
France	12,962	16,240	24,332	9,453
Windward Coast, including Goree* ..	14,961	26,494	25,022	28,269
Total	91,993	102,062	123,087	114,402

* These are, in fact, importations from France, viâ the French Settlements on the Windward Coast.

EXPORTS.

To.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	22,183	24,505	19,289	15,176
British West Indies	672	842	743	766
Leeward Coast	3,683	4,344	1,983	1,906
America	2,148	1,420	159	52
France	108,113	114,873	98,083	89,418
Windward Coast	5,716	7,114	6,966	3,497
Total	142,515	153,098	127,223	110,815

Inclosure 2 in No. 14.

TABLE showing the Quantities of Ground-nuts exported from Bathurst, Gambia; the Countries to which exported; and the Quantities shipped by English and French Houses, from 1870 to 1873, inclusive.

Year.	Country to which Exported.				Total.	By English Houses.	By French Houses.	Total.
	Great Britain.	France.	British West Indies and America.	Windward Coast, Goree, &c.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1870	1,364	11,970	147	..	13,481	8,940	4,541	13,481
1871	1,870	14,649	99	365	16,983	8,020	8,963	16,983
1872	1,647	11,265	87	..	12,999	5,609	7,390	12,999
1873	1,158	10,258	90	23	11,529	4,827	6,702	11,529

No. 15.

Governor Berkeley, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 29.

Government House, Sierra Leone, July 6, 1874.

(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY, *Governor-in-chief.*

Sir, *Government House, June 26, 1874.*

IN my despatch of the 6th May last* I informed your Excellency that the Marabouts of Lower Combo had threatened to destroy the town of Socootah, lying within a few yards of the boundary line of British Combo.

2. They have carried their threat into execution, and have driven out the inhabitants, who are now refugees in British territory.

3. I have already mentioned that, in March last year, Captain Cooper destroyed the stockade round Socootah, as he considered it endangered the security of our people residing near the boundary.

3. The cultivable land is so limited in British Combo that many persons have established farms outside our boundary on the land then belonging to the King of Combo, to whom they paid rent.

5. Towards the end of last month I was informed that the Marabouts had commenced the construction of a stockade round Socootah, and had driven away the persons cultivating the land in the neighbourhood.

6. I directed Mr. Smith, the manager, to ascertain how far these statements were correct, and he confirmed them, adding that the Combo people were in great distress at being driven from their farms, and at the prospect of a fortified Marabout town on the boundary line.

7. I remonstrated with the Marabout Chiefs who, as usual, expressed their desire to be on friendly terms with the British Government, but stated that, if they did not keep possession of the land taken from the Sonninkees, it would be immediately reoccupied by the latter and the fruits of their conquest would be lost to them. That, with regard to the British subjects cultivating the land, they paid the rent to the King of Combo, a proceeding they could not submit to, but that they were willing to make an arrangement with me, which they thought would suit both parties.

8. I have accordingly agreed with them that a strip of land, about two miles in breadth, bounded on one side by our line, shall be considered as neutral ground, and that the Combo people shall be at liberty to cultivate it, but that no houses or towns shall be erected on it, and that the rents shall be paid to the Marabouts of Goungoor, so long as they are in possession of the ground.

9. I understand from Mr. Smith that the people of Combo are satisfied with the arrangement, and are returning to their work. As a proof of good faith, the Marabouts have destroyed the stockade they were building at Socootah.

10. I have increased the police force in Combo, and have stationed men in the villages bordering on the boundary line.

11. I believe that, for the present, there is no danger of further annoyance from the Marabouts, but the Alcalde and the Almame of Goungoor, who are undoubtedly well disposed towards us, are very old men, and, in the event of their death, they would be succeeded by younger men, with probably more ambitious views, and with less control over the aggressive spirit of their followers.

12. I am well aware that there is a strong hankering after Sabbajee, which the Marabouts do not hesitate to say belongs to them, and in the event of their attempting to regain possession of it, they would, I fear, meet with assistance from the Marabouts of Bacceow and Barcottea, who, although living on British territory and under British rule, cannot lose sight of the fact that they are Marabouts.

13. I beg that your Excellency will not think me an alarmist, but the warlike and aggressive character of the Mahometans forces on me the conviction that they will not long remain satisfied with the extent of land they have wrested from the Sonninkees.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT, *Administrator.*

His Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

* No. 10.

No. 16.

Governor Berkeley, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received July 29.)

Government House, Sierra Leone, July 6, 1874.

(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY, *Governor-in-chief.*

Sir, *Government House, June 27, 1874.*

I HAVE the honour to report on the state of the Upper River since I forwarded my despatch of the 4th May.*

2. With regard to the Carantabah outrage, the fine imposed by Mr. Tanner has not yet been fully paid, but it is in course of being settled.

3. On the 21st May, Mr. Tanner informed me that he had received a letter from Barkery Sardeh, King of Bundoo, informing him of his intention to march from Bundoo to Catabar, on the north bank, opposite to McCarthy Island. Mr. Tanner believed it to be his intention to reinstate the King of Catabar, who was dethroned some time since by Mahmoud Derry Bar.

4. On the receipt of this intelligence, I sent the steamer "St. Mary" to McCarthy Island, with instructions to Mr. Tanner to see that the strictest neutrality was observed on our part, and to give notice to the owners of vessels, boats, and canoes that they were not to assist either party by transporting warriors across the river. I also wrote to Barkery Sardah begging him to give orders to his Chiefs to respect and protect British subjects and property.

5. On the 17th instant the "St. Mary" returned, and brough a letter from Mr. Tanner reporting the sudden termination of the war.

6. The united armies of Khasso and Woolie had attacked the strong town of Collyhantang, but, for some reason unknown, Barkery Sardah, although present, did not join his allies in the attack, and they were repulsed with a loss of 200 men.

7. The armies have returned to Bundoo, and it is supposed that Barkery Sardah has had a serious quarrel with the King of Khasso, and that a war between them will be the consequence.

8. At present, therefore, the river is quiet, but Mr. Tanner thinks it probable that war will recommence after the rainy season.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT, *Administrator.*

His Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

No. 17.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Berkeley, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, July 31, 1874.*

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 6th instant,† covering one from the Administrator of the Gambia, reporting that a native war which had broken out in the Upper River had suddenly terminated.

I have to express my approval of the precautions taken by Mr. Kortright on this occasion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 18.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Berkeley, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, July 31, 1874.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 6th instant,‡ covering one from the Administrator of the Gambia, reporting certain arrangements which he had made with the Marabouts respecting land adjacent to the boundary of the Settlement.

* No. 9. † No. 16. ‡ No. 15.

So far as the information at my disposal enables me to judge, I see no reason to withhold approval of Mr. Kortright's proceedings in this matter.

The relations of the Government of the Gambia with the Marabouts are obviously delicate, and may easily become difficult; and although I have great confidence in Mr. Kortright's judgment, it may be well to impress upon him the necessity of exercising great care and discretion in all negotiations with these dangerous neighbours.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 19.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 31, 1874.

WITH reference to my letter of the 13th June,* I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Derby, a copy of a despatch from the Administrator of the Gambia, reporting arrangements which he had made with the Marabouts respecting land adjacent to the boundary of the Settlement.†

I am to request you to direct Lord Derby's particular attention to Mr. Kortright's despatch.

The relations of the Government of the Gambia with the Marabouts, are obviously delicate, and may easily become difficult; and Lord Carnarvon has instructed the Governor-in-chief to impress upon the Administrator the necessity of exercising great care and discretion in negotiations with these dangerous neighbours.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 20.

Mr. Grant to the Earl of Carnarvon.

3, *Conduit Street, Regent Street, London,*
My Lord, *October* 6, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I am a native of Sierra Leone, West Africa, and a member of the Legislative Council there.

2. Although I am on a visit to England, on private business affairs, still I feel it a duty incumbent on me, before leaving for home, to crave an interview with your Lordship, as there are certain matters, from a native point of view, connected with the financial and political arrangements of the Sierra Leone Government, which may not be uninteresting to your Lordship to have some knowledge of.

3. Finding, however, that your Lordship is out of town, and is not likely to return before I leave London; I, therefore, venture most respectfully to embody in writing my views on those matters which pertain to the financial and political arrangements of Sierra Leone and its adjacencies.

4. The rearrangement of the tariff of Sierra Leone by Governor Pope Hennessy, in 1872, by abolishing the house and land and road taxes, as well as the duties on articles imported, excepting those on spirits and tobacco, was, in my humble opinion, the wisest and best financial rearrangement that could be made for the Settlement; but—

5. In carrying out that rearrangement, the political situation of the countries adjacent to but not within the jurisdiction of the Government of Sierra Leone, was somehow or other overlooked. In consequence of which there has been a general falling off in the Revenue of the Colony. The fact, my Lord, is this: the countries without the jurisdiction of the Sierra Leone Government, I mean those between Sierra Leone and the Scarcies River on the north, and between Sierra Leone and British Sherbro on the south, are taken advantage of by some traders of Sierra Leone, who erect establishments there as a sort of depôt wherein immense quantities of spirits and tobacco are stored by them for the express purpose of evading the duties levied in Sierra Leone on those articles. The consequence is these articles are sold to the natives at a much cheaper rate than that at which they can be obtained in Sierra Leone, to the great detriment of the Revenue of the Settlement.

6. Governor Pope Hennessy, I believe, saw and felt the difficulty, that is, of some traders adopting such a course ultimately. Governor Berkeley, who is now in England,

* No. 13. † No. 15.

and with whom, when in Sierra Leone, I had several conversations on the subject, saw and felt it also and promised to explain it lucidly to your Lordship.

7. The best and safest course, I think, to pursue, and which I beg most respectfully and earnestly to recommend to your Lordship, is the acquiring, either by purchase or by Treaty engagements, the adjacent countries referred to above.

8. By adopting such a course the advantages derivable therefrom, my Lord, will be as follows :—

(*a.*) The increase in the revenue will be unprecedented and more than amply supply all the needs of the Government. Added to this, there will be sufficient funds to alter, for the better, the sanitary arrangements of the Colony which are, at present (if I may be allowed to use plain terms) truly deplorable.

(*b.*) There will be a cessation from civil feuds and predatory wars, the influences of which have been very disastrous on those adjacent countries, and have, in a very great measure, hampered the progress of commerce and religion, and civilization which are indispensables in every land, especially in all nascent communities.

9. Although I am fully aware that the decisions of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1865 to scrutinize narrowly affairs pertinent to West Africa, was to the effect that there should be no addition to the territorial limits of the Settlements, still, my Lord, I must candidly confess that the future welfare of Sierra Leone depends, in the main, on the annexation of the adjacent countries.

To confirm the truth of my statement, I beg most respectively to inform your Lordship that, in 1870, Sir Arthur Kennedy advised the Imperial Government to endeavour to come to terms with the French Government and cede to them the Gambia in exchange for their possessions contiguous with Sierra Leone. But for the late Franco-Prussian War, this might have been carried to effect. Mr. Pope Hennessy, who was also of the same opinion, gave, I believe, the same advice to the Imperial Government.

10. One all-encouraging fact worth noticing, my Lord, is that the natives are quite ready and willing, and have already offered, to transfer these countries to the Colonial Government.

11. I must, in conclusion, apologize for trenching upon your Lordship's valuable time. The very deep interest I take in my country and nothing else is my only plea.

Submitting most respectfully the above statements to your Lordship, and praying most earnestly that they may be taken into your serious consideration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. GRANT.

No. 21.

The Officer Administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received December 7.*)

Government House, Sierra Leone, November 26, 1874.

(Signed) GEORGE FRENCH, *Administrator.*

Sir, *Government House, November* 19, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, on the 31st October, Mr. Smith, Manager of Combo, sent me information that messengers from the Alcade and Almame of Gounjour had called on him at Cape St. Mary, and stated to him that they were on their way to Bathurst to see me with a complaint that in an attack made lately on the town of Perang, they had wounded three persons, residents of British Combo, and that as Sonninkees were permitted to take refuge in British ground, and prepare themselves there for war, they would for the future show no quarter to the conquered, but would pursue them even to Cape St. Mary and destroy them.

2. The following day the messenger arrived in Bathurst, and delivered a message to me to that effect.

3. The statement is untrue. The greatest vigilance has been exercised by Mr. Smith and by the police stationed on the frontier to prevent any infraction of the strict neutrality I had declared to be the policy of the Government. Solitary cases may have occurred, which escaped the observation of those in charge of the boundary line, but I am quite

confident that no such number of Sonninkees has issued from our ground as would have the slightest influence on the warlike operations of the Marabouts.

4. I told the messengers that the complaint was unfounded, that the Gounjour people knew well that no assistance, direct, or indirect, had been given to either party, and that they must be well aware that had I wished to injure them, I could have entered into an alliance with the Sonninkees, which would have had the effect of driving them out of Combo. I charged them further to tell the Alcade and Almame that a crossing of an armed body of men into British territory would constitute an invasion, and that I would repel by force any violation of our territory.

5. In order to be sure that the message delivered to me really emanated from the Chiefs of Gounjour, I directed John Elliott, the Government Interpreter and Messenger, to proceed with the messengers to Gounjour. On his return, he stated to me that he had been received in an unfriendly manner, and that he was told that the threat made would be put into execution.

6. As matters appeared to assume a dangerous aspect, I issued a Proclamation, forbidding the sale of munitions of war of any description, and directed Mr. Smith to call a meeting of all the Chiefs and Headmen of British Combo, in order to obtain such information as they might be able or willing to give me with respect to the real designs of the Marabouts. I met twenty-two Chiefs and Headmen at the Cape on the 11th instant, and having explained to them the position of affairs, I asked them for information. As I expected, I received none, but the meeting had the good effect of showing that I was taking measures of defence. The Chiefs and Headmen were informed that, in the event of a hostile demonstration on the part of the Marabouts, I should require a quota of men from each of them as a native contingent, and should treat as enemies any refusing or neglecting to comply with the order.

7. I directed Mr. Smith to make out a list of the men belonging to the Combo Militia, and to hold them in readiness to assemble for service at any moment. A fair number of volunteers also offered their services. I sent a reinforcement of armed police to the frontier, under charge of an intelligent non-commissioned officer, with orders to disarm all persons, whether Marabouts or Sonninkees, who might attempt to enter or to leave British Combo, and to give me instant information of any movement taking place outside our boundary line.

8. A few days since I was informed that the Chiefs of Gounjour, finding, from the precautions I had taken, that they would not be permitted to carry out their threat with impunity, were about to send a deprecatory message to me.

9. Four accredited messengers came in yesterday, and literally begged pardon for the previous message sent to me, and hoped that I would overlook what had taken place, as it was far from their desire to quarrel with the British Government. They stated that they had heard that I had, accompanied, by the great men of Bathurst, met all the Combo Chiefs, and made other preparations in consequence of the aspect of affairs. I told them that I accepted the apology, and should still maintain strict neutrality, but that I should resist any invasion of any part of the Queen's territory under my charge, from whatsoever quarter it might be made.

10. I have no doubt that the Marabouts intended to carry out their threat, but were diverted from their purpose by the prompt but simple measures taken to oppose them. Had they been permitted to cross the frontier, they would have taken the first step towards the accomplishment of their desire of regaining possession of Sabbajee.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT, *Administrator.*

His Excellency the Administrator-in-chief,

&c. &c. &c.

Sierra Leone.

No. 22.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 17, 1874.

I HAVE to request that you will furnish me with any information you can obtain as to whether or not the Island of Matacong is under British jurisdiction, and as to the nature and amount of the trade between it and Sierra Leone.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 23.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 31, 1874.

I HAVE received Mr. Kortright's despatch of the 19th of November,* reporting the threatened infraction of British territory which he had taken steps to avert or repel, and for which he had since obtained an apology.

I have to request that you will convey to Mr. Kortright an expression of my approval of his proceedings on this occasion, and refer him again to the observations on the danger and delicacy of our relations with the Marabouts, which I addressed to your predecessor in my despatch of the 31st of July.†

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 24.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 2, 1875.

WITH reference to the letters from this Office of the 13th of June and 31st of July,‡ I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Derby, the inclosed copy of a despatch from the officer administering the Government of the Gambia,* respecting a threatened violation of British territory by Marabouts, which he averted, and for which he has since obtained an apology.

Although the firm attitude of Mr. Kortright on this occasion sufficed to overawe the Marabouts, there is reason to think that, in case of actual violation of our territory, he would have found it difficult to make good his threat of resistance, as there are no regular troops at the Gambia, and the local defensive force is insignificant.

I am further to observe that, although the danger appears to have passed for the present, the correspondence of the Administrator, which has been communicated to the Foreign Office, shows that it may at any time recur; and, in laying these papers before Lord Derby, I am to request that you will point out their bearing on the questions as to the future arrangements respecting the Gambia, which have formed the subject of communication between these Departments.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 25.

The Officer Administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received February 6.)

(Extract.) *Government House, January* 13, 1875.

IN obedience to the directions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 17th ultimo,§ I have the honour to report as follows:—

By a Treaty dated 30th December, 1825, the Chief of the Mandingo nation leased the Island of Matacong to Messrs. Gabbidon and Savage in perpetuity, they paying yearly 100 bars of the goods mentioned at the foot of the Treaty. (*Vide* Sierra Leone Ordinances, &c., vol. ii, pp. 301 *et seq.*)

By Clause 5 of a Treaty dated 18th April, 1826 (*ibid.*, p. 306), the full sovereignty of the territories from Couta in the south to Ferighua in the north, including one mile inland from the seaboard, was ceded to Mr. Kenneth Macaulay, then Acting-Governor of Sierra Leone, on behalf of His Majesty; and by Clause 6 of the same Treaty the Island of Matacong was ceded in like manner.

This Treaty was reported to Earl Bathurst by despatch of the 4th July, 1826, and his Lordship in his despatch, dated 1st November, 1826, stated, in reply, "that as Mr. Macaulay had, in deviation from his Lordship's instructions of the 18th and 19th December then last, stipulated for cessions which His Majesty had already signified his determination not to accept, he had only to acquaint him that Articles V and VI must

* No. 21. † No. 18. ‡ Nos. 13 and § No. 22.

be expunged from the Convention, and that when the Treaty should have been renewed, with the omission of those Articles, he should be happy to lay it before His Majesty."

I cannot find any renewal of the Treaty, with the omissions directed by Earl Bathurst; but its ninth clause was repealed by a Treaty of the 25th May, 1827. (Sierra Leone Ordinances, &c., vol. ii, pp. 313-14.)

With regard to the cession of the territory mentioned in the Treaty of April 1826, I have the honour to refer your Lordship to a despatch from Lord Cardwell (then Mr. Cardwell) of the 22nd September, 1865, in which his Lordship, in reply to a despatch of the 19th August preceding, from Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlayne, then administering this Government, speaking of the very great advantage which would result to Sierra Leone from the annexation of that territory, said, "that he could not sanction that proceeding; that to revive a Treaty which had been inoperative for thirty-eight years appeared hardly fair to the present possessors of the territory, and that, moreover, it was not the policy of Her Majesty's Government to extend the dominion of Great Britain on the West Coast of Africa."

From all I can learn, British jurisdiction has never been exercised in the Island of Matacong.

In obedience to your Lordship's directions I have taken steps to procure accurate information respecting the nature of the trade between Sierra Leone and Matacong, and I hope soon to make your Lordship acquainted with that information.

In the meantime, I have been informed that there is at least one store on that Island, that it belongs to Messrs. Randall and Fisher, Sierra Leone, merchants; and that, to avoid the payment of duties in Sierra Leone, goods are sent to Matacong from hence for transmission into the interior duty free, and ships laden at Matacong with native produce, dutiable in Sierra Leone, for direct transmission from that Island to Europe and America.

To a limited extent, small vessels bring country produce to Sierra Leone from that Island for shipment by steamer to England.

I have also the honour to state that by Clause 15 of a Treaty dated the 29th November, 1847, and by Clause 15 of another Treaty of the same date (*vide* Sierra Leone Ordinances, &c., vol. ii, pp. 372 and 376), territory on the north bank of the Sierra Leone River, and territory fronting the Atlantic Ocean to the north of the Peninsula of Sierra Leone were ceded to Mr. Macdonald, then Governor of this Settlement, on behalf of Her Majesty.

Her Majesty was graciously pleased to ratify these two Treaties as intimated by Earl Grey in his despatch to Mr. Macdonald of the 18th July, 1848.

Jurisdiction is exercised by the Courts here in the territories comprised in the two last-mentioned Treaties: but not a single civil officer of any description in the service of this Settlement is located in any portion of those territories.

No. 26.

The Officer Administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received February* 16.)

My Lord, *Government House, January* 30, 1675.

I HAVE the honour, with reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 17th ultimo,* requesting me to furnish your Lordship with any information I could obtain as to the nature and amount of the trade between Matacong and Sierra Leone, to furnish your Lordship with a return of the goods exported from Sierra Leone to Matacong and from Matacong to Sierra Leone, during the year ending 31st ultimo, and their respective values.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE FRENCH.

---

* No. 22.

Inclosure 1 in No. 26.

ACCOUNT of Produce, &c., imported from Matacong into this Settlement, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1874.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value. £	s.	d.
Palm kernels	2,789 bushels	557	16	0
Gum copal	97,629 lbs.	1,627	3	0
Beeswax	1 cask, 150 lbs.	5	0	0
Palm oil	1 cask, 110 gallons	9	0	0
Indiarubber	1 case, 216 lbs. and 3,600 lbs.	190	16	0
Hides	2,870, = 28,700 lbs.	956	13	4
Shooks	31 bundles.	15	0	0
		3,361	8	4

(Signed) JOHN MEHEUX, *Acting Collector.*

Custom-House, Sierra Leone, January 28, 1875.

Inclosure 2 in No. 26.

RETURN of Goods exported from the Settlement of Sierra Leone to Matacong during the period from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1874.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value. £	s.	d.
Ale and porter	16 dozen	6	0	0
Ditto	36 gallons	3	10	0
Apparel	4 packages	105	0	0
Beads	15 „	88	15	0
Bags, empty	1,500	47	17	8
Beef and pork	5 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs.	12	0	0
Boots and shoes	3 packages.	80	0	0
Bread	56 cwt. 1 qr.	77	0	0
Brandy	5½ gallons	4	8	0
Casks, empty	907	119	5	0
Cordage	5 packages.	30	0	0
Cotton goods	131 „	3,975	7	4
Cutlery	15 „	90	0	0
Flour	6 barrels	7	10	0
Guns	11 packages.	90	16	8
Gunpowder	164 barrels	500	0	0
Hats and caps	6 packages	124	0	0
Hardware	68 „	708	16	2
Haberdashery	1 „	1	0	0
Lard	3 qr. 10 lb.	4	3	4
Lumber	2,400 feet	65	16	8
Medicine	2 packages	2	10	0
Nails	5 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lb.	13	0	0
Oakum	500 lbs.	7	0	0
Oars	16	6	0	0
Oil, kerosine	30 gallons	3	10	0
„ paint	60 „	16	5	0
Perfumery	1 package	7	0	0
Paint	20 „	12	0	0
Pitch and tar	42 „	40	10	0
Provisions	2 „	4	0	0
Rum	11,539½ gallons	1,082	15	1
Sugar, crushed	5 cwt. 3 qr.	46	0	0
Stationery	3 packages.	16	10	0
Soap	3 qr. 16 lb.	4	10	0
Tea	71 lb.	6	0	0
Tobacco, unmanufactured	22,342½ lb.	744	15	0
Umbrellas	4 packages.	54	0	0
Whiskey	4 gallons	1	16	0
Wine	98 „	19	16	0
Ditto, claret	424 „	41	18	0
Wood, manufactured	27 packages.	52	0	0
Woollen goods	2 „	40	0	0
		8,363	0	11

(Signed) JOHN MEHEUX, *Acting Collector of Customs.*
JOS. WM. COLE, *2nd Clerk.*

Custom-House, Sierra Leone, January 26, 1875.

No. 27.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 25, 1875.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. French's despatch of the 13th ultimo,* furnishing information respecting the Island of Matacong and the adjoining territories.

In the 13th paragraph of his despatch Mr. French states that the Courts of Sierra Leone exercise jurisdiction in the territories ceded to Her Majesty by the two Treaties of the 29th November, 1847, but that not a single civil officer in the service of the Settlement is stationed in those territories.

With reference to the statements which have from time to time been made to this Department as to the evasion of the payment of Customs duties at Sierra Leone by landing goods on the neighbouring coasts and conveying them thence into the interior, I should wish to be informed whether much illicit trade of this kind is carrried on in the territories above-mentioned, and whether any gain to the Colonial revenue would be likely to accrue from collecting duties there.

If upon inquiry you should be of opinion that payment of duties may, with advantage and profit to the Settlement, be enforced in these territories, I have to instruct you to take the necessary steps for stationing Customs officers at the different trading posts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 28.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

(Extract.) *Downing Street, March* 5, 1875.

EVENTS on the West Coast of Africa have now taken such a course as, in his Lordship's opinion, to render it desirable that application should at once be made to the French Government to ascertain whether they are still willing and desirous to proceed with the negotiation for an exchange of territory.

As you were informed by the letter from this Department of 14th September last, the Governor of the Gold Coast, acting under directions from the Secretary of State, issued a Proclamation prohibiting the importation of arms, ammunition, and warlike stores everywhere throughout the Colony and protected territories.

It has now been brought under Lord Carnarvon's notice that, as a result of this measure, a very extensive trade in warlike "matériel" is now being carried on at Assinee and Grand Bassam, and that there is considerable danger of the majority of the trade with the Ashantees and other interior tribes being diverted from the ports of the Gold Coast to these places, as the natives being obliged to resort there for the purchase of arms and powder, will naturally endeavour to satisfy their other wants at the same time, more especially as they will be able to make use of their slaves in the carriage of produce, which they may hesitate to do within British jurisdiction since the abolition of slavery.

The consequences of such a diversion of the trade would be very disastrous to the financial prosperity of the Gold Coast Colony, and would seriously disturb the arrangements which Lord Carnarvon has now in view for its improvement and development.

It is, moreover, a matter of great importance, in the interests of civilization and humanity, and for the maintenance of peace, that the supply of arms and munitions of war to the Ashantees and neighbouring tribes should be placed under the control of the British Government, and notwithstanding the objections which have been urged to the partial restriction of the importation of arms, there can be little doubt, from the nature of the country, that the smaller the number of ports at which these goods can be obtained the more limited will be the area over which they are likely to be distributed.

Under these circumstances, Lord Carnarvon feels that it is advisable for Her Majesty's Government to obtain, if possible, the power of exercising some control, political and commercial, over those ports west of the present limits of the Gold Coast, through which, as I have stated, a large and an increasing diversion of trade is taking place.

His Lordship would therefore suggest, for the consideration of the Earl of Derby, that the French Government should be invited to re-open negotiations with a view to their retirement from those places, as well as others to which I am about to refer, in consideration of the exchange of the British Settlement on the Gambia.

* No. 25.

It will be remembered that, in the correspondence which took place in 1868-69, the presence of the French on the Mellicourie and other rivers to the north of Sierra Leone was very strongly objected to, and that their removal from those territories was the principal object of the negotiations which then took place.

The same objections still exist, and the advantages which would accrue to our commerce generally, and to the prosperity of the Settlement of Sierra Leone in particular, from the departure of the French, have been strongly urged on this Department by successive Governors of the West Africa Settlements, and by influential colonists.

So far as can be ascertained from the information in possession of this Department, it appears that the only settlement which the French actually hold on the West Coast of Africa, between the Isles de Los and Lagos, is at Benty, on the Mellicourie River. At this post, where there is a factory and fort, or block-house, there is stationed a French military commandant and a small detachment of white French troops.

From Grand Bassam, Dabou, and Assinie, which were formerly occupied by the French, they have now virtually almost entirely withdrawn, though they still claim to exercise influence over the native Chiefs, and, it is believed, consider them to be, in some sort, under their protection.

There was formerly a French "Protectorate" at Porto Novo, near Lagos, for a short time—from 1863 to the end of 1864—but at the latter date the French Admiral announced to the Government of Lagos that the Protectorate was at an end, and, so far as can be ascertained, they have now no influence or jurisdiction of any kind there.

It is, however, of the very greatest importance that there should be no pretension of the exercise of any influence whatever by any European Power other than Great Britain either between Cape Coast and Lagos, or for some distance to the eastward of the latter place.

Lord Carnarvon is therefore of opinion that it would be by no means unreasonable to propose to the French Government that, in exchange for the Settlement of the Gambia, they should consent to renounce, and never hereafter to acquire any sovereignty, territorial rights, or political influence over any place on the seaboard of Africa between a point north of Sierra Leone (which might be the River Pongas), and the River Gaboon. Her Majesty's Government, on the other hand, undertaking to give up in a similar manner all rights, claims, and influence in or over the territories lying between Morocco and the Pongas River.

The Dembia River was the boundary proposed in 1869, and it was then suggested because the Isles de Los, which have long been held and occupied by Great Britain, lie almost at the mouth of that river, and it was thought that the contiguity of any European Power thereto might at any time lead to undesirable complications. But in 1870 certain Chiefs living to the northward of that river petitioned to be brought under British protection, as they were engaged in trade with Sierra Leone, and Sir A. Kennedy then stated that the Pongas River forms the natural boundary between the natives who desire to place themselves under the protection of Great Britain, and the French. Lord Carnarvon has therefore thought it desirable to propose the most northerly branch of that river as the northern boundary between the British and French Protectorates on the West Coast of Africa.

By the arrangement now proposed, France would receive, in exchange for one small isolated post, and certain claims to influence and jurisdiction of, to them, little appreciable value, an old established European Settlement, with the command of the Gambia, which is one of the finest rivers in Africa, navigable for 300 miles into the interior for vessels of ten feet draught. That river is, moreover, in close proximity to the French Colonies already established at Goree and Senegal, and the greater portion of its trade is carried on with France, and is in the hands of French merchants.

This country, on the other hand, would obtain such a command of the ports and rivers adjoining the Gold Coast as would enable Her Majesty's Government to consolidate the fiscal system of the Gold Coast Colony, and to carry out those arrangements which, commenced with this view by their predecessors, are incomplete, and fail of their intended object without some such addition as that now suggested.

As it will be necessary for Her Majesty's Government to make compensation to the public officers and others at the Gambia for any loss which may accrue to them by the transfer of the Settlement, it should be arranged with the French Government that they should pay a sum of money, which need not be considerable, for the value of the public buildings and stores which may be handed over to them. The amount of this payment might be settled by a Joint Commission on the spot, as was done in the case of the transfer of the Dutch Settlements on the Gold Coast to Great Britain in 1872.

In conclusion, I am to express Lord Carnarvon's hope that this matter will not

be unnecessarily delayed, as the trade at Assinie is rapidly increasing in extent and importance, and grave complications and dangers on the Gold Coast are likely to arise therefrom.

No. 29.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 17, 1875.

I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the Earl of Carnarvon, an extract from the "Journal Officiel" which has been received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, respecting the French expedition in Senegal against the merchant Amadou Sékou.

I am, &c,
(Signed) TENTERDEN.

Inclosure in No. 29.

Extract from the "Journal Officiel."

LE "Moniteur du Sénégal" du 23 Février publie ce qui suit:—

"Pour bien apprécier l'importance des résultats dus aux opérations militaires dont le Cayor vient d'être le théâtre, il n'est sans doute pas inutile d'envisager en quelques mots la situation que préparait à la domination Française au Sénégal l'influence croissante d'Amadou Sékou.

"Les paroles et les actes du Marabout, depuis quelque temps surtout, ne pouvaient laisser aucun doute sur ses desseins. Le but qu'il poursuivait c'était—il se plaisait à le dire—la 'délivrance' de son pays par 'l'extermination des blancs.'

"Si d'ailleurs il était possible de se méprendre sur ses intentions, avant le combat de Boumdou, les documents que son heureuse issue a mis en notre possession ne pourraient plus laisser place à de fausses interprétations. Le nombre des partisans d'Amadou Sékou allait chaque jour grossissant; on en trouvait partout—dans la banlieue, dans l'Oualo, et même à St. Louis. Ces derniers auraient eu pour mission de mettre le feu au quatre coins de la ville le jour où ils en auraient reçu le signal de leur Chef. Les Français, répétait sans cesse le Marabout à ceux qu'il voulait entraîner dans sa cause, n'ont plus d'armée depuis 1870, et je me fais fort n'anéantir, jusqu'au dernier, la poignée d'hommes dont se compose la garnison de la Colonie.

"Il ajoutait que c'était par le nombre qu'il fallait combattre le faible effectif de nos troupes, par le nombre qu'il fallait nous écraser; qu'il ne se dissimulait pas que cette œuvre offrirait quelques difficultés, grâce à la perfection de nos armes; mais il promettait 'naturellement' aux soldats qui tomberaient victimes de leur dévouement à la cause sainte toutes les joies de la vie future, et à ceux qui survivraient à notre ruine 'certaine' la gloire insigne d'avoir accompli, sous son inspiration, la mission qu'il avait reçue d'en haut, à savoir l'extermination des blancs.

"C'est ainsi en prêchant une nouvelle croisade contre la population Européenne, en allumant le zèle religieux, ou plutôt le fanatisme aveugle des indigènes, qu'il réussit à grouper autour de lui ce nombre imposant d'adeptes dont il a fait ces combattants audacieux et tenaces que nous allions trouver en face de nous.

"D'un autre côté, le vide s'était fait dans le Cayor; les populations terrifiées fuyaient pour échapper aux violences, aux pillages, aux incendies par lesquelles le Marabout signalait ses excursions. Cette province, devenue déserte, n'offrait plus de productions pour alimenter nos transactions. Ainsi se trouvait gravement atteint l'intérêt commercial, le seul qui puisse sérieusement nous attacher au pays.

"Il était urgent d'agir; il fallait, sous peine d'abdiquer notre influence, prouver aux populations que nous sommes toujours les plus puissants, et que toutes les forces réunies d'Amadou, en dépit de l'appui surnaturel qu'il s'attribuait, ne pouvaient résister à nos armes.

"Le 4 Février une colonne forte de 516 hommes d'infanterie, 65 spahis et deux pièces de 4 rayées de montagne, quittait St. Louis, à 4 heures du matin, sous le commandement de M. le Lieutenant-Colonel Bégin. Elle séjournait à Mouit le 5, et le 6 se mettait en route, après avoir reçu les dernières instructions du Chef de la Colonie. Elle ralliait bientôt l'armée de Lat Dior, que nous étions appelés à soutenir, et, dans la nuit du 10 au 11 elle campait à Pété, village situé à 11 kilom. au nord de Coki. C'est sur ce point

qu'Amadou Sékou s'était établi depuis longtemps, et en ce moment il l'occupait avec toutes ses troupes. Des renseignements précis représentaient les ennemis comme très-nombreux et très-décidés ; on devait s'attendre à une résistance sérieuse.

" Le 11 au matin la colonne éclairée par toute sa cavalerie s'ébranla, marchant sur Coki.

" D'après les premières dispositions arrêtées par M. le Lieutenant-Colonel Bégin, l'armée de Lat Dior devait s'avancer à la tête de la colonne. Mais le peu de hardiesse de la plupart de ses partisans rendit cette mesure impraticable, et on acquit bientôt la conviction qu'il ne fallait pas compter sur les gens du damel pour jouer dans ces circonstances le rôle principal qui, cependant, devait naturellement appartenir à ceux qui combattaient *pro aris et focis*. Force fut donc de modifier l'ordre de marche, et le soin fut confié à Lat Dior de flanquer la queue de la colonue à gauche. Dès lors, il demeurait certain que nos troupes allaient prendre à la lutte la part la plus active et la plus périlleuse.

" Le convoi, fortement massé (train, bagages, ambulance, chameaux), était encadré dans nos pelotons habilement disposés, et la colonne s'avançait dans le plus grand ordre, sur un terrain couvert de broussailles, lorsque l'ennemi fut signalé sur le flanc gauche par la cavalerie.

" L'ordre est aussitôt donné de former le carré autour du convoi, l'armee de Lat Dior se plaçant sur les derrières de nos troupes. Bien qu'exécuté avec la plus grande célérité le mouvement est à peine terminé que le combat s'engage de très-près, à une distance de cent pas environ.

" Le nombre des assaillants augmente dans une proportion considérable ; les ennemis, cachés dans les herbes, se rapprochant rapidement, visant bien, gagnent du terrain et dessinent un mouvement tournant vers la gauche, dans le double but de nous couper de la ligne de retraite, et, en évitant la première face du carré, occupée par l'infanterie de marine, de s'attaquer aux tirailleurs et aux volontaires pour atteindre plus facilement le convoi.

" Malgré un feu très-nourri de notre part, les tidianes, protégés par un pli de terrain, continuent leur mouvement, et, bientôt, ils ne se trouvent qu'à 40 ou 50 pas. Le feu si terrible de nos chassepots et de nos canons semble impuissant à les arrêter. Beaucoup d'hommes sont tués ou blessés, et parmi eux un grand nombre d'officiers.

" Les assaillants se montrent de plus en plus audacieux ; ils ont complétement tourné une des faces du carré, et le feu s'est engagé depuis quelques minutes entre les gens d'Amadou et ceux de Lat Dior. Il est à craindre que ceux-ci, repoussés, ne viennent se jeter sur nous et porter dans nos rangs un désordre compromettant pour la sécurité générale.

" Dès lors, il est évident que le feu de nos fusils n'est pas suffisant pour repousser ces fanatiques ; un mouvement offensif seul peut nous dégager. La charge est sonnée pour une partie des troupes ; les cavaliers se précipitent, les tirailleurs s'élancent, entraînant avec eux les disciplinaires. Alors s'engage un combat à bout portant et même corps à corps, les ennemis ayant attendu la charge de pied ferme. Mais l'impulsion est donnée ; la masse des tidianes, qui se tenait cachée derrière un pli de terrain et qui ne prenait pas une part directe au combat, tourne les talons ; l'armée de Lat Dior, encouragée par notre élan, et par sa position, en mesure d'apprécier mieux que nous le mal que nous avons fait à nos adversaires, se rue sur leur Marabout.

" A partir de ce moment, la lutte est circonscrite entre les partisans des deux Chefs indigènes, les troupes qui avaient pris part à cette charge vigoureuse ayant rallié la colonne. La fusillade s'engage dans les broussailles, et le combat s'éloigne peu à peu du théâtre de la lutte principale. L'ennemi était définitivement repoussé, et la victoire nous était restée.

" Après s'être assuré qu'il n'y avait pas de retour offensif à redouter de la part de l'ennemi, M. le Lieutenant-Colonel Bégin fit reformer la colonne dans l'ordre primitif pour marcher sur Coki, distant de 5 kilom.

" Des dispositions avaient été rapidement prises pour l'attaque du sagnié, lorsque les éclaireurs vinrent annoncer qu'il était abandonné. Nos troupes purent donc, sans coup férir, pénétrer dans cette redoute, qu'elles occupèrent militairement.

" Cependant la poursuite du Marabout se continuait par l'armée de Lat Dior sur la route du Djolof.

" Des nouvelles apportées successivement purent faire apprécier à la colonne l'étendue de son succès. Amadou Sékou était tué, son armée anéantie ; les survivants allaient être inévitablement pris et fusillés par les gens du Cayor. Le nombre d'ennemis trouvés morts s'élevait à 447, dont 399 sur le champ de bataille et 48 sur le route de Coki ; 57 chevaux étaient tuées et tous les principaux Chefs du prophète avait succombé.

"Ainsi notre succès était complet ; la question grosse de menaces de la domination du Marabout dans le Cayor était vidée en trois quarts d'heure. Nos pertes, il est vrai, étaient considérables ; nous comptions 88 hommes blessés, dont 9 officiers, et 14 hommes tués, dont 1 officier. Mais l'audace inaccoutumée avec laquelle nous avons été attaqués, le courage opiniâtre montré par les tidianes sous le feu redoutable de nos armes, prouvent surabondamment que cette expédition était nécessaire pour trancher des difficultés que, grâce à la propagande active d'Amadou, le temps ne pouvait qu'aggraver.

"Par la vigueur avec laquelle elle a été conduite et l'importance de ses résultats, l'expédition a jeté les provinces voisines dans une salutaire stupéfaction. Nous avons tout lieu d'espérer qu'elle aura pour effet de faire rentrer dans le devoir ceux qui, obéissant à des suggestions malsaines, ont pu montrer quelque tendance à des sentiments hostiles. Par la mort du prophète et des principaux Chefs sous ses ordres, et par l'anéantissement de son armée, elle a ruiné à tout jamais les projets d'une secte fanatique qui, depuis plus de sept ans, menace l'élément Européen d'un soulèvement religieux général, ouvrant ainsi pour la colonie une ère de tranquillité durable.

"Dans les circonstances difficiles où elles se sont trouvées, les troupes ont été admirables d'entrain, de discipline et de bravoure. Une noble émulation dans l'accomplissement de leurs périlleux devoirs n'a cessé de régner entre les officiers de tous les grades et de toutes les armes. Heureusement servi par l'intelligence et l'intrépidité qu'il a trouvées dans son Etat-Major et chez les Chefs de corps appelés à le seconder, M. le Lieutenant-Colonel Bégin a vu ses ordres s'exécuter sous un feu meutrier avec cette assurance et cette précision qui sembleraient être le privilége des vétérans de l'armée : 'Jamais,' écrit-il, 'je n'ai été mieux obéi.' C'est certainement le plus bel éloge qu'un Chef puisse faire de ses troupes. Cet officier supérieur, par les sages dispositions qu'il a prises pendant la marche sur Coki, par les mesures opportunes et décisives qu'il a su ordonner aux moments les plus critiques de la lutte, a montré les solides qualités que réclame le commandement militaire et une entente parfaite des choses de la guerre. Le combat de Boumdou lui fait le plus grand honneur."

No. 30.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Kortright.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 31, 1875.

I HAVE received through the Foreign Office an extract from the "Journal Officiel," containing an account of the French Expedition in Senegal against the Marabout Amadou-Lekou.

I shall be glad if you will ascertain and inform me whether the Administrator of the Gambia is aware of any communications having passed between the Marabouts of Senegal and those of the Gambia.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 31.

Governor Strahan to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received May 3.)

(Confidential.)
(Extract.) *Government House, Cape Coast, March* 23, 1875.

IN my despatch of the 14th of August last reporting my having issued a Proclamation prohibiting the importation of arms, ammunition, and warlike stores everywhere throughout the Settlement and protected territories of the Gold Coast, I stated that "if the co-operation of the French Government could be secured to prevent such importations being made from Assinee, to Grand Bassam, a distance of twenty-eight miles along the coast, and negotiation carried out, which in a revenue point of view must, in my opinion be done sooner or later, to obtain the control of importations at certain places to leeward of Quittah, the supply of munitions of war to the interior tribes will be, if not entirely checked, at least rendered difficult."

I propose now to make some further observations with reference to the territory indicated, based upon such information as I have received from time to time during the interval which has elapsed since the date of the despatch above quoted.

First, With regard to Assinee and Grand Bassam, I have reason to believe that at

both of these places a large quantity of munitions of war has been introduced within the last few months, and I am informed by Mr. Dumaresq, who arrived here on the 26th ultimo, to assume the office of Colonial Secretary, that on his way out from England forty-two cases of guns were trans-shipped from the mail steamer, to a schooner lying off Grand Bassam.

I have also reliable information (although I regret to state that my endeavours to obtain a return on the subject have been unsuccessful) that French rifles (the French carbine, as I understand, converted from percussion to flint lock) and other munitions of war have lately been imported in considerable quantities at Assinee.

The situation of both Assinie and Grand Bassam is such as to make them places of much commercial importance.

Assinie is situated on the sea-beach, and behind it, some 200 yards, is a large lagoon, which extends for a considerable distance in a northerly and easterly direction, the strip of land between the sea and the lagoon varying in breadth from 200 yards to several miles. The Assinee and other rivers flow into this lagoon, and find an outlet into the sea about eight miles to windward of the town of Assinee. Only during the rainy season is there communication by lagoon between Assinee and Grand Bassam. Goods landed on the beach at Assinee, or between Newtown—which is considered to be the limit of our jurisdiction—and Assinee, a distance of ten miles, are taken over the intervening strip of land to the lagoon, and conveyed thence, not only up the rivers into the interior, but to places lying on the lagoon, from which they easily find their way into the Protectorate without payment of duty.

I understand, on what I believe to be reliable authority, that from Assinee and Grand Bassam there are roads of communication into the interior, and especially from the former into Ashantee. I observe that in a Minute of the Topographical Department of the War Office, of the 24th of September, 1873, it is stated that Kinjabo, on the Assinee, is the terminus of one of the great caravan routes. This statement is so far borne out by the information which I have, that there can be no doubt that the natives of the interior come to Kinjabo in large bodies of 300 or 400 for purposes of trade, it being necessary that they should be in sufficient force to resist the attacks of petty tribes along their route.

In fact, all my information leads me to the opinion that the control of importations at Assinee and Grand Bassam is essential to the development of the prosperity of the Gold Coast Colony, and that this can only be effectually secured by entering into negotiation with the French Government, with a view to an extension of our jurisdiction in this direction.

It may be found that it would not be absolutely necessary, in order to attain the control of importations at Grand Bassam—at least, such importations as now act prejudicially to the Gold Coast Colony, either considered with reference to revenue or as being munitions of war—to extend our jurisdiction to Grand Bassam itself, or at all events that it should be actually occupied; and, inasmuch as this place is notoriously unhealthy for Europeans, this may be considered perhaps undesirable.

It is not impossible that by acquiring jurisdiction over a small strip of land to windward of the mouth of the Assinee river between the sea and the channel which communicates with Grand Bassam, it would be possible to prevent importations at Grand Bassam reaching the Assinee lagoon.

The question here occurs whether, assuming Assinee and Grand Bassam to be in English occupation, there are not ports further to windward from which Ashantees and others might still derive supplies of arms. Although I have not materials for solving this question, I have heard that there is a country on this side and beyond Grand Bassam hostile to Ashantee, which would prevent Ashantee traders from passing, but as to this I have no certain information.

I regret that I am not in a position from personal inspection to furnish your Lordship with a sketch of the several localities indicated, but I am of opinion that the inclosed tracing from Wyld's map of Ashantee and neighbouring States, published 20th November, 1873, (although, from the information I have received, in some details incorrect) will enable your Lordship to form a general idea of the territory to which I have referred.

With reference to the coast line lying between the present eastern limit of the Gold Coast settlement and the Western limit of Lagos, a distance of some eighty miles, I may inform your Lordship that reports have reached me that at places just beyond the limit of the Quittah district, munitions of war have lately been landed and found their way, although, so far as I can learn, in no great quantities, into the Protectorate.

There are at present no less than five stations with European factories within a

coast line of forty-five miles from Adaffi, where large importations are made chiefly of articles which would be liable to duty if landed within the Protectorate, while at Lagos it was found necessary to so regulate the tariff, that trade might not be diverted to Godomey or Cootenoo,

With reference to Lagos, I forward a despatch from the Administrator which I received some time ago, but have postponed sending to your Lordship until I should feel myself in a position to express an opinion upon the question as a whole.

The extent of coast line under the jurisdiction of the Gold Coast Government is at present about 350 miles. By extending our jurisdiction 38 miles to windward and 80 miles to leeward, I am of opinion that the revenues of the Gold Coast and Lagos would assume proportions which would fully justify the increase in our responsibilities and amply repay the expenditure which would become necessary to maintain an increased police force and Customs staff.

Inclosure in No. 31.

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Government House, Lagos, November* 23, 1874.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch, Confidential, of the 25th September, inclosing one from the Secretary of State of the 4th September, having reference to Porto Novo.

2. Beyond a doubt the existence of Porto Novo as a native State injuriously affects the commercial and general interests of Lagos, and of the several methods mentioned in the Secretary of State's despatch as having at different times been suggested for curing this evil, that of the King handing over to the British Government the fixing and collection of his Customs duties, reserving to himself a commuted allowance in lieu of them, appears to me to offer the most advantages.

3. On the other hand, the merchants of Porto Novo would probably, on the collection of the duties being transferred to the Government, expect greater protection than might be contemplated by the arrangement; this, however, could be met to a certain extent by requiring an engagement from the King to continue, while receiving the commuted allowance, to afford, at least, the same amount of protection to traders as they now receive. Another objection would be that the assimilation of the duties at Porto Novo to those of Lagos would probably tend to some extent to divert the trade to other places on the lagoon which are now beyond Porto Novo's control.

4. As I have not yet been able to visit Porto Novo, I am not in a position to report how far the King might be prepared to accept any proposals which might be made to him of this nature. So far as I can at present gather, the King receives a yearly revenue from his present taxation of about 1,000*l.*, which is about 1 per cent. of the value of the exports.

5. But any such proposals to the King of Porto Novo would be rendered unnecessary if Her Majesty's Government were disposed to sanction a control of the Customs at Cootenoo and Godomey, after negotiation with the King of Dahomey, to whom they belong. The town of Porto Novo is situated on the mainland bordering on the north side of the lagoon, while Cootenoo and Godomey are on the seaboard, the former about twenty-five miles, and the latter about thirty-seven miles to the west of Porto Novo, and only through these two places do importations interfering with the revenue of Lagos reach the interior, unless, indeed, Whydah, which belongs to Dahomey, and is situated on the sea coast about fifteen miles beyond Godomey, can be looked upon in this light. It might be possible to induce the King by a commuted allowance to enter into similar arrangements regarding it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. C. LEES, *Administrator.*

No. 32.

Memorandum on the Gambia as a Naval or Military Harbour.

I ASSUME it to be admitted by all save those personally interested, that it is desirable to relinquish our occupation of the Gambia, the object for which it was originally taken possession of by Great Britain having been long since accomplished.

2. The question of its strategical importance as a harbour has, I understand, been raised, and I shall endeavour shortly to state my reasons for considering it valueless as a naval or military harbour.

3. It is difficult of access at all seasons, and dangerous for several months of the year during the prevalence of fogs.

4. From a military point of view it is sufficient to say that for four months of the year it is uninhabitable for Europeans, and abandoned by all save a few officials, who cannot get away.

5. It has been tried and given up as unsuitable for a coaling depôt, and would require a heavy outlay to make it reasonably commodious for that purpose.

6. The French commercial interest in the Settlement is steadily increasing, and will, ere many years, extinguish all English trade with the place, inasmuch as the only export worth notice is that of ground-nuts, for which there is no demand in England.

7. A glance at the map and chart will demonstrate the superior strategic position of the French Settlement at Goree and Dackar, where large sums of money have been expended in forming a very complete coaling station and harbour of refuge, which have been, I believe, fortified of late years.

8. It will always be necessary for the French Government to maintain a respectable military force at these stations, which, by reason of their geographical position, are immeasurably more salubrious than the Island of St. Mary's, which is part sandbank, and part pestilential swamp, but a few feet above the level of the sea.

9. The Gambia and Senegal Rivers run nearly parallel to each other, and the intervening space is easily crossed.

10. Assuming that the French Government had (which they always will have) a superior military force at Dackar, the Gambia would be untenable as a naval or military station.

11. Should defence at any time become necessary, no reliance whatever could be placed on native assistance, and the Gambia possesses no resources of any kind for the maintenance of troops. Food is scarce, dear, and bad.

12. There is not a single drop of sweet water on the Island of St. Mary's; a few feet below the surface brings you to a strata of sea-weed and salt water.

13. Either as a strategic harbour or a harbour of refuge, I am at a loss to imagine any conditions which would justify Great Britain in continuing the responsibility of maintaining it in time of war or peace.

14. It is, in my opinion, alike useless for offensive or defensive purposes.

15. If such an unfortunate necessity should arise, it would be easier for Great Britain to capture Dackar than defend the Gambia.

I would recommend reference to a despatch on the subject of the transfer of the Gambia, addressed to the Right Honourable W. Monsell by Admiral Patey, Administrator of the Gambia about the year 1869.

(Signed) A. E. KENNEDY.

May 12, 1875.

No. 33.

Governor Kortright to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received May 27.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, April* 29, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a Report, from the Acting Administrator of the Gambia, of a visit he has made to Yarbutenda, on the River Gambia, with the object of meeting Baccary Sardah, the King of Bundoo.

Should Captain Cooper be able to bring about an alliance between Baccary Sardah, Mahmoud "Derry Bar, and Molo the Foulah King, all very powerful Chiefs, he will secure perfect peace on the River Gambia, and protection for traders.

With reference to the affair at "Yanejar, I do not wonder at the natives destroying the ground-nut measures. The traders have no fixed size for what they call the bushel, but vary it according to the price of the nuts in the market. The natives cannot understand this, and refuse to submit to what they consider an unfair dealing. I believe that in a majority of cases, when traders complain of ill-treatment, they have brought it on themselves by their arrogance and attempt to defraud the natives, forgetting that they are trading on sufferance.

A few days before I left the Gambia, I had visited the town of Jaronko, which is situated at the extremity of the so-called ceded mile, and is in British jurisdiction. The people then stated that they were under the rule of the Chief of Baddiboo, and begged me to confer with Mahmoud "Derry Bar on the subject.

Captain Cooper justly observes that the Jaronko and Sicca people are a refractory set,

and would be no loss to us. I think it would be desirable to hand Jaronko over to Mahmoud ⁿDerry Bar. We should then at all times be able to obtain redress for maltreatment of our traders, to obtain which under present circumstances, it would be necessary to employ force.

It is important that Sicca should remain in our hands, as a check to the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 33.

Sir, *Government House, March* 30, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report, that having received information from the Manager of McCarthy Island that Baccary Sardah, King of Bundoo, was in the vicinity of Yarbutenda, our highest trading port in the river, I accordingly proceeded in the Colonial steamer "St. Mary," to have an interview with him.

I left Bathurst on the 16th February, the Honourable W. H. Berkeley accompanying me, and after visiting various places on my way up, I arrived at Yarbutenda on the evening of the 19th, having run a distance of 330 miles.

On the 20th, I had an interview with the King, who was with his army (mustering about 18,000 men) a few miles off. He expressed his regret at not having met your Excellency; I informed him, however, that it was unavoidable. I then made a proposition to him so that a Conference could be held, and matters so arranged on a secure basis that there would be peace throughout the river henceforth. He fell into my views, which were, that Mahmoud ⁿDerry Bar, the great Marabout Chief, Moloh, the great Foulah King, myself, and himself, should meet at a certain rendezvous and discuss the subject. The place named was Contafarra, a town midway between McCarthy Island and Yarbutenda (the latter distant from the former 150 miles). I named the 20th of March for the day of the Conference.

I then left (having fired a salute), calling on my way back at Sappo, where I met Prince Monsea (son of King Moloh). I informed him of my project, and he said his father would meet me. I then returned to Bathurst, arriving there on the 25th February. The next day I started my messenger to ⁿYoro, the capital of Baddiboo, to inform the Chief of my arrangements with Baccary Sardah; but he replied he could not leave his capital until the 20th (the day named for the Conference); therefore, having to meet Farmara Marney, King of Carboo, at Tenderbar, I started on the 17th from Bathurst, and the following day arrived at Tenderbar, where I met the King of Keeang and King of Carboo; the latter said he was very glad to see me, as he was anxious to talk over matters concerning Combo, and he assured me positively that if he came to Bathurst, and, together with myself, saw the Chiefs of Gounjour, he could put a stop to the war in that country, as most of the warriors fighting for the Marabouts were his people, and his word also had great weight with both Sonninkees and Marabouts. I informed him that I would give him a passage to Bathurst on my return from the up-river. The King of Keeang then proceeded on board the steamer, to see her, when I fired a salute of six guns for him, and five for Farmara Marny.

Having, previous to my departure, received a letter from some of the merchants, asking me to call at ⁿYanejar, on account (as they told me verbally) of two traders having been killed and one wounded in the hand, besides breaking-up the merchants' bushel measures, I therefore deemed it imperative that the matter should be sifted: so, after leaving Tenderbar, I proceeded to the creek of ⁿYanejar, and early in the morning of the 19th, steamed up the creek twelve miles, until I arrived off the town. The creek being narrow and very winding, we came suddenly in view of the wharf, where we saw a few natives gathered together, with guns, &c. The noise of the screw having warned them of our approach, directly they sighted us they jeered at and grossly insulted us; and one appearing to be a "headman" of the town, I at once ordered the boat ashore, to bring him on board. On questioning him as to why he acted as he did, he at once apologized, and I then forgave him, and gave him some tobacco and a small loaf of sugar, and landed him on shore. The steamer was then warped round, and I gave my instructions to the messenger Elliott, and he was landed in company with one Corporal Perry, of the Constabulary (who was on leave). They had not proceeded far before they were attacked by armed men, who beat Elliott, giving him a severe wound on the head and cutting his arm with a sword; he managed to return to the steamer. Corporal Perry they made prisoner, and marched him off to the town and locked him up in a hut, with a guard over him. I at once decided to go on shore by myself, and demand Perry's release; this I did, and was not molested. I

protested against the manner in which they had treated my messenger, but they coolly asked me if I wanted peace or war. I replied I cared not which, but on my own account dared the man who struck my messenger to a sword-in-hand combat there and then on the spot; this turned the tide of affairs, and they began to show signs of fear, so I again demanded the Corporal; he was then released, and came to me. All this time I had seen armed men running in the direction of the mouth of the creek with axes; I therefore conjectured they intended to fell trees to block the passage, and so hem us in, and which surmise proved perfectly correct afterwards, Corporal Perry having, whilst in captivity, heard the orders given, should a gun be fired.

I found no traders had been killed and no one touched; a few of the bushels had been broken, and the Chief acknowledged to his people having done it. After this, having informed them that I should demand payment of a sum of money for what had occurred, I left, but did not allow a shot to be fired or any hostile feeling to be shown, more especially as my orders are so positive, both from your Excellency and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, not to in any way engage in hostilities with the natives.

The town of "Yanijar is not a solitary one, in that part there are three others, and the inhabitants in all number over 4,000; they are renegades and scoundrels from every sect or tribe; they own allegiance to no one and are therefore only to be subdued by force; they have learnt the art of war as regards obstructing a steamer's progress from the time when the Colonial steamer "Dover" was stopped in the same manner.

I resumed my voyage up the river and reached Sappo at 4 A.M. (20th March, 1875). I was much disappointed in finding that I had missed Molo; he had waited four days for me, and finding I did not come he left with his army of over 20,000 men in the direction of the Portuguese Settlement. (This was caused in a great measure to the dilatoriness of Mahmoud "Dare Bah.) I therefore proceeded to Contafarra viâ McCarthy Island and arrived at the former place on the evening of the 22nd.

Finding Baccary Sardah was still in the vicinity of Yarbutenda, I proceeded on, after loading with firewood, and arrived at the latter place on the morning of the 24th March. The King of Bundoo hearing of my arrival at once met me, and explanations were given on both sides as to the non-appearance on the day mentioned at the place of rendezvous of the other Chief and King; at the same time discussing other trivial matters, we both agreed to meet later in the day privately. I met him at 5 P.M., and then the pith of the meeting came forth. The King of Bundoo made a lengthy and fluent oration on the occasion of his march to that part of the country; he spoke thus: "I am a King and gentleman; I have been educated in France; I am decorated with the 'Legion of Honour;' I have waited here a very long time to see the Governor of Bathurst, and I would have left here had I not promised you not to go to war until I saw your face again; I desire peace, but these marauding parties and thieves must be put down, and then trade will flourish; all the trade on this bank of the river passes this way from the up-country, which is under my rule, and my possessions join to Mahmoud "Dare Bah's country. My wish is the same as yours, viz., for me to join with him and keep the whole of this bank quiet, from here to Bathurst; but first, the towns in revolt must be subdued, and the people made to leave the country; if one is attacked and destroyed an example will be set and the others will leave quietly. Now, I wish to know if you will join with me and turn out the rascals from the country; the French always join me whenever anything is to be done, and when we have made the country quiet, should anything arise to give trouble hereafter, I will march to the spot with my followers. Again, I ask you to build a block house on the ground we now sit, as all trade passes this way and this is the highest trading place in the river. If you can do this, I will place a strong guard there in charge of one of my Princes. I will guarantee this, but on the other hand, I hope the Queen will allow me the same subsidy as the Chief of Baddiboo now receives, as at present mine is only half the amount." I replied to this effect (of course reasoning and arguing the different points with him): "that I was not allowed to join with any party to attack towns, &c., in fact I had strict and positive orders not to engage in hostilities with any natives whatever, but what he had said with regard to driving away the marauders and rascals was very good and would be the first stepping stone to peace, but it must be done by themselves alone, as it was in their country; I would also report what he spoke in reference to a block-house being built, and I would also recommend his increase of subsidy." This is the principal part of my reply to him; we talked upwards of three hours, and then bid adieu; he proceeded at once towards the town of Kooting (one of the rebellious ones, and one that gives great annoyance to McCarthy Island) for the purpose of attacking it. I then started for McCarthy Island, calling on my way at that place and also at Cowar; at the latter place the Chief said he heard of the affair at "Yamjar, and that he was quite ready at any time to provide me with 1,500 men to attack the town. He

also informed me that half-a-mile further up the River Gambia the town was within two miles from the banks. I thanked him and proceeded on to Bathurst, where I arrived on the evening of the 28th March.

Since making the above report, having heard that Mahmood ⁿDare Bah was in the neighbourhood of Swarracunda Creek, I resolved to meet him and learn his reason for not keeping the appointment. I started in the afternoon of the 1st of April, but, owing to the steamer's engines being out of order, I had to go in a cutter, which was kindly placed at my disposal by M. Prom. On arriving at Swarracunda I heard the Chief was ill at ⁿYoro, I therefore continued on up the creek fifteen miles to a town called ⁿJian, and distant from the capital of Baddiboo thirty-five miles, which I reached on horseback on the night of the 3rd instant. Early in the morning I saw Mahmood ⁿDare Bah, and he then informed me "he regretted his being unable, through illness, to attend the proposed conference; that he certainly agreed with me in all I proposed to Baccary Sardah; that he would yet meet up with him, and, in order to show his faith in the British Government and his determination to carry out the propositions made as to keeping the people adjacent to the River Gambia in subjection, he would commence with ⁿYanijar, as what he had heard relative to the outrage on my messenger hurt his feelings very much; he should, therefore, send down an armed force and thrash them, and then he would make them pay the amount I demanded (viz., 300 dollars) and apologize;" he also said he did not wish me to be present or be near the place, but he should like the messenger who was beaten to accompany him to the town to give his evidence. I thanked him for his readiness to support me, and then informed him I had another subject to speak on, viz., the doubt existing on his part, as also that of the people of Jaronko, as to whether that town was under his rule or that of the British Government. He said he had at one time conquered that place, and all as far as Sootonounko, but he had relinquished all up to Sicca, and that town he looked upon as being part of his possessions. I informed him it was not so, and to prove it I would forward a copy of the Treaty made with the King of Barra, which gave us the ceded mile, extending from Jinnack Creek to Swarracunda. I told him I claimed fifteen towns between those points. He appeared annoyed at this, but rather than press the question I let it stand over for the present until I heard from your Excellency. As you are aware that both Sicca and Jaronko are a refractory set, and would be no loss to us, as we are certainly no gainers by having them under our rule, and as it is not unlikely at some future time to cause a rupture in our peaceable relations with Baddiboo, should anything happen to Mahmood ⁿDare Bah, I should therefore most respectfully suggest that we cede Jaronko at the very least to the Chief, as your Excellency once thought of recommending the same measure. As regards Sicca, I cannot altogether recommend the transfer on account of the following reason, viz., that this is the depôt for slaves being crossed from the left bank of the river for Baddiboo; it is, therefore, natural that the Chief wishes to hold to the town; on the other hand, being so distant from Bathurst, they can easily cross slaves with impunity should they wish to, as the latter would be in Baddiboo before we could hear of it. The Chief then said he had one request to make, viz., that the traders be called upon to remove from two certain towns in the River Gambia, as he had to punish the people of these places, and he would not be responsible for the safety of the goods now in store. I then informed him that, on King Moloh's return to his country, I should meet him and explain all that had been done, and get him to agree to the proposals. He said he hoped I would succeed, and asked me to use my influence to recover his (Mahmood ⁿDare Bah's) favourite Chief's (Fodey Cabbah) wife and children, who were taken away some time since in war. I replied I would do my best, but I could not promise as to the result. I shortly afterwards left, and returned to Bathurst, arriving there in the afternoon of the 6th instant.

I herewith inclose copies of the Treaty made with the King of Barra in the year 1826, handing over to us, on certain terms, the ground called the "ceded mile."

Hoping your Excellency will approve of my endeavours to settle the country in peace and quietness,

I have, &c,

(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER, *Acting Administrator.*

His Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

Inclosure 2 in No. 33.

Sir, *Apsley House, Bathurst, R. G., March* 13, 1875.

WE take leave to represent to your Excellency that we have received accounts of the Mandingoes at "Yanijar having by force broken the groundnut measures of our traders and ill-treated some of our labourers.

As your Excellency is about to proceed to McCarthy's Island in the Colonial steamer, we beg your Excellency to visit Batteda and "Yanijar to enquire into the palaver.

We have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES TOPP, *Agent for Lintott, Spink and Co.*
THOMAS BROWN AND Co.
L. PROM, *Agent for Maurel Frès.*
S. S. URBAIN MAUREL.
L. PROM.
Pro Maurel and H. Prom, A. BETE.

His Excellency Captain H. T. M. Cooper,
Acting Administrator, &c., &c., &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 33.

First Barra Treaty.

Convention between his Honour Kenneth Macaulay, Acting Governor of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies, for himself and his successors the Governors of Sierra Leone for the time being, on behalf of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors; and Bunnay, King of Barra, and of the River Gambia; and his Chiefs and Headmen, namely, Jally, Prince of Barra, Seney, Alcaide of Jillifree, Demba, Sormah of Yessan, Ira King's Alcaide, Tamba Sunto, and Ira Sunto, Headmen of Yessan, Naby Suma of Berrinding, Surey Comba Bonkari e Jenor and Marmadi Nyara, Headmen of Berrinding, Naffa Sira, Suma of Bakandile, Suakari Mara, and Wally Nanyah, Headmen of Bankandile, and Sadi Cotor, Headman of Albreda, Kinding Serra, Biram Coomba, Sajo Serra, Headmen of Settonook, Wally for Sunka Comba, Samo of Bonyadoo, Marmadi, Maryama, Alcaide of Albreda.

WHEREAS various misunderstandings and disputes have arisen between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Kings of Barra, which the above-named Contracting Parties are desirous should be settled and arranged in an amicable manner; they have for that purpose mutually agreed as follows:—

There shall be peace and friendship between the Governor of Sierra Leone and his successors, and the King of Barra and his successors, their people and subjects, for ever.

The said Bunnay, King of Barra, by and with the advice and consent of his Chiefs and Headmen before-named, cedes, transfers, and makes over, to his Honour Kenneth Macauly, Acting Governor of Sierra Leone, and his successors, Governors of Sierra Leone for the time being, on the part and behalf of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors for ever, the full, entire, free, and unlimited right, title, sovereignty, and possession of the River Gambia, with all the branches, creeks, inlets, and waters of the same, as they have been held and possessed by the Kings of Barra from time immemorial; and the said Bunnay, King of Barra, with the advice and consent of his said Chiefs and Headmen as aforesaid, does further cede and for ever relinquish all and every right, claim, or demands for customs or duties of any description on British or other vessels entering or navigating the River Gambia, or any of the waters thereof, as have been formerly demanded and taken, it being distinctly understood that this does not apply to French vessels trading to the factory of Albreda.

The said Bunnay, King of Barra, by and with the advice and consent of the Chiefs and Headmen aforesaid, cedes, transfers, and makes over unto his Honour Kenneth Macaulay, Acting Governor of Sierra Leone and his successors, the Governors of Sierra Leone, for the time being, on the part and behalf of His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors for ever, all that part of the northern or right bank of the River Gambia, for one geographical mile in land, commencing at Bunyadoo Creek on the west, and extending to Jokadoo Creek on the east, reserving only unto the said Bunnay, King of Barra, and his successors, that portion of land at present occupied by the French as the Factory of Albreda, the limits and boundary line of which is fixed and determined at the signing of this Treaty, by persons duly appointed on the behalf of the Contracting Parties.

His Honour, Kenneth Macaulay, Acting Governor of Sierra Leone, for himself and his

successors, Governors of Sierra Leone for the time being, on the part and behalf of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors, does hereby covenant and agree for and in consideration of all other customs and duties hereby relinquished, to give unto Bunnay, King of Barra, and his successors, the sum of 400 Spanish dollars yearly.

And further, the said Bunnay, King of Barra, doth covenant, promise, and engage, with the advice and consent of his Chiefs and Headmen as aforesaid, with his Honour Kenneth Macaulay, Acting Governor of Sierra Leone for the time being, not to allow any slave purchased in the River Gambia to be carried overland through any part of his territories and dominions, or to be shipped therefrom.

In witness whereof the said Contracting Parties have hereunto affixed their hand and seals this 15th day of June, in the year of the Christian era 1826.

(L.S.) KENNETH MACAULAY, *Acting Governor of Sierra Leone and Dependencies.*
(L.S.) BRUNAY, his ⋈ *King of Barra.*
(L.S.) JALLAY, his ⋈ mark, *Prince of Barre.*
(L.S.) SENEY, his ⋈ mark, *Alcaide of Jillifree.*
(L.S.) IRA, his ⋈ mark, *King's Alcaide.*
(L.S.) DEMBA, his ⋈ mark, *Suma of Yessan.*
(L.S.) TAMBA SUNTO, his ⋈ mark,
(L.S.) JARRA SUNTO, his ⋈ mark. } *Headmen of Yessan.*
(L.S.) MAMADI MARYAMA, *Alcaide of Albuda.*
(L.S.) WALLY, his ⋈ mark, *Suma of Berrinding.*
(L.S.) SUNAY COMBA, his ⋈ mark,
(L.S.) BUCKARI, his ⋈ mark,
(L.S.) JENOR, his ⋈ mark,
(L.S.) MAMADY NYARA, his ⋈ mark, } *Headmen of Berrinding.*
(L.S.) TUNKARI MARA, his ⋈ mark,
(L.S.) WALLY MANYABIE, his ⋈ mark, } *Headmen of Bankandiel.*
(L.S.) SADI COLOR, *Headman of Albreda.*
(L.S.) KONDING SORRA, his ⋈ mark,
(L.S.) BERAM COMBA, his ⋈ mark,
(L.S.) SAJO SERRA, his ⋈ mark, } *Headmen of Settonokoo.*
(L.S.) WALLY, his ⋈ mark, for Sunka Coomba.
(L.S.) SUMA, his ⋈ mark, *of Bunyadoo.*

Signed in the presence of—
(Signed) G. RANDALL, *C. I.*
WM. BARRY.
ALEXR. FINDLAY.

Additional Article to the Treaty signed at Jillifree.

Be it known that we, Bunnay, King of Barra did, in presence of our Chief and Headmen, proceed from the town of Jillifree to the town of Albreda, with his Honour Kenneth Macaulay, Acting Governor of Sierra Leone, and did then and there mark out the boundaries of ground now occupied by the French as their Comptoir or Factory, and which is reserved to us in the annexed Treaty; the said piece of ground extending from a large tree on the east, named Sanja Baha, to and there on the west, named Santo, being 400 yards in breadth, and 300 yards in depth from the river side.

Signed at Fort Bullen, Barra Shore, June 9, 1826.

(L.S.) K. MACAULAY, *Acting Governor.*
(L.S.) BRUNAY, his ⋈ mark, *King of Barra.*
(L.S.) ARIFANG TOMANI, his ⋈ mark, *Secretary.*
(L.S.) DEMBA SUNKO, his ⋈ mark, *Headman.*
(L.S.) MAMADY, his ⋈ mark, *of Yesso.*
(L.S.) IRA SUNTO, his ⋈ mark, *Yesso.*
(L.S.) WALLY, his ⋈ mark, *of Yesso.*
(L.S.) IRA, his ⋈ mark, *Alcaide.*
(L.S.) SENEZ, his ⋈ mark, *Alcaide, Jillijree.*
(L.S.) LUNTA, his ⋈ mark, *of Jillifree.*
(L.S.) TAMBA SUNKO, his ⋈ mark, *Slatee.*

Witnesses:
(Signed) G. RENDALL.
WM. BARRY.

No. 34.

Governor Kortright to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received May 27.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, May 8, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit a despatch from the Acting Administrator of the Gambia, reporting that he had visited Doomasangsang in consequence of a communication from M. Prom to the effect that his bushel measures had been broken and one of his traders wounded.

I have referred to the changes in the size of the bushel measure, made at the caprice of the traders, in my despatch of the 29th ultimo,* and so long as the system continues by which the trader considers that he can at his discretion fix the size of the measure, so long will disputes arise between the native sellers and their customers.

I would suggest that the size of the measure called a bushel should be fixed by legislative enactment, and that the traders should be informed that they must bear the consequences of attempting to substitute a measure of their own for the one fixed by law.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 34.

Sir, *Government House, May 5, 1875.*

I HAVE the honour to report that having, in the early part of last month, received communication from M. Prom, of the house of Maurel Freres, to the effect that his bushel measures had been broken, and that one of his traders had been wounded by the natives of Doomasangsang, I considered it expedient to start for that place as soon as possible.

2. I left Bathurst on the afternoon of the 10th, and steamed up the creek of Doomasangsang the following forenoon, when I landed and sent for the Chiefs. I heard both sides of the case in dispute, and came to the conclusion that the trader, during the season, had tendered five different-sized bushel measures for his trade; the natives naturally, therefore, imagined that they were being imposed upon, and they proceeded to break up the bushels, on their doing which the trader either struck or pushed one of them; the man turned and hit him with his sword, which slightly cut his arm. Considering the matter to be one of common assault, and as the natives of Doomasangsang had no right whatever to break his bushel, neither had the man with the sword any right to return a push or blow with a naked weapon, I therefore fined the Chiefs of the town 5*l.*, giving them a short time to pay it in. I found in the vicinity of this town a large force mustering under the head of Farmarrah Maney Fodey Cabbah (who had crossed from Biddiboo) and others, with the intention of attacking Moloh, the Foulah King, but at the same time having no intention of interfering with our traders, although, of course, they are injuring trade by devastating the country.

3. After leaving Doomasangsang I returned to Bathurst, calling at Albreda to meet all the Chiefs of the Ceded Mile who had complaints to prefer against Massambah Kokee, Chief of Bantang Killing, but I am glad to say I found the charges either very trifling, some not proved, or else connected with matters five or six years ago. I then returned to Bathurst, arriving there evening of the 13th ultimo.

4. Since then, I have to inform your Excellency that Baccary Sardah, King of Bundoo, has returned to his capital, after attacking a town (named Tandah) a short distance in the interior, and which refused allegiance to him.

5. Two other armies are now on the move, but, instead of molesting our traders, are protecting them. They have passed McCarthy's Island with the intention of attacking Koonting (a town which gives great annoyance to McCarthy's Island) and Woolid. The Chiefs were very civil to Mr. Tanner (the manager), who crossed the river to receive them; but, in order to prevent our people on the island from coming into collision with the said warriors, and which might be caused by fugitives escaping to the island from the mainland, I have directed the steamer "St. Mary" to proceed this day to McCarthy's Island to be at Mr. Tanner's disposal should he require her.

6. I herewith inclose notices giving timely warning to the traders not to venture near the towns named, Mahmoud Dare Bah having given me notice that he had to punish them

* No. 33.

owing to their not acknowledging his rule, and being the towns that harbour maranding parties.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER,
Acting Administrator.

His Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.
Sierra Leone.

Inclosure 2 in No. 34.

Notice.

ALL merchants and traders are hereby warned that a month hence from this date there will in all probability be trouble at the following towns:—Tambah Cotoo, Ballinghar, "Yanejar.

Any persons trading at these places are recommended to ship their produce as soon as possible, as the Government will not hold itself responsible to indemnify the losses of any who may not have removed their goods within the above-mentioned time.

By Command,
(Signed) W. H. BERKELEY, *Secretary.*

Bathurst, Gambia, April 9, 1875.

Inclosure 3 in No. 34.

Circular.

AS native war is now being carried on in the river, all merchants and traders are hereby warned as to the advisability of removing their produce and goods, &c., from the following localities, viz.:—between Doomasangsang and "Dorna (Moloh's capital), Succuta (near Cassang), Kihie, Woolie, Koonting.

Any persons trading within those above-mentioned districts are recommended to withdraw from the same.

(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER,
Acting Administrator.

Government House, Bathurst, Gambia, April 28, 1875.

Please put your initials near your names.

Messrs. Thomas Brown and Co.	(Signed)	T. B. & Co.
T. C. Chawn, Esq.	,,	H. H.
Lintott, Spink, and Co.	,,	James Topp.
T. F. J. Quin.	,,	T. F. J. Quin.
Messrs. Maurel and Prom.	,,	Pro Messrs. Maurel & Prom, A. Bette.
Messrs. Maurel Frères.	,,	L. Prom.
Victor Barrere, Esq.	,,	V. B.
W. Goddard, Esq.	,,	W. G.
C. A. Verminck and Co.	,,	F. M.
J. D. Richards, Esq.	,,	J. D. R.
Thos. King.	,,	Thos. King.
J. T. Barber, Esq.	,,	J. T. B.
G. N. Shyngle, Esq.		
J. D. Jones, Esq.	,,	J. D. T.
P. A. Bawman.		

No. 35.

Governor Kortright to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received May 27.)

Government House, Sierra Leone, May 8, 1875.

(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT, *Governor-in-chief.*

Sir, *Government House, April 28, 1875.*

IN reply to your despatch of the 24th April, 1875, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that, from information I have received, the Marabouts of Senegal are in frequent communication with the Marabouts of Baddibco on the River Gambia.

2. In the ambuscade in the country adjacent to Senegal, whereby several French soldiers lost their lives, I have been informed that people from Baddiboo assisted in the attack, in retaliation for which most of the Marabouts were routed and slain.

3. The Marabout Chief, by name Amadoo Sekou, was reported by the French to have been killed, but this is not so, as he is at present with others engaged in raising an army amongst the Joloffs to attack Lat Dior, the ally of the French, and who was the one that assisted the French on the occasion of the battle of Bounbou.

4. The brother of Amadoo Sekou, by name Darrah, was at "Yoro in Baddiboo when I was last there on the 4th ultimo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER, *Acting Administrator.*

His Excellency the Governor-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 36.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, June 4, 1875.*

WITH reference to your letter of 17th March last,* I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Derby, a despatch addressed from this Department to the Governor of the West African Settlements,† inquiring whether there is any connection between the Marabouts of Senegal and those of the Gambia, together with a copy of a despatch from the Administrator of the Gambia in reply.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 37.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Kortright.

Sir, *Downing Street, June 11, 1875.*

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch of the 8th ultimo,‡ forwarding one from the Acting Administrator of the Gambia, reporting a visit that he had made to Doomasangsang, in consequence of a complaint from traders there that their bushel measures had been broken.

2. I have to express my approval of Captain Cooper's proceedings in this matter.

3. I entirely agree with you that immediate steps should be taken to put an end to the system by which the traders fix the size of their measures at their own discretion, and I desire you to instruct Captain Cooper to cause an Ordinance, as suggested by you, fixing the size of the bushel measure, to be passed with as little delay as possible, and the alteration of the legal measure should be made penal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

* No. 29. † No. 30. ‡ No. 34.

No. 38.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Kortright.

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Downing Street, June* 11, 1875.

WITH reference to the suggestion in your despatch of 29th April,* that it would be desirable to hand over Jaronto to Mahmoud Darry Bah, I have to observe that the present time, when, as you are aware, a proposed arrangement with France, involving the probable transfer of the Gambia, is under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, does not appear to be an opportune one for making any territorial changes in the Settlement, or for entering into any fresh negotiations or Treaties with the neighbouring native Kings and Chiefs.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 39.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Kortright.

Sir, *Downing Street, June* 18, 1875.

I HAVE received your despatch of 29th April,* forwarding one from the Acting Administrator of the Gambia, reporting a visit he had made to Yarbutenda, on the River Gambia, with the object of meeting Baccary Sardah, King of Bundoo.

I fully appreciate the zeal and energy displayed by Captain Cooper in the transactions reported in his despatch, but I think it right to point out that it is not desirable that the officer at the head of affairs should expose himself unnecessarily to danger, or enter into personal conflict with natives, unless under a very pressing and exceptional necessity.

With regard to the alliance projected by Captain Cooper between Baccary Sardah, Mahmoud Darry Bah, and Moloh the Foulah King, it is probable that, if successful, it would be of great value in the interests of peace and good order on the Gambia river; but I view with anxiety the position of the Acting Administrator as a mediator between these powerful Chiefs. I am of opinion that these negotiations for this alliance should not be now carried further, and I must desire you to urge upon Captain Cooper, as already stated in my despatch of 29th January last, the imperative necessity of observing the utmost caution in his dealings with the natives.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 40.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, June* 25, 1875.

REFERRING to previous correspondence on the subject of the proposed exchange of territories, between the British and French Governments, on the West Coast of Africa, I am now directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, to be submitted to the Earl of Carnarvon for any observations which his Lordship may have to offer thereupon, the accompanying copy of a Memorandum embodying the terms on which the contemplated exchange of territories might be carried out, and which Lord Derby proposes to submit, after consulting the Law Officers on its provisions, for the approval of the French Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT BOURKE.

Inclosure in No. 40.

Memorandum respecting the Proposals for an Exchange between the British and French Governments of certain Territories belonging to England and France respectively on the West Coast of Africa.

HER Majesty's Government propose to transfer absolutely to the Government of France, in exchange for the territories hereinafter named, all the territory constituting the

* No. 33.

British Colony of the Gambia, with its territorial and Sovereign rights; and Her Majesty's Government further undertake not to acquire any Possessions, or to exercise any political influence or protection over any tribes or territories, on the West Coast of Africa lying between the northern branch of the River Pongas and the northern limit of the existing French Possessions.

The French Government, in return for the foregoing concessions, undertake to transfer to the British Government the French Settlements of Dabou, Grand Bassam, Assiné, and the Establishment in the Mellicourie river, together with all the Sovereign or territorial rights which they may possess over the adjacent territories; and the French Government further agree not to retain or acquire any Possessions, or to exercise any political influence or protection over any of the territories or tribes, on the West Coast of Africa lying between the northern branch of the River Pongas, on the north, and the French Settlement of the Gaboon, on the south.

The foregoing arrangements will not prevent either the English or French Governments from enforcing redress from natives for any wrongs which British or French subjects may have suffered at their hands in the territories within which either Government has agreed not to acquire Possessions nor to exercise any political influence or protection.

A Joint Commission shall be appointed to examine on the spot and to define the limits of the territories to be surrendered on either side, or in which either party undertake not to retain or acquire Sovereign rights or jurisdiction, and to report the value of the public buildings and stores which on either side may have to be taken over in consequence of the interchange of territories; and the difference in value of the said public buildings and stores will be made good in money to the Government in whose favour the excess of value may be found to exist.

It is further agreed that British subjects in the territories of the Gambia about to be exchanged with France shall enjoy the same facilities, and be placed in the same position in regard to trade, as French subjects; and, on the other hand, French subjects shall, in the territories about to be transferred by France to the British Government, enjoy the same facilities and privileges for trading as British subjects.

No. 41.

The Officer Administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received July* 5.)

My Lord, *Government House, June* 20, 1875.

AS a length of time will elapse before I can receive advice from Sierra Leone as to how the present urgent matter is to be tided over, I earnestly request your Lordship's instructions as soon as convenient.

The Marabouts in Lower Combo have succeeded in destroying the last remaining stronghold of the Soninnkees (viz., Busumballa), but as the latter have taken refuge in a town by name of Lamin, and which is about 400 yards from the British ground, and a place called Albert Town, yet I do not feel myself justified in enforcing them to remove (the two Sonninkee Kings being there), as they state that the arrangement made with the Marabouts as regards neutral ground (copies inclosed) by Governor Kortright was not agreed to by them, and, therefore, the ground is still in their possession.

The town of Lamin has been in existence for some years, and has been taken and retaken by the hostile parties, lastly by the Sonninkees, who now hold it.

The Marabouts have as yet acted straight forwardly to us, but some renegades employed by them are quite ready in the event of their capturing the town of Lamin to push on to our ground in pursuit of the refugees. Besides this, the refugees that have been collecting on our territory are ready to run to the assistance of their friends, in the event of an attack being made on the town of Lamin, and I have, therefore, ordered the available police (thirty-eight) to the frontier line to disarm all those running on to our ground, or from our ground to join the hostile parties (copy of Proclamation inclosed). This with my small force is attended with risk, and if a man is wounded or shot it might implicate me, as I have the whole responsibility on myself. I therefore ask permission to demand the evacuation of the town of Lamin, or the destruction of the same, this being the only course open to me, as I have already had interviews with both Marabouts and Sonninkees, and offered the latter ground on our ceded mile in Barra (on the opposite side of river), and which they refused; on the other hand, if some decided course is not taken when the attack is made shots must enter our ground and probably kill our subjects, stockades having been erected ten yards from our line in order to cover the retreat of runaways should the town of Lamin be broken.

My force being, as I have said before, so small, it is necessary that a decisive move be made; I will carry it out to the best of my ability, and I think successfully, but if the matter is delayed, trouble may arise. The Marabouts intend soon to attack, but I have sufficient influence over them to put them off for a time, unless they are annoyed by the opposite parties.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 41.

Sir, *Government House, June* 12, 1874.

I HAVE carefully considered the propositions from the Marabout Chiefs which you submitted to me in your letter of the 6th instant.

I am willing to enter into the following arrangement, which I believe will meet the views of the Marabouts, and will show them that the intentions of the British Government are to deal openly and frankly with them, and at the same time to maintain intact the interests of British subjects in Combo.

1. Every effort will be made to prevent persons residing in British territory from engaging in warfare on behalf of any party whatever, and any persons, British subjects, convicted by proper testimony of such an offence will be punishable by law.

2. No British subject or subjects cultivating land beyond the boundary line will be permitted to build any town or erect any stockade between the boundary line and the town of Youndum without the consent of the Government of Bathurst and the Chief of the Power in whose possession the said land may be. On the other hand, no town or stockade shall be built or erected by the Marabouts or Sonninkees. The Governor of Bathurst will give a notice to this effect to the King of Combo.

3. The Governor of Bathurst will give notice to all British subjects cultivating farms on the said land outside the boundary of British Combo that the ground rents for such farms are to be paid to whatever party may be in possession of the land on which they stand.

4. The Marabouts engage, according to the Treaty signed on the 24th day of March, 1873, not only not to molest, but to protect British subjects in the pursuit of their lawful occupations.

You will submit these propositions to the Marabout Chiefs, and acquaint me with their decision.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT, *Administrator.*

E. A. M. Smith, Esq.,
Manager and Justice of the Peace, Combo.

Inclosure 2 in No. 41.

The Governor of Bathurst to the King of Combo,

Greeting: *Government House, June* 15, 1874.

THE Governor of Bathurst forwards to the King of Combo a copy of an arrangement he has made with regard to the land adjoining the British boundary line with the Marabout Chiefs who are now owners of the land by conquest.

The Governor of Bathurst intimates, therefore, to the King of Combo that so long as the Marabouts remain possessed of the land in question it will not be competent for any of the King's people to build houses or to erect stockades on it, as it is desirable for the peace of the British subjects in Combo that that piece of land should be considered neutral.

I am your good friend,
(Signed) C. H. KORTRIGHT, *Governor.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 41.

Proclamation.

By his Excellency Captain Henry Towry Miles Cooper, Acting Administrator of Her Majesty's Settlements on the River Gambia, &c., &c., &c.

(L.S.) H. T. M. Cooper, *Acting Administrator.*

IN consequence of the war between the Sonninkees and Marabouts having reached the small town of Lamin, which is only 400 yards from our frontier line, all persons crossing from British Combo, the line of demarcation in front of Albert Town and Latty Cunda, having guns in their hands, will be disarmed and their guns broken; all those crossing from Lower Combo, whether refugees or otherwise, between the points named, if carrying guns will be disarmed, their guns will be ticketed with the owners' name, and returned to them when peace has been restored: Any natives from the hostile parties (whether Sonninkees or Marabouts) seeking protection from the British and afterwards returning to the hostile ground, will, in the event of their re-appearance, be made prisoners.

Given under my hand and seal at Government House, Bathurst, River Gambia, this 10th day of June, 1875.

By command of his Excellency the Acting Administrator,
(Signed) W. H. BERKELEY, *Secretary.*

God save the Queen!

No. 42.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 8, 1875.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a despatch from the Acting Administrator of the Gambia respecting the state of affairs in that Settlement, together with a copy of the reply which Lord Carnarvon proposes to return to it.*

In view of the grave complication which has arisen, and the smallness of the force at the disposal of the Colonial Government, Lord Carnarvon considers it of very great consequence that some assistance should be at hand in case of emergency, and he will be much obliged to their Lordships if they will make arrangements for despatching a ship of war at once to Bathurst.

Their Lordships will perceive that Lord Carnarvon proposes to instruct the Administrator that her presence would be only for the purpose of affording moral countenance and support to the Colonial Government, and that requisition for her active services should not be made except in case of absolute necessity.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 43.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 8, 1875.

WITH reference to previous correspondence respecting the Settlement on the River Gambia, I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Derby, a copy of a despatch from the Acting Administrator reporting the present critical position of affairs, together with a copy of the reply which Lord Carnarvon proposes to return to Captain Cooper.*

I am to request you to draw Lord Derby's special attention to the grave complication which has arisen at the Gambia, and which, in Lord Carnarvon's opinion, affords an additional and pressing reason for pushing forward, without any unnecessary delay, the negotiations with France for the transfer of the Settlement in exchange for other territories on the West Coast of Africa.

Lord Carnarvon is forwarding to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty copies of

* Nos. 41 and 44.

the papers herewith inclosed, with a request that their Lordships will make arrangements for despatching a man-of-war at once to Bathurst in aid of the Colonial Government, and his Lordship would be glad if Lord Derby would concur with him in urging this matter upon the Admiralty.

It is evident to Lord Carnarvon that any mistake or accident at the Gambia must, under present circumstances, lead to very unfortunate results.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 44.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 9, 1875.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 20th ultimo,* reporting that the Marabouts had destroyed the last stronghold of the Sonninkees in Lower Combo, and that the latter had taken refuge in a town called Lamin, close to the British frontier, and requesting instructions for your guidance under the circumstances.

2. I hope that before this time you will have had the advantage of the presence and advice of the new Administrator, Dr. Rowe, and that the position of affairs may have assumed a less critical aspect.

3. I am not, however, prepared in any case, without much fuller explanation of the reasons which induce you to propose such a course, to authorize you to demand the evacuation or destruction of the town of Lamin, or to make, as you propose, any "decisive move."

4. Even if I were fully satisfied that such a proceeding was in itself right, I should hesitate to sanction your undertaking it with the small force at your command, as any unsuccessful action might produce disastrous and even irretrievable results.

5. I have therefore to urge upon you the imperative necessity of using the utmost caution and circumspection in your dealings with the natives, and of making every endeavour by negotiation and remonstrance to preserve peace.

6. I have requested the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to make arrangements for despatching a man-of-war at once to Bathurst, but you will understand that she is sent for the purpose of affording the Colonial Government moral countenance and support, and is not to be brought into action except to secure the safety of the lives and property of British subjects.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 45.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 9, 1875.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from the Acting Administrator of the Gambia respecting the present critical position of affairs in the Settlement, together with copies of letters which have been addressed by my direction to the Foreign Office and Admiralty, and of the reply which I am about to send to Captain Cooper by the next direct mail to Bathurst.†

The state of affairs at the Gambia, unless materially changed since the date of Captain Cooper's despatch, is one that demands your most careful and serious attention; and I have no doubt that, if you considered it necessary, you will have remained, at least for a time, at Bathurst instead of proceeding direct to Sierra Leone.

If, however, you have not done so, I should wish you to consider whether the circumstances are not such as to make it advisable for you to go up to Bathurst by the first opportunity after you receive this despatch and assume the administration of the Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

---

* No. 41. † Nos. 41, 42, 43, and 44.

No. 46.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, July* 9, 1875.

WITH reference to your letter of yesterday's date,* received this morning, respecting the state of affairs in the Settlement of the Gambia, and the copy of a letter which it is proposed to address to the Acting Administrator, informing him that a request has been made to this Department for the immediate despatch of a man-of-war to Bathurst, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies that their Lordships regret they are unable to send a ship-of-war to the Gambia at the present moment, but that Her Majesty's ship "Contest," now on the coast of Spain, will in a few weeks proceed thence to the West Coast of Africa, and will be directed to call at Bathurst to communicate with the Acting Administrator.

2. My Lords must, however, point out to the Earl of Carnarvon that this being the most unhealthy season of the year in that locality, any detention of the vessel in the Gambia would be attended with great risk to the health of the officers and men on board her, and their Lordships are not therefore prepared to authorize her remaining at Bathurst for any lengthened period nor to sanction, except under the most pressing necessity, the employment of her ship's company in any operation either on shore or up the river.

3. My Lords desire me further to observe that it does not appear that any requisition for assistance has been made to the Senior Naval Officer on the West Coast of Africa by the Acting Administrator.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

No. 47.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 13, 1875.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo,† and I am to state that his Lordship concurs in the Memorandum which Lord Derby proposes to submit to the French Government as embodying the terms on which the contemplated exchange of territories with France on the West Coast of Africa might be carried out.

I am to observe that there are various Treaties and engagements at present subsisting between the Queen, as represented by the Government of the Gambia, and certain of the native Kings and Chiefs in the neighbourhood of the Settlement, and by some of these Treaties the British Government has bound itself, in exchange for the protection of traders, to pay the Chiefs annual stipends.

Lord Derby will no doubt decide at what stage of the negotiations it will be proper to acquaint the French Government with these obligations.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 48.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 13, 1875.

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Derby your letter of the 8th instant,‡ inclosing a copy of a despatch from the Acting Administrator of the Gambia reporting the critical state of affairs there, together with a copy of the reply which Lord Carnarvon proposes to return to Captain Cooper's despatch; and I am, in reply, to state that Lord Derby concurs in Lord Carnarvon's proposed despatch to Captain Cooper.

Adverting to your statement that, in Lord Carnarvon's opinion, the grave complication which has arisen in the Gambia affords an additional and pressing reason for pushing forward, without any unnecessary delay, the negotiations with France for the transfer of the Settlement in exchange for other territories on the West Coast of Africa, I am directed by Lord Derby to state that his Lordship will lose no time in submitting, for the consideration of the French Government, the terms of the proposed exchange of territories so

* No. 42. † No. 40. ‡ No. 43.

soon as he is informed of Lord Carvarnon's views on the Memorandum on this subject, which accompanied the letter from this Department to the Colonial Office of the 25th ultimo.

I am to add that Lord Derby has communicated to the Admiralty copies of your letter of the 8th instant, and of this reply, and has suggested to their Lordships that in view of the proposed exchange of territories, it is expedient that there should be a sufficient naval force in the neighbourhood of the Gambia to keep the peace as far as possible and to enforce respect for the British Colonial authorities.

I am, &c.
(Signed) TENTERDEN.

No. 49.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer Administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 16, 1875.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 9th instant,* I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Admiralty in reply to my request that a man-of-war should be at once dispatched to the Gambia.†

Referring to the last paragraph of their Lordships' letter, I have to instruct you to make a requisition on the Senior Naval Officer on the West Coast of Africa for assistance if you consider the emergency to be such as to render this course necessary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 50.

Messrs. F. and A. Swanzy to Colonial Office.

My Lord, 122, *Cannon Street, E.C., July* 29, 1875.

REFERRING to a telegram in to-day's "Times," in which it is stated that Grand Bassam and Assinee are to be ceded to Great Britain, we most respectfully beg that your Lordship will be pleased to inform us if that statement is correct, and, if so, at what time the cession will take effect.

As we shall be writing to our agents by the mail leaving to-morrow evening, we shall be greatly obliged by your Lordship furnishing the information we ask for, in time for us to communicate the same to our correspondents at the above stated places.

We have, &c.
(Signed) F. AND A. SWANZY.

No. 51.

Colonial Office to Messrs. F. and A. Swanzy.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, July* 29, 1875.

IN reply to your letter of this date, I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acquaint you that no negotiations have been concluded with France for an exchange of territory on the west coast of Africa; and I am to add that in the event of any such arrangement being come to an intimation would be made to Parliament in the first instance.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 52.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 30, 1875.

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 13th instant,‡ I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, a copy

* No. 44. † No. 46. ‡ No. 48.

of a letter from the Admiralty, showing how far their Lordships will be able to comply with the desire of the Colonial Authorities in regard to the presence of a man-of-war in the Gambia.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT BOURKE.

Inclosure in No. 52.

(Extract.) *Admiralty, July* 22, 1875.

I HAVE laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 13th instant, inclosing copies of a correspondence which has passed between the Colonial Office and your Department in regard to the complications among the natives in the neighbourhood of the Gambia, and stating that in view of the proposed exchange of British and French territory on the west coast of Africa, Lord Derby is of opinion that there should be a sufficient naval force near that river, to keep the peace as far as possible, and to enforce respect for the British Colonial Authorities.

2. In reply my Lords desire me to request that you will inform Lord Derby that they have already received a communication on the subject from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with copies of the documents forwarded in your letter, and I inclose, for the information of the Secretary of State, a copy of their Lordships' reply to the Colonial Office communication, observing that the "Contest" will shortly proceed from the coast of Spain to Gibraltar, and thence to Bathurst, as therein stated.

3. My Lords would also remark that the naval force on the West Coast of Africa will, as at present arranged, shortly be employed at the Congo, in obtaining reparation for the attack upon the British schooner "Geraldine" by the Congo pirates.

4. Copies of your letter and inclosure will, however, be sent by the next mail to Commodore Hewit, for his information and guidance, with a view to his making such arrangements for meeting Lord Derby's wishes as may be practicable, so soon as the prevailing sickly season will allow and the exigencies of the service will admit.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

No. 53.

The Officer Administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received August 4.)

My Lord, *Government House, July* 19, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for your Lordship's information, copy of a letter (together with a copy of a message received from King Moloh) I received on the morning of the 17th instant from the Manager of McCarthy Island.

2. I considered that the subject was a serious one, demanding prompt attention, and I summoned a special meeting of Council the same day to consider the matter.

3. Copy of the proceedings of the meeting are herewith inclosed, which will inform your Lordship of my proposed plan of action, and the Council's assent thereto.

4. Mr. Tanner's letter is so explanatory that it is needless for me to comment on it. I would merely observe that Moloh is a very powerful King, whose friendship it is advantageous to have. His being at war with the Marabouts would, doubtless, seriously embarrass him in a contest with us, and with the small force at my command—a handful of police—I could not, without allying myself with the Marabouts, offer material opposition to any warlike demonstration on his part.

5. The King is fully prepared, having a very large force already concentrated.

6. It is unnecessary for me to point out to your Lordship that, were a concession made to Moloh, and the slave girl in question delivered up, there would be an end put at once to the carrying out of the British policy in regard to slaves in this Settlement.

7. In laying the matter before your Lordship I have been influenced by a sense of duty; the affair may prove a very serious one, at the same time I have very great hopes of adjusting the difference amicably, without compromising the British flag in any way.

8. If I succeed, the reporting of the case will have had the advantage of placing before your Lordship another instance of the very precarious and unsatisfactory nature of our relations with the natives of this Settlement.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 53.

Sir, *McCarthy's Island, River Gambia, July* 9, 1875.

I HOPE this letter will reach your Excellency before the mail to England leaves, as the message I this day received from Moloh, the King of Ferdoo, is one that will require your Excellency's instant attention. Since I have been in the River (from 1866) I never received such a message, delivered as it was, overbearing.

The girl I sent down to Bathurst to be apprenticed to Mrs. Johnson is the cause of Moloh's message which is inclosed.

The slave girl was captured in war and ran away with a man on this island. She reported herself as a slave when she heard he was going to part with her, to redeem one of his own family now in slavery. The man ran away on hearing it was not lawful for slaves to be bought and sold on the island.

I should not think so much of Moloh's massage were it not that the Foutah Foulahs are flocking in large numbers to his country to aid him in his war with Fodey Cabba, and now that these Foutahs are assembling in such force, and as I cannot forget the Futah Foulahs have on more than one occasion tried to attack the island, and once (in Lieutenant Luke's time) actually landed with their war drums, looking at this and knowing the bad advisers around Moloh, I am inclined to believe we shall have much trouble; it appears to me the time has arrived, as Colonel D'Arcy always predicted, that the slave question will sooner or later involve us in war.

The whole Foulah population are in a rage regarding this slave, and Moloh says if she is not given up, or the man who enticed her (who, of course, if he were would be killed), he will certainly declare war against the English; that he does not like to do so, but if she is not delivered up he will be forced to, and he has given out that he is advised by his Chiefs and people, if his demands are not complied with, he will commence war by catching all people who may frequent his country who belong to this island, or any British subject.

He is persuaded by his people in this; they say that if he fights for this slave it will stop other slaves from running away.

The famine at present on the island compels the inhabitants to go over to Moloh's country to buy corn, as none is to be bought anywhere else and undoubtedly they will capture any of our people who may go over.

To-morrow morning I shall call the inhabitants together and read them the message, and explain that, if any go away from the island after warning, that they go at their own risk; but I regret to state there are several British subjects there now, who may be caught when my message, sent to-day, is received by Moloh, as I sent to say I could not give up a runaway slave as it was against my orders and British law; that I should report Moloh's message to the Governor at Bathurst.

I have sent for the principal Agents and traders here and from Sapho, and have asked them their candid opinion on this message, which was delivered by one of them, and they unanimously state that, if the slave is not given back (which of course cannot be) Moloh will certainly begin by detaining any of our people that go to his country and thus a war will be the result. I show this so that your Excellency may have the opinions and experience of others beside myself.

It becomes my duty to call your Excellency's attention to the famine on the island now, and if the Government does not supply them soon with a temporary loan of rice (as was done in the cholera year) the distress will be very great.

I have taken all the canoes away from the south side of the island, as I have been expecting this trouble.

I have been compelled to embody the militia (thirty men), and have taken precaution as to the south side.

In haste, the vessel "Skylark" being about to depart.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. TANNER, *Manager.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 53.

Message of Moloh, King of Ferdoo, to the Manager of MacCarthy's Island

I, SAMUEL FRANCIS OWENS, trading at Sapho, have to deliver the following message, and which for clearness and that there shall be no mistake hereafter, say in writing:—

"Suliman Monca (now present) was sent to me five days ago to say that Moloh, the King of Ferdoo, sent him to deliver the message, that if the slave girl that ran away a short time ago was not delivered up, or the man who enticed her away, he should build a stockade at Barrajally, and from there would fire upon any vessel passing up or down; afterwards he said he should abandon that idea, and declare open war against the English; and further, any people belonging to the Island going the other side (to his country) are to be caught and kept until the girl is given up."

Personally, I believe the above is true, and steps had better be taken in the matter.

Moloh admits the girl was a slave, as she was caught in war, and was to be given in marriage to his nephew.

(Signed) S. F. OWENS.

MacCarthy's Island, July 9, 1875.

Inclosure 3 in No. 53.

At a Meeting of the Legislative Council, held at Government House, on the 17th July, 1875;

Present:

His Excellency the Acting Administrator.
The Honourable the Acting Collector and Treasurer.
The Honourable the Chief Magistrate.
The Honourable Henry Helm.

THE Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

His Excellency said that he had convened a special meeting of Council in consequence of a letter he had that morning received from the Manager of McCarthy Island.

The letter, which was read, was to the effect that King Moloh had threatened to declare war against the English if a certain slave girl who had escaped from his kingdom to McCarthy Island was not returned to him. It was stated by the Manager of McCarthy Island that he thought Moloh was in earnest.

His Excellency said that he proposed to go up in the steamer at once; he was afraid that the vessel would have to go principally under sail, as her engines were out of order, part of one having been sent to England for repair; but that, anyhow, he would go, taking with him twenty-five constables, and request an interview with King Moloh. If granted, he would point out to Moloh that the surrender of slaves that had found British protection was directly opposed to English law, and that the slave in question could not be given up; at the same time he would explain the folly of Moloh's entering into a war with Great Britain, and suggest that it would be better to withdraw the offensive message, and let us continue friends. In the event of Moloh's refusing, he would inform him that the Governor of Gambia might have to consider whether he should enter into an alliance with the Marabouts against Moloh.

The Council agreed that Mr. Smith, the Colonial Dispenser, should accompany his Excellency, and granted an allowance to that officer of 5*s*. per day. A sum of 2*s*. 6*d*. per day was granted to Mr. Syrett, to perform the duties of Mr. Smith at the hospital during his absence.

His Excellency said that this service on which he was going was one of great importance, and proposed that the services of an accomplished interpreter be secured.

The Council agreed that the success of the undertaking depended, in a great measure, on the ability of the interpreter, and voted 26*l*. 5*s*. as an allowance to Mr. Noel, who, his Excellency stated, was a thoroughly competent person, and who was willing to accompany him for that amount.

A sum not exceeding 300*l*. was voted to cover expenses which might be incurred in the defence of McCarthy Island.

The Manager of McCarthy Island having reported that famine prevailed there, and suggested that some rice be sent up to be sold on easy terms to the inhabitants, the Council voted a sum necessary to purchase 3 tons of the article, which was to be forwarded immediately.

The Honourable Mr. Helm moved for a Return of the gross amount of imports by each merchant at Bathurst, from the 1st of October, 1874, to the 1st of July, 1875.

The Board adjourned.

(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER,
Acting Administrator.

No. 54.

The Officer Administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received August 4.)

My Lord, *Government House, July 19, 1875.*

IT having been reported to me by the Manager of McCarthy Island that a famine exists amongst our subjects, I have, therefore, to report to your Lordship the measures I have taken to save the people from starvation.

I laid the matter before my Council, who unanimously voted a sum sufficient to purchase three tons of rice, to be given out at the Manager's discretion as a temporary loan, the same plan being adopted a few years ago.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER.

No. 55.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Acting Administrator Cooper.

Sir, *Downing Street, August 6, 1875.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 19th of July,* reporting that Moloh, King of Ferdoo had threatened to make war on the English, because the Manager of McCarthy Island had refused to surrender a runaway slave girl who was residing there.

2. I need not say that in this refusal both you and Mr. Tanner have the approval of Her Majesty's Government. I consider that you decided rightly in determining to proceed to the scene of the threatened disturbances in the steamer "St. Mary," and I trust that you will have been able to arrange the matter satisfactorily with the King, and to secure the Island from all attack or harm.

3. The policy of an alliance with the Marabouts, even regarded as an extreme measure, is a matter on which I have not the materials for forming an opinion. It does not present itself to me as one which would be advantageous. As you are already aware, I see great objections to any alliance which can entangle this country in native wars and disputes. Nor do I think that they can be justified, except as a last resource, in the event of an attack upon ourselves, which could not be met without such aid.

4. You will, therefore, take no action definitively committing us in this direction, except under instructions from Lieutenant-Governor Rowe.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 56.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, August 6, 1875.*

I HAVE received from Captain Cooper a despatch dated the 19th of July,† reporting that he had purchased three tons of rice to be given out at the Manager's discretion as a temporary loan to the people of McCarthy Island, where a famine prevails.

I approve this measure, which is all the more prudent, in view of the hostile attitude assumed by King Moloh.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 57.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, August 6, 1875.*

CAPTAIN COOPER will no doubt have supplied you with a copy of his despatch to me of the 19th instant, reporting that Moloh, the powerful King of Ferdoo had threatened to make war upon the English for refusing to give up a runaway slave girl,

* No. 53. † No. 54.

and that he (Captain Cooper) had proceeded up the Gambia in the "St. Mary" with an interpreter and some policemen, hoping, if possible, to see Moloh.

2. I transmit to you for your information a copy of the reply which I have addressed to Captain Cooper.* Unless the matter has been successfully arranged, it will probably be best for you to repair to the Gambia immediately and assume the personal direction of affairs.

3. I view with considerable doubt the project entertained by Captain Cooper of an alliance with the Marabouts; and I have to refer you on this part of the question to my despatch to him.

4. Unless under urgent necessity, no offensive operations must be taken against the King without the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government. I rely upon your exercising the highest caution in this matter, and I trust that, by the exercise of that discretion and knowledge of native affairs which have so distinguished you, it may be in your power to avert all mischief without resorting to actual force.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 58.

The Officer Administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received August 7.*)

My Lord, *Government House, July 23, 1875.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 19th instant,† relative to a threatened declaration of war by King Moloh against the English, I have the honour to state, for your Lordship's information, that I left Bathurst to proceed to McCarthy Island on the morning of the 22nd instant.

On reaching Albreda, a distance of about seventeen miles from Bathurst, we met a cutter from McCarthy Island, and a letter from the Manager of the island was handed to me, copy of which is herewith inclosed.

I forthwith returned to Bathurst, and fortunately am able to catch the cutter to Goree with the mails for France, by which means I trust this letter will reach your Lordship very soon after the receipt of my former despatch, and put an end to the anxiety which its contents must have caused your Lordship.

This morning I received a message from Moloh by accredited messengers bearing the "staff." Moloh sent to me in substance the same message he sent to Mr. Tanner, as reported in letter inclosed; he avows his friendly feeling towards the British, and declares to be utterly untrue the several rumours which are stated to have reached McCarthy Island about him and his affairs, Moloh ridicules the idea of his going to war with England.

From the tone of Moloh's message and the behaviour of his messengers, it is my opinion that the menacing message delivered to Mr. Tanner through a trader never emanated from King Moloh, and I look upon the promptitude with which he has contradicted the report as an earnest of his friendly feeling and respect for the British.

It is a great relief to me to find that the whole report is without foundation. The matter caused me much anxiety, which was shared by the merchants at Bathurst trading at McCarthy Island. I have no doubt that Mr. Tanner, who is an officer of great experience and energy, acted under the impression that danger was threatened; but it is to be regretted that he should have been deceived.

I intend to make diligent inquiry as to the truth of a rumour which has reached me that the warlike message purporting to be from King Moloh was a fabrication of a British subject trading near McCarthy Island.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER.

Inclosure in No. 58.

Sir, *McCarthy Islands, July 16, 1875, 9 P.M.*

A MESSENGER from Moloh has just arrived, and he is the Chief of Pattar, and his message is as follows:—

Yoromiah, the Chief of Pattar, says, "Moloh sent him to inquire the news he had heard, viz., that he Moloh has learnt tha twe at McCarthy Island have received a message

* No. 55. † No. 53.

to the effect that he threatened war against us, and if the slave girl was not given up he would catch our people; this he knows nothing of, or of any such message as Mr. Owens delivered; that he, Moloh, has heard of my stopping canoes and communication with the island, and wished Yoromiah to come and inquire the cause."

The effect of this is, that Mr. Owens' message the Chief (nor Moloh) knows nothing about, and Yoromiah states positively it must be, therefore, totally untrue and false.

In conclusion, I have the honour to remark that I have received this message from a trader which has been found to be untrue, which recalls to my recollection that your Excellency was served the same at Yanijah by the trader Pierre there, if this has caused any trouble I hope I am not too late to with this letter to stop proceedings, but I shall never receive a message from a trader in future without suspicion, as I now find jealousy between traders will cause them to go any lengths at untruth.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. TANNER, *Manager.*

His Excellency Captain Cooper,
Acting Administrator.

No. 59.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received August 12.)

My Lord, *Government House, July* 27, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 9th July, 1875.*

2. And in reply to assure your Lordship that the state of affairs at the Gambia Settlement has occupied my most serious attention.

3. I should have remained at the Gambia for a few days on my outward voyage had it been possible to stay for a less time than one month, but considering all the circumstances of the case I thought it better to proceed to Sierra Leone.

Should the next steamer from the Gambia, due here on the 2nd August, bring any information which should seem to make it more important for me to be at the Gambia than at Sierra Leone I shall go there by the very first opportunity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 60.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 13, 1875.

I TRANSMIT to you copies of two despatches which I have received from Captain Cooper, one reporting that affairs continue to be disturbed on the Combo frontier, and the second reporting that Moloh, King of Ferdoo, had disclaimed any intention of making war on the English.†

I transmit to you for your information a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Captain Cooper in reply.‡

This latter intelligence is satisfactory, and it apparently renders your presence at the Gambia less urgently needed than it was before it arrived. But the state of affairs there appears to be still of a threatening character, but in the exercise of your discretion you will ere this have decided whether it was desirable for you to repair thither and take the personal direction of affairs.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 61.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Acting Administrator Cooper.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 13, 1875.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 23rd July,§ reporting that King Moloh had disclaimed any intention to go to war with the English.

* No. 45. † Nos. 53 and 58. ‡ No. 61. § No. 58

This intelligence is satisfactory, but the state of affairs, particularly as described in your despatch of the 11th July, is still threatening, and Lieutenant-Governor Rowe may not improbably consider it his duty to repair to the Gambia. The presence of your superior officer will no doubt be regarded as of advantage by you in the trying circumstances in which you are placed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 62.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received August* 20.)

Government House, Sierra Leone, August 4, 1875.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

Sir, *Government House, July* 30, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency a further correspondence from Mr. Tanner, Manager of McCarthy's Island, relative to the alleged message from Moloh.

By this, and from other information I received, the whole matter is settled, and no outbreak is to be apprehended in any way.

King Moloh sent his messenger to me a few days ago, stating he had no intention to do anything in opposition to the English Government; he only wished to be on the most friendly terms. I discussed the matter on several points, and sent back a letter to him (copy of which is inclosed), and a few presents.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER, *Acting Administrator.*

His Excellency Samuel Rowe, C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor, Sierra Leone.

Inclosure 1 in No. 62.

Sir, *McCarthy Island, July* 16, 1875, 9 P.M.

A MESSENGER from Moloh has just arrived, and he is the Chief of Pattar, and his message is as follows:—

Yoromiah, and the Chief of Pattar, says Moloh, sent him to inquire the news he had heard, viz., that he, Moloh, has learnt that we at McCarthy have received a message to the effect that he had threatened war against us, and if the slave-girl was not given up, he would catch our people; this he knows nothing of, or of any such message as Mr. Owens delivered, that he, Moloh, has heard of my stopping canoes and communication with the island, and wished Yoromiah to come and inquire the cause.

The effect of this is, that Mr. Owen's message the Chief (nor Moloh) knows nothing about, and Yoromiah states positively it must be, therefore, totally untrue and false.

In conclusion, I have the honour to remark, that I have received this message from a trader, which has been found to be untrue, which recalls to my recollection that your Excellency was served the same at "Yanijah, by the trader Pierre there. If this has caused any trouble, I hope I am not too late with this letter to stop proceedings; but I shall never receive a message from a trader in future without suspicion, as I find jealousy between traders will cause them to go any lengths at untruth.

In haste.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. TANNER, *Manager.*

His Excellency Captain Cooper,
Acting Administrator.

Inclosure 2 in No. 62.

The Governor of Bathurst to Moloh, King of Ferdoo,

Greeting: *Government House, July* 27, 1875.

I AM truly glad to find that the hostile message said to be sent by you, was a fabrication by some evil-disposed person, and who, I trust, you will endeavour to discover, and inform me of.

The praiseworthy manner in which you acted the instant the report of your said message was circulated, was sufficient to lead me to believe that your sincerity towards the British Government was never intended to be at fault.

Not to speak of the utter fallacy of warring against a powerful nation like England the Kings and Chiefs on the river have to consider that they are all divided amongst themselves, and are on the verge of starvation, putting aside the lesson (and which is tolerably well known on the river), which was taught the Ashantees in the late war.

As regards the Manager of McCarthy Island, I believe he has already made you acquainted relative to the English law on slavery, and which, in all parts of the world, is strictly enforced; therefore, when this slave-girl touched English soil, she was, to all intents and purposes, free.

The law in your country amounts to the same in the abstract; therefore, as neither of us wish to interfere with one another's laws, the slave subject had better be dropped for ever.

In future never forget to send your Staff whenever you send a message to the Governor here, or to the Manager at McCarthy Island; in your failing to do this some time since your messenger had to return without receiving an answer from me to your message.

I regret I am unable to accede to your request in using my influence to persuade Fodey Cabba to desist from attempting to invade your country; but I have imperative orders from England not to interfere in any way in native quarrels.

I admire your noble conduct in sending back, gratuitously, the wife and child (who were in your hands), of the man who is now attempting to destroy your country; and I only deplore the atrocious deed he enacted in return.

In conclusion, I can only wish you every success, more especially as you say that you do not wish for any war, but to quietly sit down and cultivate your lands.

I send you a few presents in token of my friendship.

Your true friend,

(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER, *Acting Governor.*

No. 63.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, August* 27, 1875.

I HAVE received, with much satisfaction, Captain Cooper's despatch of the 30th of July,* reporting his interview with a messenger from King Moloh, and forwarding a copy of a letter which he had addressed to him by the messenger, and accompanied with some presents.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 64.

Messrs. Lintott, Spink, and Co., to the Colonial Office.

My Lord, 5, *New City Chambers, E.C., September* 8, 1875.

IN a letter received from our agent, Mr. James Topp, dated Bathurst, River Gambia, 21st August, that gentleman writes:—

"A rumour has been current here since the arrival of the French mail that the negotiations for the cession of the Gambia to the French have been completed. I have, however, not heard this from any official quarter, but there appears some ground for the report."

In respectfully addressing your Lordship upon this matter, we beg to be informed if what our agent has stated be correct, as, from the statement made by your Lordship in Parliament, we were led to believe that an opportunity would be given for full discussion of this contemplated exchange of territory before being carried into effect.

It may be unnecessary to call your Lordship's attention to the very long connection in trade our predecessors and ourselves have had with the Gambia Settlements, dating, as it does, from the treaty of 1783. We have, however, specially to

* No. 62.

bring under the notice of your Lordship that we now hold a very large, if not the largest, interest in the River Gambia, consisting of land, houses, ships, machinery, goods, produce, &c., and the compulsory withdrawal from the trade which this transfer will practically effect will entail on us heavy losses, not only in our trading operations, but in the collection of our out-standing debts and the realization of our property generally; for it must be evident to your Lordship that it will be impossible for the British merchants to continue trade under French government in these Settlements.

We have, therefore, respectfully to beg that in the negotiations for the exchange of territory, the transfer or purchase by the French Government of our fixed and floating property in the River Gambia may be taken into consideration, and that we may be fully indemnified for the loss we shall sustain in being compelled to retire from the trade.

We have, &c.
(Signed) LINTOTT, SPINK, AND Co.

No. 65.

Thos. Bazley, Esq., M.P., to Colonial Office.

Eyford Park, Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire,
My Lord, *September* 15, 1875.

THE President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has requested me to call the attention of your Lordship to the possible surrender to France of the British Gambian Possession, and to state that the merchants trading to that Colony fear such a change would be very injurious to their interests. May I ask if your Lordship, at your convenience, would kindly receive a deputation upon this subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. BAZLEY.

No. 66.

Colonial Office to Messrs. Lintott, Spink, and Co.

Gentlemen, *Downing Street, September* 17, 1875.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant,* inquring as to the correctness of a rumour stated by your agent at Bathurst to be current there since the arrival of the French mail, to the effect "that the negotiations for the cession of the Gambia to the French had been completed." This report is incorrect, and I am to refer you to the statements made by Lord Carnarvon in Parliament that no final action would be taken in regard to any arrangements with France on the West Coast of Africa until ample opportunity had been afforded to Parliament for an expression of its opinion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 67.

Colonial Office to Thos. Bazley, Esq., M.P.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 23, 1875.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant,† inquiring whether his Lordship would receive a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the possible transfer to France of the Settlement on the River Gambia.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that Lord Carnarvon, who is not at present in London, will have much pleasure in receiving a deputation at a somewhat later date, which will probably be equally convenient to all parties, if not more so than the present time.

* No. 64. † No. 65.

Meanwhile I am to suggest that it might save time and facilitate the consideration of the questions in which the Manchester Chamber of Commerce are interested if they would submit to Lord Carnarvon a written statement of the representations which they desire to make.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 68.

Thomas Brown, Esq., to Colonial Office.

My Lord, *Thatched House Club, St. James's, September* 24, 1875.

THE question of the cession of the Settlements on the Gambia by Great Britain to France being again revived by Her Majesty's Government, I venture to address your Lordship on the subject, and briefly to point out the reasons why, in my humble opinion, such a proceeding is unjustifiable, on national, commercial, moral, social, and other grounds.

The Gambia is the finest river on the West Coast of Africa; it possesses a fine harbour where the whole British fleet may safely anchor at all seasons of the year, protected in all weathers; it is within eleven days' steam of Plymouth, and affords better facilities than any other Settlement on the West Coast, whether English or French, for a naval coal depôt, and many naval officers of high position who have visited the place have expressed their surprise that it is not made the principal coaling station for the navy on the coast; it is also the most northerly of the British possessions on the coast, and the healthiest.

Secondly, it is the easiest accessible high road to the interior of Africa, the river being navigable for vessels drawing 11 feet of water for 200 miles; vessels of a lighter draft can proceed 100 miles further, and boats and canoes can go much further still, so that there is about 400 miles of direct water conveyance, and, unaided by any Government grants, or Government exploring expeditions, the trade of the Gambia has extended from Bathurst to Segoo, above the Niger, and within 350 miles of Timbuctoo.

It was from Gambia that Mungo Park took his departure both in 1796 and 1805, then a difficult and hazardous journey, now one of comparatively easy accomplishment.

Commercially, this transfer will soon annihilate British trade in the Gambia, for we know from past experience that all Treaty stipulations will not save us: the Treaty which restored Goree and Senegal to France after the war was carried out in a way that soon made it imperative for the British to retire from those Settlements and remove to the Gambia to carry on their trade.

I inclose for your Lordship's information a copy of some questions addressed by the Governor of Senegal to the merchants thereof upon the trade of that river, with their reply thereto, which was forwarded to the Minister for the Colonies in Paris, as lately as July last, by which your Lordship will see that these merchants seek to put differential duties on foreign goods in addition to the duty now paid by them, and also an exceptional duty of 25 centimes per metre on the manufactured blue bafts (guinées) of Manchester; this amounts to 3 fr. on a piece of goods costing 7 fr., which is, in fact, a prohibitory duty; their object being, as they admit, to encourage their own manufactures of Pondichery, to the exclusion of those of Manchester. Beyond this, these merchants also seek to put a differential duty on foreign ships importing ground-nuts into Marseilles from Gambia and Sierra Leone, without which they allege they cannot cope with the merchants in the British Colonies on the coast.

If the Gambia be ceded to France, and if it adopts the system of prohibitions and protective duties recommended by the merchants of Senegal, it will be impossible for British merchants to carry on trade in the Gambia under such a state of things; as well might Her Majesty's Government confiscate all British property in the Gambia.

Your Lordship must be aware that there is a strong party in France in favour of prohibitory and protective Tariffs.

Morally and socially, it cannot, I submit, redound to the credit of a nation like Great Britain, so justly proud of the liberty of her subjects, that she should by force transfer a community of them and their property to a nation alien in blood, language, and religion, and whose laws and institutions are so different to their own.

The liberated Africans and their descendants on the Gambia ask why England should have taken so much pains and spent so much money, as they did, to redeem them from slavery and to educate and civilize them, if they meant afterwards only to

deal with them as goods and chattels to be transferred from one owner to another at their pleasure; they say, with truth, that no native King or Chief ever exchanged or sold a whole community, even in the worst days of slavery, except in cases of conquest by war.

His Excellency C. H. Kortright, when introducing a new Tariff of duties to increase the revenue of the Colony, assured us that the Government had no intention of reopening the question of the cession of the Gambia to France. My Lord Kimberley is understood to have previously given a similar assurance, so that the present revival of these negotiations has taken the community by surprise.

In conclusion, I have to bring under your Lordship's notice that I have been connected with the trade of the Gambia for the last forty-four years, having resided there upwards of forty years; that I have a considerable amount of capital invested there in lands, houses, machinery, and vessels suited to the trade of the river, as also a large amount in debts, goods, and produce, which must inevitably suffer great depreciation if this transfer be made—the French laws on freehold property and inheritance differ very materially from the English.

Nothing is officially known of the reasons which induce Her Majesty's Government to seek this transfer; report states it to be for the acquisition of some territory to be annexed to the Gold Coast Colony; if this really be so, I appeal with confidence to the justice and equity of Her Majesty's Government, that in advancing what they consider the interests of the Gold Coast Colony, not to sacrifice the property and interests of the British in the Gambia.

I trust your Lordship will consider the large interest I have at stake in the Colony a sufficient apology for the length to which I have trespassed upon your attention.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS BROWN.

Inclosure in No. 68.

Questionnaire.

QUELLES sont les causes de la décroissance dans l'importation du commerce des guinées étrangères ?

Quelles sont les causes du remplacement des guinées par l'argent comme monnaie de huile, et quels effets ont-elles produits ?

Par quels moyens pourrait-on rétablir l'emploi des guinées comme monnaie de huile ?

Quel a été l'influence du régime du Décret de 1864 sur la marine marchande ?

L'Inde ne pouvant fournir des guinées de 2 et 1·750 kilog., et l'industrie étrangère nous ayant livré jusqu'à 1·100 kilog. à la coupe de 15 mètres, a pu naturellement donner à des conditions de prix qui ont rendu impossible, ou à peu près nulle, la vente des guinées de l'Inde.

Nous constatons que pour le commerce Sénégalaise il n'y a aucun des avantages dans l'introduction à notre marché de ces guinées de poid inférieur à 1·750 kilog.; en effet les guinées de 1·100 kilog. faisant concurrence aux guinées de 1·200 kilog. ont obligé les détenteurs à toujours vendre presque aux prix pour modifier leur approvisionnement, de telle sorte que l'industrie étrangère a exploité la folle concurrence que nous animait, et nous a toujours forcés, après un premier achat, à en faire immédiatement un second pour pouvoir écouler le premier.

Nous demandons alors dans l'intérêt de notre commerce, et pour favoriser l'industrie Française de l'Inde, à ce qu'il soit établi un droit de 25 fr. par mètre sous toutes les guinées de provenance étrangère n'atteignant pas le poid de 1·700 kilog. par coupe de 15 mètres; ce droit sera exceptionnel et tout à fait indépendant du droit ordinaire de 5 pour cent sur toutes les marchandises introduites dans la Colonie, et du droit proportionnel qui devra frapper les marchandises étrangères venant sur notre marché en concurrence avec les produits de l'industrie métropolitaine.

C'est en acceptant ces modifications indiquées que la guinée de l'Inde de 1·750 et 2 kilog. deviendra, comme par le passé, la monnaie courante dans toutes nos transactions du fleuve; mais le Gouvernement alors devra renoncer à payer les laptots [*sic*] ou soldats dans le fleuve en monnaie, et revenir au système pratiqué de la fondation du Sénégal jusqu'à 1864.

Nous constatons encore que dans l'intérêt des laptots et des militaires dans le

fleuve il vaut mieux que le Gouvernement les paie en tabac ou guinées qu'il a acheté à St. Louis par des marchés à des conditions favorables, que de leur donner du numéraire qu'ils sont obligé de vendre contre tabac et guinée, sans lesquels il leur est impossible d'acheter ce dont ils ont besoin.

La pièce guinée est toujours dans le fleuve la monnaie acceptée dans les transactions avec les indigènes.

L'introduction des guinées de 1·100 kilog. pour coupe de 15 mètres a mis un peu de trouble dans l'acceptation de types nouveaux, mais la même valeur de produits indigènes étant payée un peu plus cher que précédemment avec les types de l'Inde, la bonification acceptée de part et d'autre a remis l'harmonie dans les transactions.

C'est pour nous éviter tous les inconvénients créés par les guinées de 1·100 kilog., inconvénients qui ne nous ont donné que des pertes, que nous demandons un type pour nos transactions dans le fleuve, soit la guinée de l'Inde de 1·750 et 2 kilog.

Les populations des deux rives du Sénégal ne peuvent s'approvisionner qu'à St. Louis, ou dans les comptoirs établis par les maisons de commerce dans le fleuve. Aucune nation ne pouvant nous faire concurrence sur le marché de l'intérieur, nous ne voyons aucun inconvénient, et nous demandons même à ce qu'il soit établi un droit différentiel sur tous les produits de l'industrie étrangère introduit à St. Louis. Ce droit ne doit pas être supérieur à celui établi en France sur les mêmes articles.

Nous n'acceptons ce droit différentiel et le droit exceptionnel sur les guinées étrangères et inférieures à 1·750 kilog. qu'à les conditions que les fonds en provenant seront spécialement affectés à l'établissement d'un wharf devant Guet N'Dar, et pour débarquer et charger les navires venant de St. Louis en rade de Guet N'Dar, et pour l'érection d'un phare de première ordre à St. Louis.

Si l'autorité n'accueillait pas favorablement la condition que nous mettons aux modifications du tarif que nous demandons, nous n'en persistons pas moins à solliciter ces modifications pour venir en aide à l'industrie métropolitaine.

Nous voulons le maintien du régime introduit par Décret du 24 Décembre, 1864, et nous n'avons demandé qu'une modification du tarif douanier.

Les documents de douane attestent suffisamment le développement de la Colonie après et depuis ce régime, et si le commerce n'a pas toujours été heureux la Colonie elle-même a gagné ; car les instructions sont devenues plus nombreuses et de vous ont été défrichées des terres incultes depuis longtemps.

La gomme n'a pas augmentée, c'est dans la nature ; mais l'arachide qui se cultive a partout doublé dans la production, et nous devons à la liberté l'activité qui se propage partout.

Sous le Décret de 1864 il nous a été impossible de jetter sur le marché de Marseilles avec les arachides provenant des Colonies Anglaises. D'abord nous n'aurions pas toujours trouvé de navire Français pour nous enlever nos arachides, et les aurions-nous trouvés s'il nous avait faillit n'employer que des navires de notre pavillon que nous aurions dû payer au moyen 35 fr. par tonneau de plus que les commerçants de la Colonie Anglaise, qui réalisent comme nous leurs graines oléagineuses sur le marché de Marseilles sous le Décret de 1864, donc la culture de l'arachide n'aurait pas développée au Sénégal, et la Colonie serait toujours restée ce qu'elle a été depuis la fondation—marché de gomme.

(Signé) P. DOMENEY FILS.
BULEAU ET TEISSNERE.
G. DEVAS ET CIE.
ROBAUD ET SAY.
O. LEUSSEIRE.
DAVIS ET G. CHEUNNET.
GAUDEE FRÈRES.
MICHUO.
MERLE ET ROBERT.
A. GRANGES ET FILS.
MAUREL ET PROM.
DALMAS ET LAPORTE.
PEGRISSAN ET BERNIS.
BORDES.
BLANCHARD.

No. 69.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received October* 1.)

My Lord, *Government House, September* 8, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of 13th August, 1875* (with inclosures received in England direct from Captain Cooper on the 4th and 7th August respectively), remarking on the condition of affairs on the Combo frontier and in the neighbourhood of McCarthy's Island.

In my despatch of 2nd August† I had the honour to forward to your Lordship a copy of the despatch above referred to, received by me on the 2nd August. Had I not received that despatch at that time, I should have felt it my duty to proceed to Bathurst by the steamer which left here on the 18th ultimo—the first available opportunity, though at that date my arrival would probably have been too late to prevent a collision, and having regard to the condition of the Gambia colonial steamer (as remarked by Captain Cooper at the meeting of the Legislative Council), I must have confined my action to Bathurst, or have attempted to proceed up the river under sail.

Your Lordship will remark from Captain Cooper's despatch of the 14th August (forwarded direct to your Lordship), reporting that he has granted leave of absence to Mr. Jackson, Chief Magistrate of the Gambia, and has arranged that Mr. Tanner, the Manager of McCarthy's Island, should come down to Bathurst to temporarily supply Mr. Jackson's place, that Captain Cooper considers that nothing occuring in the river at this time necessitates Mr. Tanner's presence at his usual post.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 70.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received October* 1.)

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, September* 12, 1875.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 8th instant,‡ I have the honour to say that Lieutenant Allen, commanding the "Contest," informs me that his ship stayed some days in the River Gambier and that there was nothing in the political condition of surrounding tribes which seemed to the Acting Administrator to justify him in detaining the vessel longer, and in a private note to me received by the "Contest," Captain Cooper speaks of the state of affairs as "quiet!"

As the "Roquelle" steamer, the bearer of this despatch, touches at the Gambia, your Lordship will probably receive by the same mail a report from Captain Cooper of later date than the information I am able to supply on the state of affairs in British Combo, should there be anything worthy of note.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

No. 71.

Thomas Brown, Esq., to Colonial Office.

My Lord, *Thatched House Club, St. James's, October* 7, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship a letter (original), dated 28th ultimo, and a chart from Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, lately of Her Majesty's 1st West India Regiment, showing that the Gambia affords the most ready and accessible route for opening up North Central Africa.

Mr. Fitzgerald is willing to undertake the expedition with two or three friends without any remuneration, if his expenses be paid, which, according to Inclosure No. 3, would be fully covered by about 350*l.* or 400*l.*

By the last mail from the Gambia, I received from Captain Cooper, now administering the Government there, a copy of a letter and chart he has addressed to the Secretary of the Geographical Society upon the same subject, copies of which I also

* No. 60. † Not printed. ‡ No. 69.

beg to inclose; and I have a note from him, saying "he would be happy to form one of an expedition," of course subject to your Lordship's approval.

I think I may venture to add that Mr. Tanner, the present manager of McCarthy's Island, would, from his knowledge of the country and the natives coming from the interior to trade, be a valuable addition to any exploring party from the Gambia.

Whether North Central Africa is opened up by means of the proposed canal in the Sahara desert, or by the Gambia route, it will add very materially to the importance of the Settlements on the Gambia remaining British possessions.

During the administration of the Government of Senegal under General Faidherbe, French travellers penetrated to the Western Sahara, the Mountains of Ardran, the oasis of Tagant, the Brakna and Bambûk Countries, Fouta-Jalo, and the sources of the River Senegal, and some good surveys of these countries were made. (See "Annuaire de Senegal pour 1861.")

It is well ascertained that the route by Senegal is longer, more mountainous, and difficult of travel than by the Gambia to Segoo, the Niger, and Timbuctoo.

Captain Burton, in his "Wanderings in West Africa," says with truth, "English and French commerce is now running a race towards Timbuctoo; we may hope to reach the goal, viâ the Niger; our rivals, viâ Senegal; but unless more be done, we shall lose the day."

This expedition can be made, under your Lordship's sanction, from Bathurst in a few months, at a very small cost, which might be defrayed from Colonial funds, and towards which the merchants interested in the trade would not object to contribute, if the Settlements remained; British and English commerce would then be the first to reach the goal, and to secure the Niger trade, both by the interior and at its mouth.

I respectfully submit that this is a question worthy of your Lordship's consideration, and an important and additional reason why the cession of the Gambia should not be made.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS BROWN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 71.

The Royal Colonial Institute, 15, *Strand, W.C.*,
September 28, 1875.

Dear Sir,

REFERRING to our conversation of Saturday and to-day on the subject of my proposed exploration of the country between the head of navigation on the Gambia and Segoo on the Niger, with the view of obtaining all possible information on the trade of Segoo, its exports and imports, and the practicability of developing the Gambia route for a direct trade from England to the head of the Niger at Segoo, I would ask your consideration of my views, and, if found practicable, your support, towards carrying them out.

In the first place, I do not propose to go beyond Segoo, for the reason that all the authorities I have consulted point out that place as the principal entrepôt of the trade of the Niger, whether coming from Morocco to the north, Senegal and Gambia on the west, or Coomassie in Ashantee to the south. Its population, taken together with that of Sansanding, a town a few miles further north on the Niger, is greater than that of Timbuctoo, and from every account, both of works published and of native traders I have met on the coast, it is, commercially speaking, a more important place than Timbuctoo.

The route by the Gambia offers facilities possessed by no other. It is shorter, easier of travel, and safer. It has the pre-eminent advantage that nearly one-half of it can be performed by water; and the land portion is through a country inhabited by people given to trade and agriculture, and through whose territory the native merchants pass and repass at frequent intervals during the year. It is at no part so mountainous as to seriously impede traffic, while a sufficiency of food and water are always to be had.

You, Sir, who take so much interest in the trade of the Gambia, and whose long experience and knowledge of that part of Africa entitle your opinion to be received with confidence, will, I believe, corroborate what I here say.

If it were possible I should wish, in company with one or two others willing to go, to start not later than the end of November for Segoo, so as to insure return before the beginning of the rainy season of 1876.

It would be advisable, I think, to make as little display as possible, and to let it be understood that the objects of the exploration were strictly of a peaceful and commercial character.

The expenses of the party (say that myself and another went out from England, and took the remainder from the Gambia) would probably amount to *l.*, which might be contributed by those parties interested in the Gambia and its trade, and by the Government of the Colony. I am not looking, either for myself or my friend who may go with me, for personal remuneration, but rather look forward to the results being of such a character as to reward us for the risks run and time given. I shall be glad to have your views on this point.

I have, as you know, been on the coast in the 1st West India Regiment, and have only just returned from Sierra Leone, where I obtained much information from the natives of the Bambarra and Serrawollie country I met there. From all I gathered I came to the conclusion that the Gambia route was the most feasible one. I attach a Plan of the proposed route, with distances, &c., taken from the most reliable works I can lay my hands on.

Interpreters, guides, &c., and beasts of burden, can be obtained without difficulty at the Gambia. The presents, arms and ammunition, and instruments, would have to be obtained in England.

I shall be glad to hear from you on all the points I have referred to, and of your advice and assistance in forwarding the matter to a successful issue.

Thanking you for your past kindness,

I am, &c.
(Signed) C. FITZGERALD.

Thos. Brown, Esq.,
Langham Hotel, London.

Inclosure 2 in No. 71.

MEMORANDUM of probable expenses of proposed exploration from the Gambia to Segoo on the Niger—say for two from England, remainder from Gambia :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Passages to Gambia and back..	110	0	0
Instruments	21	7	6
Rifles, breechloaders..	11	0	0
Ammunition	7	10	0
Sundries (stationery, note-books, &c.), say	5	0	0
Presents for Chiefs, &c.			
Interpreters, guides, &c.			
Beasts of burden			
Provisions			
Carriage of provisions			
Blankets			

Party to be composed of at most three whites, two interpreters and guides, with beasts of burden to carry whites and provisions, &c., for party, which would probably be accompanied by traders and others returning from or to the coast.

The Royal Colonial Institute, 15, Strand, W.C.

Inclosure 3 in No. 71.

Copy of Letter to Secretary of Geographical Society.

Sir, *Bathurst River, Gambia, September* 15, 1875.

HAVING seen a project on foot, the object being the opening-up of the resources of Central Africa, as likewise the lessening of the Slave Trade, and as it appears to me a vast undertaking, I therefore beg to offer a few remarks, at the same time to inclose a Chart of a route which I consider easy and practicable for traders, and which only requires an expedition to be started to show the benefits which may be derived therefrom.

I have taken great pains in drawing up the course, and have gleaned the principal knowledge outside my own personal experience from Arabs, and a man from Timbuctoo, and a native of Hamdallahi, and who is perfectly trustworthy. I am

confident that the reported richness of the country and our opening-up an intercourse with the natives in the far regions in the neighbourhood of the Sahara Desert would amply repay us for our trouble, besides be the making of this Settlement, one feature of which is its noble river.

You will perceive by the Chart that from Bathurst water-traffic can be had as far as Fallaleuda, which is distant from St. Mary's Island about 280 miles. On reaching that place the traveller starts for Medina, King Jarta, of Woollies Town (our ally), from thence to Senondebow, the capital of Boundoo—King Barcary Sarda, a great friend of ours, and who is decorated with the Legion of Honour—thence on to Kasso (Medina), the country of King Samballa, who is the father-in-law of the King of Boundoo, and also our friend.

From Kasso you journey to Jambourk, where his territory ceases, and you are now within the territory of Amadoo, King of Segou (son of the late Alarzi Maroo); from Jambourk you leave for Guematown, and from thence to Macow, then on to Yamina, where there is a powerful Chief, who is under the rule of the King, who resides at the next town on the banks of the Niger, called Sigou Sekoro. The extent of this King's territory ceases at this town. At Yamina boats can be had, or very long trade-canoes. After leaving Segoo Sekoro the traveller is in the Arab country called the Macini country. The King's name is Abbadde, and lives at his capital—Humdallahi—which is on the right bank of the Niger. From thence you proceed towards the Lake Deboe. There the above King's power ceases. Crossing the lake you come into the territory of the Foulahs, whose King's name is Alionde. The large town on the banks of the lake is called Walboona. The King resides at a place called Chuke, some distance from the former. You then proceed upwards until you reach a town called Bovybare. Here the Foulah King's power ceases, and you are in the territory of the Chief of the Bourdarma and Tuwarrick tribes. He lives at Timbuctoo, which is not far distant, and can be reached from Yamina the whole way by water.

Distances.

From Bathurst to Fattateuda, if by steamer	$2\frac{1}{2}$	days
Fattateuda to Senondabou (by boat)	3	,,
Senondabou to Kasso ,, ...	3	,,
Kasso to Guematown ,, ...	10	,,
Guematown to Yamina ,, ...	10	,,
Yamina to Lake Debou ,, ...	10	,,
Debou to Timbuctoo ,, ...	8	,,

These distances are supposed to be without stopping two or three days at any of the places.

No. 72.

Manchester Chamber of Commerce to Colonial Office.

My Lord, *Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, October* 13, 1875.

INCLOSED I have the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a letter addressed to this Chamber in connexion with the alleged proposed cession to France of the British possessions on the River Gambia. The case as set forth on behalf of the merchants interested claims the attention of the Chamber, and a Committee of the Board of Directors has been appointed to make inquiry into the facts, and if it be found needful thereupon to communicate with your Lordship on the subject.

As a preliminary to a meeting of the Committee, I take the liberty of asking the favour of information from your Lordship on the facts of the case as it appears to the view of the Colonial Department and Her Majesty's Government.

I may remark that Mr. Hutton, the writer of the letter, is a merchant of high standing in this city, and connected by trading interests with the Gambia Settlements.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDMD. ASHWORTH, *President.*

Inclosure in No. 72.

Sir, 29, *Dale Street, Manchester, September* 27, 1875.

ABOUT five years back I had occasion to request the aid of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to prevent the cession to France of the British possessions on the River Gambia. At that time the opposition made in Parliament by members interested in the welfare of West Africa was so strong that Her Majesty's Government relinquished the proposals. This question has again been revived, and the basis of a Treaty has been agreed upon between the two Governments by which the Gambia is to be ceded to France, and, in exchange, it is proposed to hand to Great Britain French rights at Mellacoree, Assinee, and Gaboon.

The River Gambia is the nearest and the most healthy British possession on the West Coast of Africa, and has been a British trading port for upwards of 200 years; it is one of the finest rivers on that coast, with 30 feet of water at Bathurst, the seat of Government, and it is navigable for 200 miles for vessels of about 300 tons, and for nearly 400 miles for small craft; the trade of the Gambia is not only carried on at this distance from its mouth, but the natives of the interior between the upper river and the Niger are in the habit of regularly and frequently coming down to the sea coast, a distance of over 1000 miles, to cultivate the land, and to exchange their own native cotton manufactures for Manchester and other British goods; in fact, the River Gambia is the shortest and safest route to Timbuctoo, and its direct trade may be said to extend to Segoo, the most populous town on the Niger.

The population of Bathurst and the surrounding territory, called the British Settlements, was estimated in 1871 at about 15,000; but the Governor of the Gambia exercises authority over a considerable population up the Gambia and surrounding the British Settlements.

Great Britain exports annually to Gambia goods to the value of about 70,000*l.*, and other countries export there to the value of about 50,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* The Gambia exports produce of about the value of 150,000*l.* to 200,000*l.* The annual revenue amounts to about 18,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* raised by Customs duties, of which amount about 5,000*l.* only is spent in benefiting the Colony. There are neither military nor naval forces, and the remaining revenue is disbursed entirely in paying salaries and allowances to the officers appointed by Her Majesty's Government at home; this Settlement is no charge therefore to the Imperial Treasury.

In 1873 the Secretary of State for the Colonies promised the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that more merchants should be appointed on the Legislative Councils of the West African possessions, but in Gambia only one member has been appointed, and he has quitted the Colony, so that mercantile interests have at present no representative: 75 per cent. of the revenue is paid to Crown officers, in whose appointment the taxpayers have no voice, and the Crown officers have no interest in the Colony beyond drawing their salaries and pensions.

British merchants and residents in Gambia find that no attention is paid to their representations by Her Majesty's Government, and appeal again to Manchester to aid them in opposing the transfer of their community and property to a nation alien in language and in religion.

In 1870 the French merchants resident in Gambia were unanimous in opposing this transfer to their own country, but they state that they are now advocating it in consequence of the total withdrawal since that date of the aid and encouragement the British Government formerly gave to trade.

The Gambia pays an annual subsidy of 1,000*l.* to an English line of steamers to call monthly for mails, passengers, and cargo; it has already been intimated to the British merchants that this service will have to cease if Gambia is transferred to France.

In July last, the principal merchants of Senegal (the adjoining French Colony) addressed a request, to be transmitted to the French Colonial Minister, urging the re-establishment of differential duties on all foreign goods, and also a specified duty of about 50 per cent. in value on certain cotton goods, because French cotton manufacturers had been driven out of the market by the cheaper Manchester goods. If such a prohibitory proposal is made law, British goods would be entirely excluded from Gambia, as this river would form a portion of the French Colony of Senegal, and Manchester would alone lose a trade of over 100,000*l.* per annum.

The French offer our Government in exchange for Gambia the following:—

1st. Their rights in the River Mallacoree, which is near Sierra Leone, so that the British Government could levy duties there, but the French Government have no

authority in this river. As far as I am able to obtain information, they possess a small fort, for which they pay rent to the natives, and beyond which they have no jurisdiction, and they have never been able to levy any duties. British merchants trade there and have the same rights and privileges as in other native rivers, and it is highly probable that any attempt on the part of Great Britain to take possession of or to levy duties in this river would be resisted by the natives, and would involve us in wars with the ajoining rivers, and another important branch of trade with Great Britain would thereby be imperilled.

2nd. Assinee. This place was formerly a slave-trading factory, and joins our Gold Coast possessions; it is unimportant both politically and commercially, and is little known. The French have no official staff or buildings there, and a resident trader holds the authority of the French Government to settle unimportant native disputes. A man-of-war visits the place occasionally in case of any serious disputes. Any attempt on the part of Great Britain to levy duties or to possess themselves of the territory would probably again lead to disturbances with the natives of this part of the coast.

Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the possession of Assinee will enable them to prevent Ashantee from receiving arms and powder, but this is fallacious, as the natives from the interior have only to go a few miles further west or east of our sea coast, where they can obtain their supplies readily and free from duty.

3rd. The Gaboon is the only Settlement of importance and value offered by the French Government in exchange for Gambia; but since 1870, when the proposed transfer was abandoned, the French Government have so neglected this Colony that the French merchants and the natives would now gladly see it in the hands of English, under the hope that the British Government would protect and properly develope the trade, and thereby make it a valuable possession. Vessels of 1,000 to 1,200 tons can load at the mouth of the Gaboon, and it is navigable for sixty to seventy miles for vessels of 500 tons, beyond that distance only small craft and boats ascend to trading factories eighty to ninety miles from the mouth. The population of Gaboon proper under French rule is estimated at 5,000 to 6,000, but the surrounding tribes form the trading population, and are estimated by the French at about 200,000 beings. Out of twelve mercantile houses established there, only four are French, the remainder being English, American, and German. Ten years back the imports into Gaboon amounted to about 40,000*l.* annually, and the exports to about the same amount, of which amount 25,000*l.* were English goods, and 12,000*l.* French, but since then, and especially since 1870, the trade has declined considerably. Goods are imported free of duty, but 4 per cent. is levied on all exports. It is stated that the English Government have asked the French Government to pay a sum of 200,000*l.* for the value of Government buildings and property in Gambia, and that the refusal of the French Minister to entertain any payment delays the settlement of the transfer.

These are the facts relating to the proposed exchanges as briefly as it is possible to state them. I have not entered into the question of our moral right to hand over to another country our fellow-subjects against their will, nor have I gone into the impolicy of parting with our nearest West African port—an important naval station within eleven days steam of England—but the facts named will I trust convince the Chamber of Commerce that by ceding Gambia we should be parting with a possession of value to our country, and which at some future time may become the main road and the most rapid means of intercourse with the industrial tribes in the interior of Western Africa.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JAMES E. HUTTON.

Thomas Browning, Esq., Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.

No. 73.

Colonial Office to Thomas Brown, Esq.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 14, 1875.

THE Earl of Carnarvon has had under his consideration your letter of the 7th instant,* with its inclosures, and I am directed to acquaint you in reply that his

* No. 71.

Lordship is unable to entertain any proposals for a trading expedition into North Central Africa which would involve an expenditure of public funds in the present condition of the Colonial finances.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. R. MALCOLM.

No. 74.

Colonial Office to Thomas Brown, Esq.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 18, 1875.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo,* submitting your views against any transfer of the Settlement on the Gambia to France.

In reply, I am to state that the subject is engaging his Lordship's attention, and he will not fail to give due weight to all you have urged on behalf of your view of the question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 75.

Colonial Office to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 30, 1875.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant,* forwarding a copy of one from Mr. James E. Hutton, in connection with the proposed exchange with France of the British Settlements on the Gambia.

In reply I am to acquaint you that no negotiations on the subject have yet been concluded, and I am to remind you that Lord Carnarvon has already announced that no definite conclusion will be arrived at until Parliament has had a full and ample opportunity of expressing its opinion.

I am to add that his Lordship has been in communication with Mr. Thomas Bazley, M.P., as to the reception of a Deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to express their views on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 76.

Thomas Brown, Esq., to Colonial Office.

My Lord, *Thatched House Club, St. James's, November* 1, 1875.

WHEN the cession of the Gambia was proposed five years ago, some singular reasons were advanced in official quarters at Sierra Leone for its justification.

Firstly. That the bulk of its produce (ground-nuts) went to the French markets Permit me to ask in reply, do not the bulk of the ground-nuts and palm-kernels of Sierra Leone and the Sherbro go to the same markets?

Do not a very large quantity of the bennie and rape seeds of India go to the same markets?

Would that be any reason to transfer these possessions to France?

Do not the bulk of the cotton and tobacco of the Southern States of America come to Great Britain?

Would that be a sufficient reason for making the Southern States English?

Every merchant sends his goods and produce to the best market; but bear in mind that although the produce of the Gambia goes to a foreign market, the money comes to England for the purchase of British manufactured goods.

Secondly. That the greater portion of the shipping employed in the trade was

* No. 68. † No. 72.

French instead of English; so long as there was a heavy differential duty on foreign ships entering France, this was necessarily so, but since this duty has been abolished in France, it will be seen by the Gambia Customs returns that Greek, Austrian, and Italians vessels, taking a lower rate of freight, are largely employed.

Thirdly. That there are only four English and four French houses, and that the latter were absorbing the trade, as they bought for cash, whilst the English bought for goods; in this estimate of English houses, the British-born native importers were excluded.

If the same test be applied to Sierra Leone, it will be found that there are only two English houses and five French.

Would the Sierra Leonists like to be transferred on this account?

Fourthly. As to the number of Europeans, Sir Arthur Kennedy, anticipating the transfer of Gambia to France, filled up every vacany in the Government offices, even to the heads of departments, with natives of Sierra Leone. If the European officers, civil, military, and naval, and the missionaries at Sierra Leone, be excluded, the Gambia can boast of as many Europeans and more English mercantile houses than Sierra Leone.

Her Majesty's Government contemplate the sacrifice of the Gambia to the interests of Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast, to enable these Colonies to carry out more stringently their revenue laws, and in the latter Colony to prohibit the importation of arms and ammunition for the Ashantee market; to carry out the first of these objects it is desired that France shall retire from the Malicoree. Your Lordship is aware this river is native; the French have no right there beyond a small plot of ground, they levy no duties, they have no established Government staff, only a commercial agent. The natives will not readily submit to be taxed; and that they are able to resist, the disastrous result of the expedition from Sierra Leone some years ago, under Acting Governor Duyan, amply proves; but beyond this, there is a German merchant established there, and the last mail brings intelligence that the island of Matacong has been purchased by an enterprising American house. Matacong is situated at the mouth of the Malicoree and other native rivers, so that if you get rid of the French you will also have to get rid of the German and Americans before you can carry out your proposed fiscal regulations in that river.

As to the second of these objects, the possession of Assinee and Grand Bassam will not effectually shut out the supply of arms and ammunitions of war from the Ashantees. The natives will surely find another route to get their supplies, over which you will have no control.

At Assinee the French Government is represented by a French merchant; they have no Government buildings or any official staff there. The French Government do not in their annual Blue Books mention either Malicoree, Grand Bassam, or Assinee as French possessions, or give any returns of the revenue or trade of these places, which, in fact, have only swelled into importance since the French became aware that England wanted them.

I am informed Gaboon is not included in the exchange, and if it were, it would be of little value, for the Portuguese were the first to settle there, and after some years' trial were obliged to abandon it; some English tried it after them, but with the same result, and I am informed the French do not now find it at all profitable.

The French Government do not deny that they give us no real or equivalent value for the transfer of the Gambia; they give us no Colonies or French Settlements in the strict sense of the word, nor do they turn over thousands of their subjects against their will to a nation alien to them in language and religion; they assert, and they assert with truth, they give us nothing; they merely retire from some three points on the coast where their merchants have factories, and of one of the three, namely, Malicoree, the French merchants trading there are at present resident at Sierra Leone, and carry on their trade from that place. What the French journal "La Gironde" wrote on the 2nd April, 1872, may, with equal truth, be said now, if your Lordship's name be substituted for that of Lord Granville.

"Lord Granville l'a cédé à la France, sans aucun équivalent pécuniaire, quoique une évaluation récente eût porté à un demi-million sterling la valeur des possessions Anglaises. La cession faite par les Français de leurs droits acquis au sud de la Gambie paraît aux yeux des rédacteurs du 'Globe' et de quelques autres feuilles une chose insignifiante. Tel est l'état des choses, et il n'est pas sans importance pour les négociants Français en rapport assez actifs d'affaires avec la Côte d'Afrique d'être renseignés à cet égard."

Surely the object of Great Britain in her mission in Africa, at the sacrifice of many

valuable lives, and the expenditure of much treasure for years on the coast, was never intended to cast off from her protection and their allegiance the poor creatures she had rescued from slavery (as soon as they had become a little enlightened and educated), or to culminate in the arrangement of boundaries, or for the pecuniary advantage of one of her Colonies to the ruin of the other.

I apprehend Great Britain had nobler objects in view, viz., to suppress the Slave Trade, and to make her commerce the pioneer of civilization and Christianity into the interior of Africa; and in attaining these objects, the Gambia has been a greater aid than any other Settlement on the coast, for by our trade and intercourse with the natives, and specially by encouraging agriculture amongst them (the merchants of the Gambia were the first to introduce the ground-nut into European markets for making oil), the country has been opened-up, thousands of acres of land on both banks of the river have been cleared and brought under cultivation, and, including the creeks, the river for at least 400 miles abounds in fertile fields under cultivation, giving employment to an indigent people.

Let me mention one fact. In 1837, the first year of the Government trade, the total export was 87 tons. The annual average now is 15,000 tons; and in 1874, the collection was 20,000 tons. Here, then, is only one article of agricultural produce, which at the lowest London value of 11*l.* per ton gives a trade in one product of 220,000*l.* Is this no proof of advancement?

The inclosure I forwarded to your Lordship on the 24th September last, written by the French merchants in the Senegal to their Government, admits that they are unable to cope with the English merchants of the Gambia and Sierra Leone in the sale of ground-nuts in Marseilles, unless a heavy protective duty be put on this produce when imported into Marseilles in foreign ships. Why are the Gambia people to be placed at this disadvantage?

Is it just, my Lord, that the few British merchants in the Gambia should be called upon to make personal sacrifices of their trade and property to advance the interests of another Colony?

Most of the public buildings in Gambia were erected or bought at the expense of the ratepayers of the Gambia; why is this to be given to France without remuneration?

It is a fact worthy of notice that while French merchants readily settle in Bathurst and Sierra Leone, and Roman Catholic churches and schools are established in them, yet in the French Colonies of Senegal and Gorce, not one English merchant is settled, nor is there one Protestant church, chapel, or school in either of them. These facts give a significant hint of what may be expected if the Colony becomes French.

It has been said by some unreflecting persons that the change is more matter of sentiment. Now, allow me to examine this; let us go back for seventy years, and see the conditions of the two nations. England has all the time been mildly governed under a constitutional Monarchy in direct succession. In the same period, what have been the changes in France? Twice it has been Monarchy, twice it has been under an Empire, and four times it has been Republican. Can it in the face of these facts be said that it is only sentiment whether the British subjects remain in enjoyment of their birthrights, or whether they and their property be handed over to France? What would your Lordship say if you and your broad acres were so transferred?

An expedition has been fitted out by the French Chamber of Commerce, under M. Largeau, to proceed from Algiers, and open communication with Soudan and Timbuctoo, and your Lordship may rest assured that if you give up the Gambia to France, you virtually give up the Niger; for the French can easily get from Bathurst to Segoo on the Niger, and will thus withdraw the trade from the mouth of that river.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS BROWN.

No. 77.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Officer administering the Government.

Sir, *Downing Street, November 5, 1875.*

I LEARN from the London "Hour" of this day's date that a petition signed by certain of the inhabitants of the Gambia against the transfer of the Settlement to France has been presented to you for transmission, through the Governor-in-chief, to me.

I have to request that you will accompany the petition with such a detailed statement of the position and circumstances of the persons who have signed it, distinguishing also their nationality and colour, as may be of assistance in determining the amount of weight and consideration which may be attached to their statements.

If you have already forwarded the petition to the Lieutenant-Governor, you will supplement it as soon as possible with the information now asked for.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 78

Colonial Office to Thomas Brown, Esq.

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 6, 1875.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant,* submitting your views on the question of the proposed exchange of the Settlement on the River Gambia with France.

Lord Carnarvon will not fail to give your remarks due consideration.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. R. MALCOLM.

No. 79.

R. B. N. Walker, Esq., to Colonial Office.

20, *Ferndale Road, Stockwell, S.W., December* 11, 1875.

THE French Possessions in Equatorial Africa, of which Gaboon is the seat of Government, extend from the south or left bank of a small stream in Corisco Bay, in north latitude 55′ 30″ to the right or north bank of the River Bangé or Cama, in south latitude 1° 47′. This extent of territory includes the River Mondah, the estuary of the Gaboon, the large and important, but little known River Ogowé, flowing into the Bay of Nazareth, the Mexias, and the Fernand Vaz. The French also profess to claim Batanga, situated in about 2° 55′ north latitude, and Loango, in 4° 35′ south latitude, but their title to these two places is very vague and doubtful.

The Gaboon was taken possession of in 1843, the importance of its estuary as a naval station having been recognized by the late Admiral Bouëtt-Willaumez. It is undoubtedly the largest, safest, and most easily-accessible haven on the West Coast of Africa, the principal channel having a depth of not less than six fathoms at low water spring tides, consequently it can be entered by vessels of the very largest size.

The importance and value of the River Ogowé was not ascertained until 1862, when, in consequence of the representations of a German geographer, Herr Ludwig Heimbürger, the Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat directed the attention of the French Naval Commander-in-chief on the station to the subject, who sent a small steamer to attempt the exploration of the river, but the period chosen being the dry season, little was then accomplished. In 1867, having returned from an exploration of the interior extending over nine months, during which time I ascended the Ogowé for a distance of about 220 miles, Rear-Admiral de Langle was induced by my report to dispatch a second expedition in the "Pionnier," under the command of Lieutenant Aymès, whom I accompanied as a volunteer. On this occasion the Ogowé was ascended about 170 miles from the sea, or a short distance beyond the junction of the Ngamié with the Okanda, or main stream, and Treaties were entered into with the principal Chiefs, by which the river was secured to France. Information obtained on this and other occasions enable me to affirm that the Ogowé is the most important river in Western Africa between the Niger and the Congo, flowing nearly due east and west as far as its course is at present known, a distance of about 350 miles; but it comes, in all probability, from one of the vast central lakes. It runs through a comparatively healthy country, which produces large quantities of the finest ivory in the world, as well as caoutchouc, ebony, &c. The Ogowé is navigable by small steamers during the rainy season for some 200 miles or more from its mouth. The natives are peaceably inclined, and desire nothing more than direct intercourse and trade with Europeans; the resources of the country are great, as has been proved by the great increase of the exports from Gaboon since the traders at that place have established factories in the Ogowé, 150 miles

* No. 76.

from its principal outlet in the Bay of Nazareth. The lower course of the Ogowé forms an extensive and very intricate delta, through which its waters are discharged into the ocean by many outlets in Cape Lopez Bay, as also by way of the River Mexias, south of tha Cape, and to a smaller extent through the River Fernand Vaz. The latter river was also taken possession of by Lieutenant Aymès on behalf of France in 1868, by virtue of Treaties made with the King and Chiefs of Cama, on which occasion I was again present as a volunteer. The products of the Fernand Vaz are similar to those of Gaboon and the Ogowé, and are considerable in quantity. The Cama country being thus acquired by France, as Gaboon, Cape Lopez, and the Mondah had previously been, that Power has now the control of the coast and territory between the limits mentioned at the commencement of this paper.

The exports from the Gaboon country consist chiefly of ivory, caoutchouc, ebony, barwood and beeswax, with some articles of minor importance. There are no trustworthy statistics available to enable me to arrive at an estimate of the quantities of each of the above-named articles exported annually from the whole extent of the French possessions as described, but having for seven years represented the Liverpool house doing the principal trade, I can form a fair estimate of the total exports, which I should set down for the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 as under :—

	Tons.
Ivory	70
Caoutchouc	1,100
Ebony	250
Barwood	2,500
Palm kernels	50
Beeswax	2
Calabar beans	2

The value of which in Europe would be at least 190,000*l.*, or an average of over 63,000*l.* per annum, which estimate I consider to be, if anything, under the mark ; and it must be borne in mind that considerable amounts of specie are also remitted, especially to France.

An export duty duty of 4 per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on all produce ; to this must be added the "droit foncier," or property tax, licenses, sanitary dues, and a charge of 6 centimes per kilogramme for storing gunpowder in the Government magazine ; the total revenue, if the Custom-house service was properly organized and effective, would at present amount to about 3,000*l.* annually, which, by the addition of harbour dues, an import duty of 2 or 2½ per cent., and specific duties on rum and other spirits, tobacco, guns, gunpowder, and arms generally, of which enormous quantities are imported, might be increased at once to 10,000*l.*, and would be doubled in a few years, if traders were efficiently protected, and the resources of the country developed.

The great quantities of guns, gunpowder, and spirits imported, tend greatly to the demoralization of the natives, and to the injury of trade, by the disturbances to which their possession gives rise, and the consequent greater insecurity of life and property. I have sold in one year, in French territory alone, as much as 20,000 gallons of spirits, 25 tons of gunpowder, and 5,000 guns.

I believe that it would be a benefit to all concerned, as it most certainly would be to the natives, if the above articles were excluded entirely ; or if that should not be practicable, very heavy duties on them might be imposed, which would tend greatly to reduce the quantity imported, with such baneful effects.

The French system of colonial administration is notoriously bad and unfavourable to the development of the resources of a country, and consequently, to its prosperity, commercially and otherwise. At Gaboon there is no efficacious protection of the trade from which the revenue is derived, and, in fact, since the war of 1870-1, all the French possessions in West Africa, excepting Senegal, have been much neglected ; and from Grand Bassam, the garrison and all the officials have been withdrawn, and possession is simply maintained by one of the French traders, who is authorized to hoist the national flag when occasion requires ; and a man-of-war calls off the place two or three times a-year.

It was contemplated to do the same at Gaboon, but for some reason the idea was not carried out, but the "personnel" was reduced to a minimum. Under a wise system of administration, and with proper protection, the trade of Gaboon could be almost indefinitely increased. The Ogowé, which runs through a country probably producing gold, copper, and other valuable minerals, was formerly one of the principal feeders of the Slave-Trade, and still furnishes a considerable number of slaves to the Portuguese islands of Saint Thomé and Principe. This traffic would, of course, under British rule, be put down immediately, with great advantage to legitimate commerce, as has been the case at

Lagos, the Congo, and other places in West Africa where the export of slaves has given place to that of palm oil, ivory, palm kernels, ground nuts, etc., by which material benefits have been conferred, not only on the natives, but on European merchants as well.

Batanga, which I have named at the commencement of this paper, produces ivory of the very finest quality, in as large, if not larger, quantities than Gaboon. Were the Gaboon to become British territory, this place would doubtless also come under our rule, as would probably the whole coast from the Camaroons to the Congo, which extensive tract of country comprises many places at which a thriving trade is carried on, which, together would form a valuable Colony, or at least protectorate, where the benign and fostering care of such a Government as that of Great Britain would confer immense benefits on the negro inhabitants, and open up a magnificent field for missionaries, explorers, and merchants; and the possession of the Ogowé would give us a direct road into the centre of the continent.

At the northern extremity of the French territory, that is to say near Mbâmé point in Corisco Bay, a mine of anthracite coal has recently been discovered quite near to the coast; this has been so jealously guarded by the French from the intrusion of strangers, especially of Englishmen, that I was unable to examine it personally, but I saw a specimen of the coal on board the gunboat "Marabout," where it was tried, and found to be of good quality.

The Government buildings at Gaboon consist of the residence of the Commandant, and offices of the different employés, who, since the late war, have been very few in number, a hospital, small barracks, gaol, powder-magazine, two large stores for the *matériel* of the squadron, and some smaller buildings occupied by the Colonial staff, also, workshops, &c.; in addition to the foregoing, there are rather extensive coal-sheds, which, being situated immediately in front and to windward of the buildings above named, exercise a very deleterious influence on the Europeans inhabiting them. There is a floating hospital, an old corvette, which is also used as a depôt for provisions, and on board of which the Commandant, and all whose duties do not compel them to reside on shore, live, or at least sleep, as they greatly dread the climate, which, however, is by no means so bad as that of most parts of Africa; but the mortality among the French has always been greater in proportion than in the case of other Europeans and of Americans: this is generally attributed to the difference in the mode of living.

The trade of Gaboon is principally in the hands of English merchants; there is also an important German house and an American factory. The French houses are at present insignificant and unimportant, although, some few years since, the most considerable of them did an extensive business, but has been compelled to succumb before the keen competition of its English and German rivals.

No. 80.

Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(*Received November* 15.)

My Lord, *Government House, October* 29, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a despatch from the Acting Administrator of the 20th October, 1875, concerning a petition signed by J. D. Richards and 151 others residing at the Gambia, praying your Lordship to move Her Majesty's Government to forego any further negotiations on the subject of the transfer of the Gambia to the French, which transfer, the petitioners state they have been informed, is now being negotiated by Her Majesty's Government.

I have requested the Acting Administrator to forward to me copies of the 151 signatures which I suppose were attached to the original document, and which should therefore be found with it in the Administrator's office.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 80.

Sir, *Government House, October* 20, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency a petition from the inhabitants of Bathurst, praying that this Settlement should not be ceded to France.

As I know nothing relative to a transfer of this Settlement to France, I am unable to make any comments.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER, *Acting Administrator.*

His Excellency Samuel Rowe, C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor, Sierra Leone.

Inclosure 2 in No. 80.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c., &c.

The humble Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Settlements on the River Gambia.

Respectfully showeth,—

THAT your Petitioners are merchants, traders, artisans, and other inhabitants, residing in the Settlements on the River Gambia.

That your Petitioners have been informed that the transfer of these Settlements of the French is now being negotiated by Her Majesty's Government.

That your Petitioners were at first reluctant to give credence to the report of the intention of Her Majesty's Government, as your Petitioners would not believe that Her Majesty's Government would undertake a transfer involving an interference with the social habits and opinions of thousands of Her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects without consulting their wishes or giving them any official notification of their intentions.

That, in the year 1870, when the subject of the transfer was first approached, your Petitioners had the honour of addressing a Petition to Lord Granville, the then Secretary for the Colonies, deprecating the transfer as being opposed to their wishes and interests, and respectfully, but firmly, submitting their protest against being denationalized.

That your Petitioners still view the prospect of the cession of these Settlements to France with great alarm, and naturally feel a great aversion to being summarily transferred into the hands of a foreign Power, whose language, habits, and institutions are diametrically opposed to their own, and whose policy, as evidenced at Senegal and Goree, your Petitioners feel sure will materially interfere with their social and religious rights.

That your Petitioners beg to assure your Lordship that the whole population of these Settlements is opposed to this transfer, because they are averse to French rule, because, as loyal subjects of the Queen, they are attached to British institutions, because they love political and religious liberty, and because, by their industry, they have acquired property in these Settlements which the projected transfer would materially affect.

That, besides other advantages, these Settlements afford to the geographical or scientific explorer easy access to the vast interior of Africa, which, notwithstanding recent explorations, still remains a *terra incognita* to the European world.

That your Petitioners beg to call your Lordship's attention to the fact that the Settlements are self-supporting and practically independent of the mother-country, that they have no public debt to liquidate, that they have a revenue at present sufficiently adequate to their requirements, and which, with a little economy and retrenchment, would be more than ample to meet the requisite expenditure.

Should it be necessary, your Petitioners are ready and willing to submit to an extra taxation rather than be given over to a foreign Power.

That the results consequent on the transfer of these Settlements to France are matters of great concern to your Petitioners—those who have commercial and landed interests in the Settlements will either be forced to sell out at a sacrifice and seek new homes elsewhere, or else adopt the unpleasant alternative of remaining under a Government obnoxious to them; and those who have no property to dispose of will of necessity be obliged to adopt the latter course.

For the foregoing, and other reasons too numerous to set forth, your Petitioners are anxious here to record their dissent from and firm opposition to a scheme so summary in its nature, and fraught with such evil consequences to your Petitioners and their children.

In conclusion your Petitioners would humbly pray that your Lordship would move Her Majesty's Government to forego any further negotiations on the subject of the

transfer, and abandon a scheme so detrimental to the social and religious interests of your Lordship's Petitioners.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) JOSH. RICHARDS.
(And 151 others).

Bathurst, River Gambia, October 7, 1875.

No. 81.

The Officer administering the Government to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received December 8.

(Extract.) *Government House, November* 23, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 5th November, 1875,* directing me to furnish with as little delay as possible, a detailed statement of the position and circumstances of the persons who have signed a Petition against the transfer of this Settlement to France.

I forwarded the Petition to the Lieutenant Governor on the 20th ultimo without any remarks thereon, and now I avail myself of the departure of a mail-cutter to Goree to-day to obey your Lordship's commands by inclosing the statement herewith.

I have to the best of my ability endeavoured to obtain the facts your Lordship calls for, but I deem it my duty to say what the particulars under the head "value of property" ought not to be accepted in their entirety. I can but report what the several persons appear to be worth; but I well know that many of the properties are held as security by the leading merchants, and I have no means, in fact I do not consider it possible to arrive at an accurate opinion of the money worth of each man.

Your Lordship will observe that many of the signatures to the Petition appear to be written by one person, and also that there is no guarantee that the signatures made by a mark are those of the persons they profess to be.

On comparing the present Petition with that sent to the Colonial Office in 1870, on the same subject, it will be evident that public feeling as to the transfer has undergone considerable change, for while the former Petition had attached to it 509 signatures the present one has but 151, and among these a large number of men of straw and several of mere boys.

I take the liberty to forward the "original Petition" for your Lordship's scrutiny; as it is the office record I would ask that it be returned.

Inclosure in No. 81.

STATEMENT of the Position and Circumstances of the Persons who signed the Petition against the Transfer of this Settlement to France.

Petitioners.	Religion.	Trade or Occupation.	Property in Possession.	Value.	English or Foreign Subjects.	General Remarks.
				£		
Joseph D. Richards ..	Wesleyan ..	Merchant. ..	Nil	..	English. Black ..	Resides on his mother's property.
S. J. Forster	,, ..	Trader	House and land ..	300	,, ,,	
H. G. Dodging ..	,, ..	,, ...	,, ..	60	,, ,,	
W. M. Cole	,, ..	Clerk	,, ..	60	,, ,,	
J. D. Jones	,, ..	Shopkeeper and trader	,, ..	100	,, ,,	
G. N. Shingle . ..	,, ..	Trader	,, ..	800	,, ,,	
W. H. Savage . ..	,, ..	Clerk	,, ..	200	,, ,,	
R. M. D. Johnson ..	,, ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	...	Unknown.
H. Finden	,, ..	Trader	Property mortgaged to full value	..	,, ,,	
W. C. Cates	Protestant .	Clerk	Nil	..	,, ,,	
James N. Coker ..	Wesleyan .	Trader	House and land ..	250	,, ,,	
Jacob R. Adams ..	,, ..	Clerk	Nil	..	,, ,,	
John W. Melbury ..	,, ..	,, ...	,, ...	..	,, ,,	
J. M. Coker	,, ..	,, ...	House and land ..	150	,, ,,	
Thomas Grant . ..	,, ..	Shopkeeper ..	,, ..	200	,, ,,	
John S. Warner ..	,, ..	Trader	,, ..	200	,, ,,	
J. Thomas	,, ..	Shopkeeper ..	Nil	..	,, ,,	
S. M. Dixon	,, ..	Clerk	,, ...	..	,, ,,	
J. D. Cole	Protestant .	Merchant . ..	House and land ..	500	,, ,,	
T. King	,, ..	Trader	,, ..	About 2,000	,, ,,	
P. C. Cole	,, ..	,, ...	,, ..	200	,, ,,	
T. G. Roberts . ..	Wesleyan ..	,, ...	Nil	..	,, ,,	
John A. Pierre ..	,, ..	,, ...	House and land ..	80	,, Coloured.	
Pierre Sallah	,, ..	Clerk	,, ..	60	,, Black.	
Job Beigh	,, ..	Trader	Nil	..	,, ,,	
Wm. Bidwell Coker ..	Protestant .	Clerk	House and land ..	25	,, ,,	
F. G. Jie	Wesleyan ..	Trader	,, ..	150	,, ,,	
Providence Jouf ..	,, ..	Shipwright ..	,, ..	60	,, ,,	
George N. Waterman .	,, ..	Tailor	,, ..	300	,, ,,	
J. T. Barber	Protestant .	Trader	,, ..	200	,, ,,	Retired soldier.
J. E. Melbury . ..	Wesleyan ..	Clerk	Nil	..	,, ,,	
E. G. Evans	Protestant ..	,, ...	,, ...	..	,, Coloured.	Boy.
E. F. Bocock	Wesleyan ..	,, ...	,, ...	..	,, Black.	,,
P. W. P. Bye	,, ..	,, ...	,, ...	..	,, ,,	
James E. Mahoney ..	,, ..	Painter	..	..	..	
Peter T. Stebbs ..	,, ..	Trader	House and land ..	100	,, ,,	
John E. Thomas ..	,, ..	Carpenter ..	,, ..	40	,, ,,	
George Goy	,, ..	,, ..	Nil	..	,, ,,	
J. H. Tebb	..	..	..	..	..	Died.
Providence Thompson .	,, ..	Sailor	House and land ..	80	,, ,,	
John Kan	,, ..	Carpenter ..	Nil	..	,, ,,	
J. C. French	,, ..	Mason	House and land ..	40	,, ,,	
Thos. E. D. Monday .	,, ..	Trader	,, ..	60	,, ,,	
Latreine Geo. Jouff ..	Catholic ..	Carpenter . ..	Nil	..	,, ,,	
Gabriel Nicholas Fye .	..	..	..	..	..	Unknown.
S. John	..	..	..	..	..	,,
S. John Collier . ..	Wesleyan ..	Clerk	House and land ..	200	,, ,,	
John Harry	,, ..	Carpenter ..	Nil	..	,, ,,	
George Gray	,, ..	Sailor	,, ...	..	,, ,,	
Henry Dow	Catholic ..	Shipwright ..	,, ...	..	,, ,,	
Chas. Wasser	Wesleyan ..	Trader	,, ...	..	,, ,,	
John S. Joiner . ..	,, ..	Foreman of works	,, ...	..	,, ,,	
Robert Miller	Protestant ..	Mason	,, ...	..	,, ,,	Bankrupt.
C. C. K. Mc Carthy ..	..	..	..	..	..	Unknown.
J. W. Howard . ..	Wesleyan ..	Shopkeeper ..	,, ...	..	,, ,,	
John Gie	Mahometan .	Cook	,, ...	..	,, ,,	
J. D. Andrews ..	..	..	..	..	..	Died.
R. G. M. Cole ..	..	..	..	..	..	Unknown.
John M. Downes ..	Wesleyan ..	Trader	House and land ..	25	,, ,,	
Lacque Jie	Mahometan .	,, ...	,, ,, ..	60	,, ,,	
George J. Grant ..	Wesleyan ..	Tailor	Nil	..	,, ,,	
Gabriel Sallah	Mahometan .	Trader	House and land ..	30	,, ,,	
J. B. C. Traverse ..	Wesleyan ..	Shop-keeper ..	,, ,, ..	40	,, ,,	
Joseph Cham	Mahometan .	Clerk	,, ,, ..	30	,, ,,	
Jas. A. Taylor ..	Wesleyan ..	Carpenter ..	,, ,, ..	20	,, ,,	
John C. J. Thomas ..	Protestant ..	Tailor	Nil	..	,, ,,	
John Joiner	..	..	..	..	..	,,
Robert Abraham ..	Wesleyan ..	Mason	House and land ..	40	,, ,,	
Oosuman Cole ..	Mahometan .	Trader	Nil	..	Foreign. ,,	
Moostaphar Barrow ..	,,	,, ...	,, ...	..	,, ,,	
Seriff Cassama ..	,,	,, ...	,, ...	..	,, ,,	
Oosumar Barrow ..	,,	,, ...	,, ...	..	,, ,,	
Mumoodoo Find ..	,,	..	..	..	..	,,
Saidoo Semparah ..	,,	..	..	..	..	,,
Barber Tarrawary ..	,,	..	..	..	..	,,
Seigh Tarrawary ..	,,	..	..	..	..	,,
Harbiboo Jowney ..	,,	..	..	..	..	,,
Ebriema Jallow ..	,,	Trader	,, ...	..	,, ,,	
Fodey Dramey ..	,,	..	..	..	..	,,

Petitioners.	Religion.	Trade or Occupation.	Property in Possession.	Value.	English or Foreign Subjects.	General Remarks.
				£		
Kannoonah Farty	Mahometan					Unknown.
Ebriema Jany	,,					,,
Geo. J. Snowball	Wesleyan	Tailor	House and land	25	English. Black	
H. J. Thomas						
John R. Joiner						,,
Pierre M. Bye	Wesleyan	Clerk	Nil		,, ,,	Boy.
Isaiah Thomas	,,	Carpenter	,,		,, ,,	
Charles F. F. Jie	,,	Clerk	,,		,, ,,	
Samuel J. Wright	,,	Trader	House and land	40	,, ,,	
G. H. Assundoe	,,	Clerk	Nil		,, ,,	
George Adcock	Wesleyan Minister		,,		,, European	
T. N. Tobe						Unknown.
Ed. G. Williams	Wesleyan	Clerk	,,		,, Black	
W. Mitchell Hawkins	,,	,,	,,		,, ,,	
H. W. Dunn						,,
J. C. Forster	,,	Painter	,,		,, ,,	
Jas. J. Isaac	,,	Trader	,,		,, ,,	
H. R. Clark	,,	Shopkeeper	,,		,, ,,	
John J. Rily	,,	Carpenter	,,		,, ,,	
John D. Richard	,,	Trader	,,		,, ,,	
T. J. King						,,
H. M. R. Gabbidon	Wesleyan	Tailor	,,		,, ,,	
Solomon L. George	Protestant	,,	,,		,, ,,	
Jos. Jagne	Wesleyan	Carpenter	,,		,, ,,	
Jos. R. Thomas						,,
George Lain						,,
Caleb Williams	,,	Police Constable	,,		,, ,,	
D. R. Abraham	,,	Servant	,,		,, ,,	
Jacob W. George						,,
Finden Lagne	,,	Mason	House and land	100	,, ,,	
John Forster		Pensioner				
Jos. Wright	,,	Trader	House and land	25	,, ,,	
John Williams	Protestant	Clerk	Nil		,, ,,	
Robert Smart	Wesleyan	Shopkeeper	,,		,, ,,	
Francis Pierre	Catholic	Sailor	,,		,, ,,	
T. Oldfield	Wesleyan	Shopkeeper	,,		,, ,,	
Colly Senhore	Pagan					
John Carr	Catholic	Sailor	House and land	25	,, ,,	
Latire Sarr	,,	Shipwright	Nil		,, ,,	
J. A. J. Green					,, ,,	,,
Pierre Jouff	Catholic	Shipwright	,,		,, ,,	
Josiah George	Wesleyan	,,	,,		,, ,,	
John W. Aymar	,,	,,	,,		,, ,,	
Ben. Adams	,,					School-boys.
Providence Sanna	,,					School-boys.
Amad Jie	,,					School-boys.
Santa Dow						Unknown.
Biah Jobe						,,
Esa Drama	Mahometan					
Mamour Jie	,,					
King John		Pensioner			,, ,,	
John Butt					,, ,,	
Majama Jobe	Mahometan					
Jesse Johnson						,,
Bangal Cham	Mahometan					
James Wille		Pensioner			,, ,,	
Geram Dore	Mahometan	Mason	Nil		,, ,,	
John Stebbs						,,
J. A. J. Clarke	Wesleyan	Clerk	,,		,, ,,	
Chas. B. Jones	,,	Collector of palm-wine duty	House and land	250	,, Coloured	
Fred. T. Jones						,,
J. S. Cuthbert	Wesleyan	Trader	Nil		,, Black	
T. B. Lloyd	Protestant	Clerk	,,		,, Coloured	
Ed. A. Neville	,,	,,	,,		,, Black	
W. B. J. Davis	,,	,,	,,		,, ,,	
C. Curtis	,,	,,	,,		Foreign. European	
Saml. T. Griffiths	,,	Trader	,,		English. Black	
C. F. Stubbs	Wesleyan	Clerk	,,		,, Coloured	
Chas. J. Grant	,,	,,	,,		,, Black	
W. T. G. Rendall	Protestant	Shop-keeper	House and land	150	,, ,,	
J. W. Finden	Wesleyan	,,	Nil		,, ,,	
Jos. Miller						,,

(Signed) H. T. M. COOPER, *Acting Administrator.*

No. 82.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Lieutenant-Governor Rowe, C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 21, 1875.

REFERRING to your despatch of the 29th October,* forwarding a petition from certain inhabitants of the Gambia, praying that Her Majesty's Government will forego any further negotiations for the transfer of the Settlement to France, I have to request that you will cause the petitioners to be informed that their Memorial has been received, and will be duly considered by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 83.

Governor Strahan, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received January 1, 1876.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Coast, November* 22, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 28th August,† forwarding copy of a letter signed "James Edwards," and dated the 13th of August, from Ellesmere-place, 38, Camp-street, Lower Broughton, together with an extract from a Manchester newspaper, in which it is stated by a correspondent at Cape Coast that the King of Dahomey has compelled British traders from Whydah to witness his customs.

2. Your Lordship desires to be favoured with any information I possess on this point, and generally with my observations as to the questions connected with Whydah and the neighbouring Dahomian seaboard.

3. On the first point, I quote from a Memorandum dated the 12th instant, which has been kindly furnished to me by an agent of a mercantile firm, who has lived on the coast for upwards of twenty years, and who has himself been an unwilling guest at Abomey, the capital of Dahomey.

4. In this Memorandum it is stated—"At the King's Annual Custom all the merchants are summoned to Abomey, and though the summons is not every year enforced, at times it is, and you are compelled to attend at great expense, as presents of considerable value have to be taken up for the King and the great chiefs, &c. You are never allowed to return under three months, and sometimes it is much extended. At the present moment the merchants are in Abomey, and have been there four months. Of course you are termed King's visitors, but in reality you are prisoners; for, during the whole time you are in Abomey, you are liable to be called by the King at any hour of the night or day, and you are bound to attend. During the whole of the Grand Custom, the visitors have to attend the Court, which usually commences at 9.30 A.M. and lasts until 7 or 8 P.M. The King occasionally sends presents of oranges, boiled corn, gin, and rum during these long sittings. At times the sights are hideous when the human sacrifices take place; but no visitor is permitted to leave his seat, and the King at times will invite one of the visitors to take the part of executioner."

5. In reporting upon the second point, it will be well that I should place your Lordship in possession of such information as I have of the places on the line of beach lying between the Gold Coast and Lagos, beginning with Porto Seguro, as being the first town of any importance to leeward of Quittah.

6. Porto Seguro has a sort of Government and a native Court, under the direction of a King, who presides over it; the influence, however, of the head men who sit with him generally determining the case. The Court, so far as Europeans are concerned, is useless. The trade here is principally in palm oil and palm-nut kernels, but there is also a trade in cotton, guinea grains, &c. The duty levied is 2 per cent. on produce exported. The people are quiet, but are found not unfrequently to resort to incendiarism as a mode of gratifying vindictive feeling. This town is, perhaps, the best regulated of the series, and the risk to life and property is but small.

7. Next in the series is Little Popo, which is larger than Porto Seguro, and has a larger trade. There is here a divided Government, under two chiefs, each of whom governs his own part of the town. An appeal by Europeans to the Courts of this place is useless, as the chiefs appear to have no power to enforce their decrees. Robberies are frequent. The trade of Little Popo and the the duties are the same as at Porto Seguro.

* No. 80. † Not printed.

Next to Little Popo is Agwhey, where at one time a considerable trade was carried on, but latterly it has considerably fallen off, in consequence of the produce being now carried by water from the interior to Grand Popo, which is the next station.

9. At Grand Popo there is a large trade in palm oil and palm nut kernels in exchange for spirits, which are imported here in large quantities. Here there is no Government of any kind; the people, with the exception of the native merchants, are the dregs and outcasts of every tribe from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon, and are generally considered the most lawless race on the West Coast of Africa, cowardice alone deterring them from the most atrocious acts.

British subjects trading here protect themselves, I imagine, by taking the law very much into their own hands. The King of Abanakey—a small place up the Lagoon—claims a small export duty, which is paid by all resident merchants. Grand Popo is most unhealthy, being partly situated on a salt swamp. A tribute is occasionally exacted from Grand Popo by the King of Dahomey, which is paid in salt.

10. A short run from this is Whydah, the chief seaport town of Dahomey, and here are some signs of government. The town of Whydah is situated three miles inland from a point on the beach which is about fifty miles from Adaffia, the leeward limit of the Gold Coast, and about forty miles from the beach opposite Badagry, which is considered the windward limit of Lagos. The mercantile community consists of English, French, Portuguese, and Brazilians. There is a Portuguese fort in the town, with a Portuguese commandant, and six or eight private soldiers. During eight months of the year the way to the town lies through a swamp two miles in extent. The merchants' store-houses, which are store-houses in the strict sense of the word, all goods as they are landed being stored but not sold there, are situated on the beach. These store-houses are under the protection of the King of Dahomey, the people in charge being responsible with their heads for any missing goods or produce; no merchant, agent, or clerk is allowed to remain on the beach after dark without a special permit, which is granted only in rare cases. Trade is carried on in the town of Whydah, the stores or shops generally forming the under-storey of the merchants' residences. These houses are large and well built, the town is clean, and, strange to say, considering its proximity to a swamp, is not considered unhealthy. There are several native Courts, the principal being the Agaulez, which is generally presided over by the Avogah, the representative of the King. At the Agaulez duty is paid on imports, the amount and nature of the duty, and the mode of determining it, depending upon various circumstances. In some instances the merchant agrees to pay a certain sum per annum to cover all charges, without regard to the number of vessels which may arrive during the year; others declare a nominal value of their importations, showing samples, which are forwarded to Abomey, where the King selects such goods and in such quantities as he may determine on as payment of duties. Upon the cargo of a barque the duty levied would be from 75*l.* to 90*l.*, and upon a brig from about 50*l.* to 60*l.*, the number of masts in a ship weighing in the native mind in determining her size. Another method of paying duty is by payment of 2 per cent. in kind on the goods as they are landed.

11. I believe there is no doubt that the mercantile community suffer greatly from the unjust and exorbitant demands made upon them as fines, which are enforced by imprisonment, although the English merchants have been recently to a great extent exempt from trouble, no doubt owing to the defeat of the Ashantees by English troops.

12. Godomey and Cootenoo are similar to Whydah, the same laws and customs being in force at all three places.

13. Porto Novo may be considered a part of Dahomey, although it is only from Cootenoo being the seaport of Porto Novo, that Dahomey has a hold upon it.

14. I have in former despatches addressed your Lordship as to the advantage in a revenue point of view of acquiring jurisdiction along the coast line above referred to, inasmuch as, to avoid duties, trade is diverted from the Gold Coast to places outside our jurisdiction which are comparatively speaking almost free ports, and I only propose now to furnish your Lordship with some figures which have been supplied to me with reference to the amount of revenue which is thus lost to the Colony.

15. For example, an American vessel with 400 puncheons of rum and 15 to 20 hogsheads of tobacco—which would be an average cargo—represents, were the duty paid in the Colony, 5,400*l.* in duty on rum and say 1,000*l.* more in duty on tobacco, making a total addition to the revenue of 6,400*l.* Now to take a moderate estimate

and say that only 8 American vessels of this kind in a year so carry on their trade outside the limits of the Colony, the duties on their importations if brought within the Colony would bring in a revenue in round numbers of 51,200*l.* Large as this sum may appear the trade upon which it is estimated is small as compared with what is carried on by the French, Portuguese and English vessels.

16. The French houses have usually from 6 to 8 ships a-year each, which are laden for the most part with liqueurs, gin and rum, say in the following proportions per vessel—rum 300 casks, gin 2,000 cases, liqueurs, &c., 400 cases, representing a duty at the present tariff on the Gold Coast of 4,500*l.* There are 3 French houses with an average of 7 ships each, 21 ships equal at 4,500*l.* per annum to 94,500*l.*

17. English and Portuguese vessels may be taken at a lump sum per annum of say 25,000*l.*, making with the 94,500*l.* and the 51,200*l.* before estimated a total revenue of 170,700*l.*

18. It is right to keep in view that, although I believe the figures which I have above given understate rather than overstate the revenue which would be derivable from the trade which is at present being carried on, it is of course not a matter of certainty that a corresponding amount would be actually realised upon duties being imposed, the additional profits which are capable of being made when there is little or no taxation inducing merchants, it is possible, to push their trade at this part of the coast to a greater extent now than they might do under heavier imposts. On the other hand it is certain that the trade under such duties as are at present levied on the Gold Coast still leaves a large margin of profit, and the security derived from a settled Government may well be expected to have a fostering effect which would go far to counteract any discouragement from slightly diminished profits. Although therefore it would be proper in any estimate to discount an adequate allowance for a possible falling off, I feel satisfied that in any event a large permanent increase to the revenue would accrue.

19. My general views regarding the line of coast with respect to which I have now endeavoured to furnish your Lordship with such details as have come to my knowledge, are contained in paragraphs 13-16 of my Confidential despatch of the 23rd of March last.

I append a statement showing the distances between the various places to which I have referred, from which it will be seen that the distance between the present eastern boundary of the Gold Coast, and the western boundary of Lagos, is in excess of what I stated in the despatch above referred to by about 14 miles,

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. C. STRAHAN.

Inclosure in No. 83.

STATEMENT showing the Distances between the various Places reported on.

From.	To	Distance.
		Miles.
Adaffia	Porto Seguro..	24
Porto Seguro	Little Popo	6 to 7
Little Popo	Agwhey	3
Agwhey	Grand Popo	9 to 10
Grand Popo	Whydah	10 to 11
Whydah	Godomey	12
Godomey	Cootenoo	5
Cootenoo	Badagry Beach	25½

No. 84.

Royal Colonial Institute to Colonial Office.

My Lord, 15, *Strand, W.C., January* 12, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, at the request of the Council, a copy of a Report on the Gambia question.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDERICK YOUNG,
Hon. Secretary.

---

* This Report is not printed.

No. 85.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *War Office, January* 17, 1876.

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 18th ultimo, transmitting to you copies of correspondence relative to the despatch of troops from head-quarters, Sierra Leone, to Sherbro Island, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Hardy to request that he may be informed whether the Earl of Carnarvon is of opinion that the extra military expenses incurred for this service should be charged against the Colony.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. C. VIVIAN.

No. 86.

Colonial Office to Royal Colonial Institute.

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 25, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant,* forwarding a copy of the "Report of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute on the Gambia question."

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 87.

Dr. Gouldsbury to Governor Strahan, C.M.G.—(*Received January* 31, 1876.)

(Extract.) *Coomassie, December* 6, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report that I came into Coomassie yesterday evening for the purpose of ascertaining whether any messenger had arrived from your Excellency, and also with a view of privately witnessing to-day the public entry into Coomassie of the Ashantee forces on their return from the recent war with Juabin.

Your Excellency will readily understand that this last purpose was not prompted by any idle curiosity on my part, but rather that my object was that of determining, at least approximately, the strength and composition of the Ashantee army which invaded Juabin.

As near as I can form an estimate there must have been from 10,000 to 15,000 fighting men, armed chiefly with flint locks, such as fusees, tower and dane guns, and buccanier or elephant guns. Their was also one company armed with the Snider rifle, but the surrounding crowd prevented me from seeing them sufficiently well to enable me to form an idea of their number.

I saw many 25 lb. kegs of powder, each chief having his supply borne after him, which usually consisted of about five kegs. This quantity, multiplied by the number of chiefs, as represented by the number of large ornamental umbrellas, viz., 67, gives a total of 8,375 lbs. of powder brought back from the war. Besides this quantity the King and chiefs must have a large stock of powder as a reserve.

There has been an incessant discharge of firearms going on for the last five hours, each chief in his turn, as he manœuvres before and marches past the King, firing a *feu de joie*; and this firing continues still although the sun is almost below the horizon.

As at the latter part of the late war with us, their ammunition was well-nigh exhausted, the Ashantees must have obtained large supplies since then from Assinee, where there is nothing to prevent them from drawing whatever amount or description of arms and ammunition they choose.

---

* No. 84.

No. 88.

The Gambia Committee to Colonial Office.—(Memorial left with Lord Carnarvon by the Chairman of the Gambia Committee on the 2nd February.)

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

WE desire respectfully to submit to your Lordship a brief statement of our reasons for protesting very earnestly against the proposal to cede the British Settlements on the Gambia to France.

1. As persons who, in common with the vast majority of the English people, desire to maintain the integrity of the Empire, we strongly object to the alienation of a portion of the national territory. We have been led to suppose that Her Majesty's Government would stedfastly uphold this principle, so essential to the contentment and security of Her Majesty's dominions; and we think the desirability of doing so, in the present instance, is greatly enhanced by the fact that our Settlements on the Gambia are an ancient possession of the Crown.

2. When the proposal was originally brought forward by the Earl of Kimberley it met with unanimous condemnation on the part of Her Majesty's subjects, both European and native, whose interests were affected by it; and we cannot now believe that the Imperial Government is prepared forcibly to transfer to a foreign country a population whose earnest desire it is to remain loyal subjects of the Queen. Moreover, having regard to the sentiments in favour of the unity of the Empire, which your Lordship has expressed on many important occasions, we refuse to believe that you will consent to hand over a British Colony, against the unanimous wishes of its inhabitants, to a foreign Power, whose Government in Africa is essentially based on military force.

3. We venture respectfully to submit that if the principle of an exchange of territory were admitted, the French are unable to afford this country any advantages which will compensate us for sacrificing the sovereignty of the Gambia, a great natural highway into the interior, the opening up of which would be of inestimable value to our commerce. But even if the advantages offered by the French Government were as real as we believe them to be illusory we should still regard the proposal to make peaceful and industrious populations a subject of barter as no less dangerous to the tranquillity of the West Coast of Africa than it would be fraught with injustice to the people concerned.

4. We desire to call your Lordship's attention to the fact that the existing trade of the Gambia is much more valuable than has been officially represented; that English manufactured goods find an extensive market in that country; and that, although the export trade is mostly with France, the bulk of that trade is in the hands of British merchants, to whose interests a death blow would be given if the proposed cession were carried out. We say advisedly that the French system—whether political or commercial—would be fatal to British enterprise on the Gambia.

5. We also desire to lay stress upon the fact that the Wesleyan Missionary Society has important stations in this River, and that a large number of our coloured fellow subjects are members of that communion. We repudiate all desire to appeal to sectarian feeling, but surely Her Majesty's Government will remember that religious freedom is not practised in other countries as it is in our own, and that it is impossible to obtain adequate guarantees that the Protestant inhabitants of the Gambia will hereafter be permitted the exercise of their worship without restriction or hindrance.

6. Lastly, we would point out that in 1871 Lord Kimberley informed a member of the deputation that "Her Majesty's Government had abandoned the project of this transfer." This positive announcement was naturally considered by those interested in the matter as a final settlement of the question; but, to their great surprise, a scheme which was abandoned by the late Government has been unexpectedly revived by its successors. With the utmost respect for your Lordship, we desire to depreciate the renewal of a project which we believe to be alike injurious to the good name, the plighted faith, and the commercial interests of the nation.

We have, &c.

(Signed) C. WINGFIELD, *Chairman.*
F. W. CHESSON, } *Hon. Secs.*
C. FITZGERALD, }

No. 89.

R. B. N. Walker, Esq., to Colonial Office.

Sir, 20, *Ferndale Road, Stockwell, February* 7, 1876.

ONE of the points set forth in the Memorial recently laid before the Earl of Carnarvon by the Gambia Committee, was that "religious freedom was not practised in other countries as in this;" and there seems to exist a fear that, in the event of the Gambia being transferred to France, the Protestant British subjects in that river would not be allowed the free exercise of their religion. In order to show the apparent groundlessness of this fear, I beg to state, for the information of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, that at Gaboon, an American Presbyterian Mission was established in 1842, and has continued its operations from that year until the present time, without interference on the part of the French authorities, or of the members of the Roman Catholic Mission; in fact, the missionaries of both sects have always been on friendly terms, and the authorities fully appreciate the labours of the American missionaries, in proof of which I may quote the following paragraph from the "Revue Maritime et Coloniale" for March, 1875:

"Il existe aussi au Gabon une mission Protestante et, pour être impartial et juste, nous devons constater qu'elle obtient aussi des résultats qui atteignent ceux de la mission Catholique, s'ils ne les surpassent pas."

Such a statement in an official publication ought to convince British subjects in the Gambia that they have no reason to dread any interference from the French authorities, in matters of religion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. B. N. WALKER.

No. 90.

Colonial Office to War Office.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 8, 1876.

I AM desired by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo,* requesting to be informed whether his Lordship is of opinion that the extra military expenses incurred by the despatch of troops from Sierra Leone to British Sherbro can be borne by Colonial funds.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that the Colonial finances are in an unsatisfactory condition, the Colony having an insufficient revenue and owing a debt to the Crown Agents in this country of about 25,000*l.*

Lord Carnarvon, therefore, fears that it will be impossible for the Colony under its present circumstances to defray the military expenses incurred on account of the expedition to British Sherbro.

If, indeed, the negotiations with the French Government for the exchange of territory on the West Coast could result in the acquisition from that Government of certain territory in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone and thus render possible better fiscal arrangements than those now prevailing, it is probable that in a short time the Colonial revenue will be placed in a sound position and be able to discharge this debt. Meanwhile his Lordship would propose that the question of repayment be left open for future consideration.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

---

* No. 85.

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Affairs of the Gambia and the Proposed Exchange with France of Possessions on the West Coast of Africa.

(In continuation of C. 264 of 1870 and H.C. 444 of 1870.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1876.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

MAP

TO ACCOMPANY

Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Gambia and the proposed Exchange with France. [C. 1409 of 1876.]

Price 6d.

[C.1409]

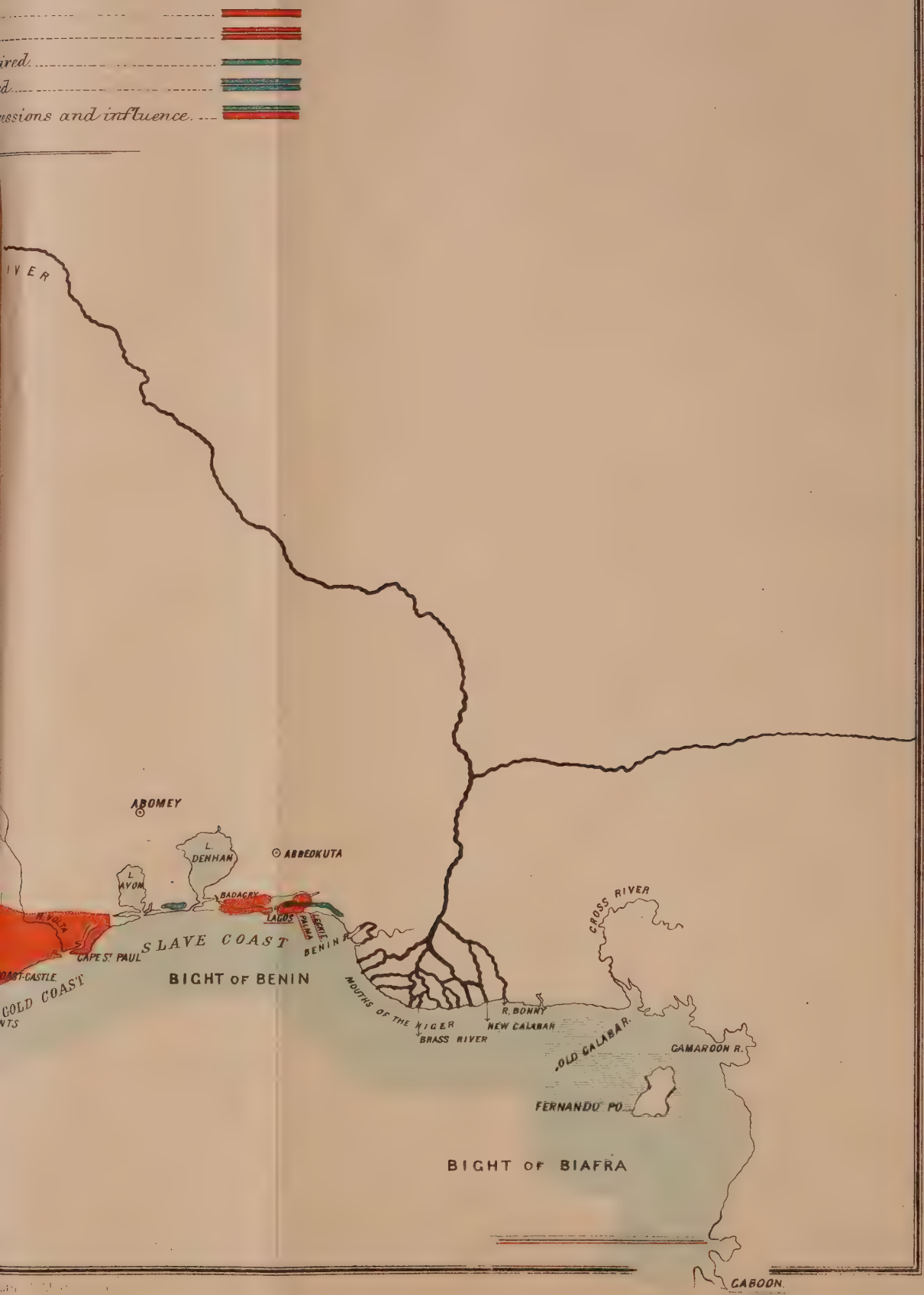
WEST A

British possessions or rights. ----------
British possessions or rights proposed to be ceded
French possessions or rights not proposed to be acq
French possessions or rights proposed to be acquir
Proposed boundary between French and English pos

(1750 2/76. 1556)[E.O. 274]

Harrison & S

FRICA.


ABOMEY
ABBEOKUTA
L DENHAN
L AVOM
BADAGRY
LAGOS
PALMA
BENIN R.
CAPE St PAUL
SLAVE COAST
BIGHT OF BENIN
MOUTHS OF THE NIGER
BRASS RIVER
R. BONNY
NEW CALABAR
OLD CALABAR
CROSS RIVER
CAMAROON R.
FERNANDO PO
BIGHT OF BIAFRA
CABOON.

MAP

TO ACCOMPANY

Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Gambia, and the proposed Exchange with France. [C. 1409 of 1876.]

THE GAMBIA.

COPY

OF

PETITION FROM THE INHABITANTS OF THE GAMBIA,

PRAYING THAT

THAT SETTLEMENT BE NOT CEDED TO FRANCE.

(*In continuation of C.*—1409 *of* 1876.)

Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty,
5 *May* 1876.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1876.

[C. 1498.] *Price* 3*d*.

COPY

OF

PETITION FROM THE INHABITANTS OF THE GAMBIA,

PRAYING THAT

THAT SETTLEMENT BE NOT CEDED TO FRANCE.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ROWE, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received March 3, 1876.)

Government House, Sierra Leone,
My Lord, February 17, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a despatch from the Acting Administrator of the Gambia, enclosing a petition from some of the inhabitants of that settlement. Feb. 2, 18

I have carefully read over the Memorial, and attach a Memorandum on the only points which seem worthy of comment.

I have, &c.
The Right Honourable (Signed) SAMUEL ROWE,
The Earl of Carnarvon, Lieutenant-Governor.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1.

Sir, Government House, February 2, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency copies of a petition from the inhabitants of the Gambia, &c., praying that this settlement be not ceded to France.

This petition has been got up by one of the principal merchants in this place, and the memorialists have this time noted their each individual status, they having been informed by the promoter that I had stated, in forwarding to your Excellency a status to the last petition, that they were all poor people.

I have been particularly guarded in my status this time, and have besides my personal knowledge referred to the collector of rates as also to the Customs Department for information, in order that I may refute in many instances that which has been signed to.

Many signatures are those of natives of Sierra Leone, having little or no stake in the settlement.

Many have signed twice.

Many of the women are wives of the men who have signed in the first part.

Nearly all the women who have signed as residents at Fort Bullen have no homes of their own.

I have not this time under the head of "Religion," as in my last, specified each denomination.

I have, &c.
To His Excellency Samuel Rowe, C.M.G., (Signed) H. T. M. COOPER,
Lieutenant-Governor, &c. Acting Administrator.

Enclosure 2.

Bathurst, River Gambia,
December 31, 1875.

My Lord,

In September last we were astonished to hear that your Lordship had revived the question of the cession of Gambia to France, because on the 15th September 1871, Lord Kimberley gave a written assurance that Her Majesty's Government had abandoned the project of this transfer, therefore, though we still doubted the truth of the report, we briefly addressed a memorial to your Lordship under date the 7th of October last, humbly protesting against the contemplated measure, which was forwarded in official routine through Acting Administrator Captain Cooper. We are placed at a great disadvantage in addressing your Lordship on this subject, as we are kept without the slightest official or semi-official information, either as to the reasons which may have induced your Lordship to desire this exchange, or the terms on which it is to be made, or the advantages your Lordship assumes may be derived therefrom, or why the very existence of one British Colony is to be sacrificed for the benefit of another.

We are thus unable to defend ourselves against reasons which may sway your Lordship, and which, if we knew them, we might be able successfully to show were not supported by facts. If we are correctly informed, this measure is not this time proposed by France, but that it is your Lordship who desires to sacrifice us and our property for the benefit of others.

The places your Lordship desires to get, are, we understand—

The River Mallecoree,
Grand Bassam,
Whydah, and
Assinee.

It is beyond dispute that the three first-named places are entirely native territories, that the French neither have nor claim to have any power and sovereignty over them, and at Assinee there is one French merchant who, in a manner, represents the French government, there is there also one British house, at neither of these four places have the French above 20 French subjects by birth. The French government therefore do not abandon their colonists or any possession rightly so to write, but they say we will retire from these points so that the British Government may pursue any policy it pleases, and we will not interfere; for this your Lordship is desirous of handing over to them a community of British-born European, native, and other loyal subjects of Her Majesty, with their property. What, my Lord, is our grave offence, that we should be so sacrificed and so cruelly treated? Permit us to glance at the four places proposed to be exchanged for the Gambia. The first is Mallecoree, a native river; the French have there no sovereign rights, they levy no duties, they have a small patch of ground for which they pay an annual rent; they have no government buildings except a wooden block house, with a commercial consular agent, there are five French houses trading there, but their principal establishments are at Sierra Leone, and with trifling exceptions the bulk of the goods go first to Sierra Leone.

It is true they get a drawback upon the goods exported to the Mallecoree, but the greater portion is sold at Sierra Leone, upon which the duties are paid. Now the transfer will make no material difference to the French merchants trading in the Mallecoree, they will still reside in Freetown, they will only have to pay duties on the goods sold in the Mallecoree, but this will be insignificant in amount; and so far as the collection of revenue is concerned, an ordinance prohibiting drawback on goods exported to adjacent native rivers and a good preventive service in Sierra Leone would amply protect its collection. Whydah and Grand Bassam are also native places near the sea, at each there are British and French merchants, who have factories and trade there; neither country claims sovereign rights there, and the retirement of the French from those places would give England no moral or legal right to take the country from the natives: and we venture to assure your Lordships that you will not take and hold these places or advance into the interior without bloodshed, and your taking forcible possession of these places can only be excused upon the principle that might makes right.

At Assince, as already stated, the French have no government buildings or official staff; it is, as before mentioned, represented by a French merchant, and there is also a British merchant established there. We may go further, and ask, what is the value to England of Gaboon? The Portuguese first established there and tried it, the English followed, and both abandoned it as unprofitable. France finds it too far from her other African possession, and is desirous of giving it up.

We may take all these places, and we assert that the intrinsic value of these five places would not pay for the cost of Government House at Bathurst, and well may the "Gironde of Bordeaux" write, the English are about to give France a million pounds sterling for nothing.

Let us now look back to the settlements on the Gambia from other points and compare them with the other places; the Gambia has no public debt, its maintenance does not cost the Imperial Government a penny, on the contrary it supports a pension list of 1,200*l.* per annum for officials who served when the settlements were supported by Imperial grants of money, and in our humble opinion these pensions should be paid from the same source.

The taxpayers here have no voice either in the expenditure of the local revenues or any share in the patronage even of the minor appointments.

The dwelling-houses, stores, shops, and warehouses belonging to the merchants are very substantial and commodious buildings of solid masonry, and as a whole are superior to those of any other colony on the coast representing a larger money value; the public colonial buildings, viz., the Government House, the gaol, the public market, the colonial hospital, the colonial chapel, the Customs House, and post-office, have all been built or bought by the money of the ratepayers, and the barracks and military hospital and other buildings have since 1870 been repaired and upheld also at the expense of the ratepayers. The colonial steamer "St. Mary" was purchased and is maintained from the same source, so that these settlements are entirely self-supporting.

Is all this to be presented as a gratuity to France, or is it for the addition of such invaluable considerations as Mallecoree that Sierra Leone may be able better to collect its revenue, and the other strips of sea coast that your Lordship desires to possess, we are to be sold or bartered?

Sierra Leone has a public debt of 50,000*l.* at a guaranteed interest of six per cent., it now wants to borrow 20,000*l.* more, with all this it is not self-supporting, the governor's salary being paid from the Imperial treasury. It is at present engaged in a war in the "Sherbro," the natives having, as we learn, beaten and wounded the civil commandant; surely these are no reasons for inflicting loss upon us. Many of us have family connexions at Sierra Leone, and there is a large trade in Kola nuts and other produce between Freetown and Gambia which will cease with the termination of steam communication between the two places, and we feel confident that the people of Sierra Leone do not wish to see this place transferred to any foreign power.

We learn, too, that one of the reasons which weigh with your Lordship is that if the French retire from Grand Bassam, Whydah, and Assinee, gunpowder and guns can be shut out from Ashantee; those who know Africa and the Africans know that a native will go 100 miles to sell a single hide if he can get 2*s.* more for it, and bearing in mind the fact that even Timbuctoo is supplied with guns and swords from Morroco by overland caravans, occupying six months to make a journey, we affirm you will not succeed in shutting out gunpowder and guns from the Ashantee country; you may give them a longer journey but they will then get them from a source beyond your control.

It is said that the Gambia is more French than English because there four French and four English houses (exclusive of native merchants); how does this bear with other settlements?

At Lagos	there	6	English		9	foreign houses.		
Accra	,,	5	,,	and	5	,,	,,	
Whydah	,,	1	,,	,,	3	French	,,	
Grand Bassam	,,	1	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	
Sierra Leone	,,	2	,,	,,	10	,,	,,	and 1 German.

It is clear from this that the other British colonies on the coast maintain quite as many foreign merchants as they do European British, and therefore it is invidious to single out the Gambia.

England may justly be proud of the fact that European foreigners readily settle in her colonies, but we may ask, why is it the English European do not settle in French colonies on the coast?

France has always been ready to give protection and large imperial aids of money to her colonies; still the fact remains that she is not successful in colonization, and that fact is clear whether your Lordship looks to Pondicherry in the east, to Senegal in the west, to Gaboon in the south, or the Algeria nearer home to them in the north. In reference to the last we may be pardoned for referring to it an article in the Saturday Review of the 24th July last, headed "Colonists to order," as many of the writer's arguments apply to all the French colonies.

In the Gambia there are 61 registered English colonial vessels of 1,705 tons, and over 150 smaller English crafts not registered, giving a tonnage of another 1,600 tons, making a total of 2,300 tons of colonial shipping, chiefly employed in the trade of the river. This shipping gives employment to some 1,200 seamen, and besides these many small French vessels from Goree are employed in the river during the ground-nuts seasons, so that we are within bounds in writing that the trade of this river employs, in the ground-nut season, some 3,000 tons of shipping and some 2,500 sailors and labourers; from these facts your Lordship may form some estimate of the extent of cultivation on both banks of the river and up many of its creeks, giving employment to many thousands of indigent and ignorant natives; a cultivation which with very little more encouragement and protection might readily be doubled.

My Lord, this large cultivation must gradually improve the condition of the natives. General Sir Arthur Cotton, in his speech at the Mansion House in London, when speaking on the project of cutting a canal for commercial intercourse with Central Africa, pointed out the importance of the Gambia remaining British; it is more important still for this trade of the Niger that the Gambia should not be foreign, and proposals have been laid before your Lordship showing the easy access viâ Gambia to Timbuctoo. The present Acting Administrator (Captain Cooper) having forwarded an itinerary, showing that in about 50 days Timbuctoo could be reached from the Gambia, and having offered his services.

The European English houses who have been long established here will, without doubts, suffer very heavy pecuniary losses if this transfer be made, and they will not fail to represent their case, but with us native, British, and other loyal subjects, and our descendants, this measure will involve us in utter ruin; many of us by industry, frugality, and perseverance, have acquired some property in this settlement, we own freehold plots of land on which we have built comfortable houses, stores, and shops, many of us have small vessels, and many others of us by trading with the natives in the river, or as merchants' clerks, gain a competent livelihood; a good many find employment as mechanics, we are used to the English people, we have lived happily with them, they have supported us in our troubles and trials, we love and respect Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and the good English people who have done so much for Africa; we have been brought up as Protestants, and very many of us are Wesleyans, to which society this community is indebted for its moral and religious advancement, and education; we love our chapels and the free exercise of our religion; we are used to the English rule, we speak English, and such of us as can read and write can only do so in English; we are happy and contented with our lot and our condition, and we most respectfully ask why your Lordship desires, without charging us with any offence, to change this order of things, and to bring upon us ruin, unhappiness, and discontent, for that will surely be the result of the transfer.

We do not desire to say anything against our French neighbour, but we may be permitted to remark that from our experience of their neighbouring colonies we infinitely prefer to remain as we are.

Will it be no hardship upon us, my Lord, to find, by a stroke of the pen, our laws changed, and administered in a language we do not understand, to find all the public officers with officials who will not understand us or the language we speak, to find many of us and our children turned out of employment because the merchants will, for their own interests, be obliged to employ those who can read and write French.

Some of us have established small credits and business connexions in England, this will be broken off, our books and accounts must be kept in the French language, which we do not know; our weights, measures, and currency will be changed, and with many of us it is too late to go to school again; these, my Lord, are not imaginary difficulties you will inflict upon us, and we could readily point out others.

Our colonial revenues exhibit a healthy progress:

	£
In 1873 it was - - -	16,845
,, 1874 ,, - - - - -	17,034
,, 1875 ,, - - - -	20,791
For 1876 it is estimated at - - -	21,975

or thereabouts. Our staple article of agricultural produce, to wit, ground nuts, shows a steady increase, subject like all other crops to the variation of the seasons.

In 1871 the export was	- -	13,478 tons.
„ 1872	„ - - -	12,999 „
„ 1873	„ - -	11,599 „
„ 1874	„ - - -	19,716 „
„ 1875	„ - - -	21,000 „

The value of these nuts in England and France varies from 12*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* to 14*l.* per ton, deducting freight, &c.; the next value may be taken at 10*l.* per ton; when it is remembered that the whole of this produce is raised by manual labour, the natives having no steam ploughs or other agricultural machines, it will thus be evident that this amount of profitable labour must teach the natives habits of industry and improve their condition.

It is within the recollection of many of us that the natives in the river were in a state of nudity, not having the means to purchase sufficient clothing; they are now well clothed, and the fabrics of Manchester are plentiful in every native village.

We feel assured your Lordship and Her Majesty's ministers are too great, too noble, too just, and too good to desire to afflict an unoffending, loyal, obedient, and self-supporting people; we most earnestly implore your Lordship and Her Majesty's ministers to avert this threatened calamity.

With much respect, we have, &c.

	Names.	Status.
(Signed)	Jos. D. Richards - - -	Is a native British subject by birth, is a freeholder of house property, imports goods, is a shipowner, and engaged in the town trade as well as in the river.
	S. T. Forster - - -	Do.
	G. N. Shyngle - - -	Do.
	James N. Coker - -	Do.
	J. D. Cole - - -	
	H. G. Dodgin - - -	Is a native British subject by birth, is a freeholder of house property, is an importer of goods, and is engaged in the trade in the town.
	T. King - - - -	Is a liberated African British subject, is a freeholder of house property, is an importer of goods, and is engaged in the trade in the town.
	J. T. Barber - - -	Is a liberated African British subject, is a freeholder of house property, is an importer of goods, and is engaged in trade in the town.
	J. D. Jones - - -	Is a native British subject by birth, is a freeholder of house property, imports goods, is a shipowner, and is engaged in the town and river trade.
	W. H. Savage - - -	Is a native British subject by birth, is a freeholder of house property, is a shipowner, and is a merchant clerk.
	Sambar Sibett X his mark -	Is a British subject, is a freeholder of house property, and is mechanic.
	Sandle J. Sarr - - -	Do.
	Suliman Gay - - -	Do.
	Solomon Tuff - - -	Do.
	John T. Riby - - -	Do. and is a shipowner.
	Baffoo Tange - - -	Do.
	Sang Maney - - - -	Do.

	Names.	Status.
(Signed)	George E. Buxton - -	Is a British subject, is a freeholder of house property, and is mechanic.
	Emar Tobe X his mark -	Do.
	Ibrah Sow X his mark - -	Do.
	Louis Tobe X his mark -	Do. and is a freeholder of house property.
	John Beigh X his mark -	Do.
	Samba Tange - - -	Do.
	Mahomed Sambar - -	Do.
	James A. Taylor - - -	Do.
	Mammoor Tie X his mark -	Do.
	Donengo Hughes X his mark -	Do.
	John S. Joiner - - -	A native British subject, freeholder of house property, a masoner by trade.
	Thomas A. George - -	Do.
	Thomas More - - -	Do.
	Thomas E. Freeman - -	Do.
	J. W. Drakes - - -	Do.
	Moses Pierre X his mark -	Do.
	Robert G. Weights X his mark -	Do.
	Joseph Jafir X his mark - -	Do.
	John Jage - - -	Do.
	William Juff X his mark -	Do.
	William Davies X his mark -	Is a British subject, owner of house property, and trades in the river.
	Sarrah Webber X her mark -	Is a liberated African British subject, owner of house property, and trades in the town.
	Peggy Child X her mark -	Do.
	Mary McGrath X her mark -	Do.
	Maria Davis X her mark -	Do.
	Mary Randall X her mark -	Do.
	Maria Fowlis X her mark -	Do.
	Mary Butler X her mark -	Do.
	Eliza Lloid X her mark -	Do.
	Sally George X her mark -	Do.
	Jane Thomas X her mark -	Do.
	Fanny Mondsey X her mark -	Do.
	Betty Bass X her mark -	Do.
	Dianna Roundhead X her mark	Do.
	Phbe Davis X her mark -	Do.
	Betty Taylor X her mark -	Do.
	Eliza Thompson X her mark -	Do.
	Nancy Tie X her mark - -	Do.
	Mrs. Peacock X her mark -	Do.
	Phebe Thomas X her mark -	A native British subject, freeholder of house property, and trades in town.
	Rachel Willson X her mark -	Do.
	Hannah Abraham X her mark -	Do.
	Maria Fraser X her mark -	Do.
	Mary Ann Asser X her mark -	Do.
	Betty Cronston X her mark -	Do.
	Rebecca Harding X her mark -	Do.
	Lucy Sabina Rendall X her mark	Do.
	Mary H. Taylor X her mark -	Do.
	Mary B. Taylor X her mark -	Do.
	Elizabeth A. Davis - -	Do.
	Nancy M. McCauley X her mark	Do.

	Names.	Status.
(Signed)	Mary Dashwood X her mark -	A native British subject, freeholder of house property, and trades in town.
	Elizabeth Bishop X her mark -	Do.
	Mary Ann Snowball X her mark	Do.
	Eliza Allen X her mark -	Do.
	Lucy Scott X her mark -	Do.
	Nancy Monday X her mark -	Do.
	Sally Venn X her mark -	Is a liberated African, is a freeholder of house property, imports goods, and is engaged in the trade in the town and in the river.
	Elizabeth Davis X her mark -	Is a liberated African, is a freeholder of house property, and is engaged in the trade in the town.
	Thos. J. Williams - -	Is a native British subject by birth, and is a merchant clerk.
	Chas. F. Stubbs - -	Do. and is a freeholder of house property.
	Jno. M. Coker - - -	Do.
	W. B. Coker - - -	A native British subject, and is a merchant clerk.
	Jno. L. Warnner - - -	Is a native British subject, is a holder of house property, and is a mechanic.
	Jas. E. Roberts - -	Do. and is a shipowner and trades in the river.
	Providence Joof - -	Do.
	Wm. Thos. Cole - -	Is a native British subject, and is merchant clerk.
	George Gay - - - -	Do.
	Jacob W. George - -	Do.
	E. Neville - - -	Do.
	T. C. Grant - - -	Do.
	Sam Pierre John - - -	Do.
	Gabriel Fye - - -	Do.
	John Camnera - -	Do.
	D. J. L. Owens - - -	Do. is a mechanic and shipowner.
	W. Kenedy - - -	Do.
	Moory Sarr - - - -	Do.
	Ibrahima Fye - - -	Do. a freeholder of house property, and import goods and trades in the town and in the river.
	John G. Thomas - -	Do.
	C. Jones - - - -	Do.
	M. T. Campbell - -	Do.
	John C. Forster - - -	Do.
	J. W. Sawyer - - -	Do.
	Danl. S. Sanders - - -	Do.
	J. G. Lusack - - -	Do.
	C. J. Gaites - - -	Do.
	Suluman Jah - - -	Do.
	Jac. J. Beigh - - -	Do.
	H. M. R. Gabbidon - -	Do.
	D. B. Johnson - - -	Do.
	Jno. M. Simpkin - -	Do.
	C. R. McCarthy - - -	Do.
	George Frazer - - -	Do. and freeholder of house property.

	Names.	Status.
(Signed)	Henry O. Goswell	Is a native British subject, and is a merchant clerk.
	Jno. Tie	Do. and is a shipowner.
	Saml. J. Hall	Is a native British subject.
	Jno. S. Taylor	Do.
	Jno. Seine X his mark	Is a native British subject by birth, is a freeholder of house property, and is a mechanic.
	Jno. S. Sarr X his mark	Do.
	Nicholas Fye X his mark	Is a naturalized British subject, and a mechanic.
	Jno. Francis Jie X his mark	Is a native British subject by birth, and is a mechanic.
	Peter Jow X his mark	Do.
	Jacuque Tandy X his mark	Do.
	John Kah X his mark	Do.
	John Tandy X his mark	Is a naturalized British subject, is a freeholder of house property, and mechanic.
	Julien B. Jange	Do.
	Mahomed Kal X his mark	Do.
	Beboe M. Jobe	Is a native British subject by birth, is a freeholder of house property, is a shipowner, and trades in the river.
	Saml. J. Wright	Is a native British subject by birth, is a freeholder of house property, and is a mechanic.
	John C. Gay	Is a native British subject by birth, and is a clerk.
	John Chown X his mark	Do. is a freeholder of house property.
	Chas. Jine	Is a native British subject, and is a mechanic.
	Ebrah Secker	Do.
	Thos. Grant	Do.
	Charles David	Is a liberated African, is a freeholder of house property, and is a mechanic.
	B. Thos. Cummings	Is a native British subject, and is a freeholder of house property, and is a mechanic.
	N. M. D. Johnson	Do. is engaged in the trade in the town and in the river.
	John H. Finden	Do.
	Jacob R. Adams	Do.
	John E. Thomas	Do.
	Thos. J. Fowlis	Do. clerk.
	W. C. Cates	Do. and is a merchant clerk.
	John Jie	Is a native British subject by birth, is a freeholder of house property, and is a mechanic.
	George Cham	Do.
	Amar Gay	Do.
	Jerim n'Gum	Do.
	Nene Betai	Do.
	Francois Carmero X his mark	Do.
	Mingo Fye X his mark	Do.
	Maan John X his mark	Do.
	Sang n'Jie X his mark	Do.
	Senegal Fye X his mark	Do.

	Names.	Status.
(Signed)	Joseph Same X his mark -	Is a native British subject by birth, is a freeholder of house property, and is a mechanic.
	Pierre Juff X his mark - -	Do.
	Wm. Saryang X his mark -	Do.
	Mangarty Fye X his mark -	Is a native British subject, and a mechanic.
	Jas. Turay X his mark - -	Do.
	Wm. Crew X his mark -	Do.
	James Monda X his mark -	Is a liberated African, and is a freeholder of house property, and trades in the river.
	Richd. Jange X his mark -	Is a native British subject by birth, is a freeholder of house property, and a shipowner.
	Coker Sow X his mark -	Is a native British subject by birth, is a freeholder house property, and is a mechanic.
	Richd. Tuff X his mark -	Is a British subject by birth, and is a shipowner.
	Fooly Bass X his mark -	Do.
	Litee Loom X his mark -	Do.
	Jno. C. Lawrence - -	Is a native British subject by birth, and is a clerk.
	Latierre Juff X his mark -	Do. holder of house property, and is a joiner.
	James Spolding X his mark -	Do. mechanic.
	Thomas Rah X his mark -	Do.
	Robert Miller X his mark -	Do.
	Mingo Fye X his mark -	Is a native British subject by birth, is a freeholder of house property, is a shipowner, and a mechanic.
	Maan John X his mark -	Do.
	Joseph A. Murrey X his mark -	Is a native British subject by birth, is a freeholder of house property in Bathurst and in the district of British Combo, and palm oil maker.
	Forbes McLean X his mark -	Do.
	James Harlybarth X his mark -	Do.
	John Blind X his mark -	Do.
	John Blind X his mark -	Do.
	John Farrah X his mark -	Do.
	Wm. Cable X his mark -	Do.
	Mary Grant X her mark -	Do. trades in the town and river.
	Martha Gray X her mark -	Do.
	W. W. Brown - -	Is a liberated African; is a freeholder of house property.
	Thos. H. Allicock - -	Is a native British subject, and is a freeholder of house property.
	F. R. Edwards - - -	Do.
	Sagar Lay X his mark -	A British subject, is freeholder of house property, and is a shipowner.
	Edw. Clifford X his mark -	Is a liberated African British subject, is a freeholder of house property in Hamilton Town, British Combo, and is a farmer, and is a discharged soldier.
	Wm. Jones X his mark -	Is a liberated African British subject.
	John Freeman X his mark -	Do.
	Thos. Horton X his mark -	Do. and a discharged soldier.

	Names.	Status.
(Signed)	Chas. Frayer X his mark	Is a liberated African British subject.
	J. D. Man X his mark	Do.
	John Hune X his mark	Do.
	Wm. King X his mark	Do.
	Gordon King X his mark	Do.
	Julia Penn X her mark	Do. a widow.
	Jane McKenzie X her mark	Do.
	Mary Homer X her mark	Do.
	Mary Scot X her mark	A liberated African British subject, Combo.
	Timothy Rasper X his mark	Do. a freeholder of house property, is a pensioner, and farmer at Cape St. Mary.
	W. Weir X his mark	Do.
	Robert Burton X his mark	Do. British Combo.
	Robt. Arbuthnot X his mark	Do.
	J. Frelo X his mark	Do.
	E. J. Harvey X his mark	Do.
	Thos. Candle X his mark	Do.
	Chas. Taylor X his mark	Do.
	Jack Thomas X his mark	Do.
	Benj. Campbell X his mark	Do.
	E. B. H. Sawyer X his mark	Do.
	Francis Kneller X his mark	Do.
	Henry Mitchel X his mark	Do.
	Lord Nelson X his mark	Do.
	Emanuel Angle X his mark	Do.
	Richard Stubbs X his mark	Is a liberated African British subject, is a freeholder of house property in British Combo.
	John Joiner X his mark	Do.
	John Heddle X his mark	Do.
	Thomas Fox X his mark	Do.
	James Valliant X his mark	Do.
	Eliza Daniel X her mark	Do. widow of a deceased pensioner.
	Jenne Lusack X her mark	Do.
	Diana Hothouse X her mark	Do.
	Nancy Funce X her mark	Do.
	John Thomas X his mark	Do.
	John Cable X his mark	Do.
	Wm. Thomas X his mark	Do.
	Robert Harding X his mark	Do.
	James Opaier X his mark	Do.
	John Dixon X his mark	Do.
	Fanny Corlince X her mark	Do.
	George Love X his mark	Do.
	Mary Parke X her mark	Do.
	Sarah McCauley X her mark	Do.
	Robt. Joiner X his mark	Do.
	Mary Andy X her mark	Do.
	Hannah Spolding X her mark	Do.
	Jonathan Weasthel X his mark	Do. and a mechanic.
	Theme Power X his mark	Do.
	James Snowball X his mark	Do.
	George Grey X his mark	Do. engaged in the trade in town.
	Robt. Smart X his mark	Do. assistant shopkeeper.
	Foday Darbo X his mark	Do.

	Names.	Status.
(Signed)	Thomas McLean X his mark	Is a liberated African British subject, a freeholder of house property.
	William Aymer	Do.
	John Thomas X his mark	Do.
	John Contra X his mark	Do.
	J. G. Wright X his mark	Do.
	Able Clement	Is a native British subject by birth.
	John M. Aymar	Do.
	Henry Elliott	Do.
	Jas. Neville	Do.
	Jos. L. Wright	Do.
	Wm. Light	Do.
	Robt. Johnson	Do. freeholder of house property.
	Mahomed Cham	Do. and is a shipowner and clerk.
	C. Fitzgerald Jine	Do.
	H. T. Cumings	Do.
	Jno. Alex. Bye X his mark	Do.
	Daniel George X his mark	Do.
	Matuni Gyne X his mark	Do.
	Marcomba Cham X his mark	Do.
	Lyna Lusack X her mark	Do.
	Mary Randall X her mark	Do.
	Phebe Kenedy X her mark	Do.
	Mary Lusack X her mark	Do.
	Nancy Taylor X her mark	Do.
	Susanah Elliott X her mark	Do.
	Mary Jorrena X her mark	Do.
	Mary Ann Day X her mark	Do.
	Rebecca Thorpe X her mark	Do.
	Nancy Thompson X her mark	Do.
	Susan Wright X her mark	Do.
	Sophia Lusack X her mark	Do.
	Anter Doyrey X her mark	Do.
	Fattoo Sarr X her mark	Do.
	Francois Morr X her mark	Do.
	James Elliott X his mark	Do.
	James Wright	Do.
	Richard Jobe	Do. and trades in the river.
	M. A. R. Gorney	Do. (clerk.)
	J. C. J. Thomas	Do.
	Charles Gray	Do.
	George Bocock	Do. is a freeholder of house property in British Combo, and is a palm oil producer.
	R. H. Stewart	Do. (clerk.)
	David Bocock	Do.
	John Heddle	Do.
	John M. Gibson	Do.
	Arafan Carune	Is the Almanee of Racoety, British Combo, and on behalf of his fellow-townsmen, numbering about 2,000 souls.
	Dippa Dukuray	Is a British subject at British Combo, and chief of Dippa town, is a freeholder of house and property, and on behalf of his fellow-townsmen, numbering about 50 souls.

	Names.	Status.
(Signed)	Frere Jobe	Is a British subject at British Combo, and chief of Siere Jobes town, and on behalf of his townsmen, numbering 200 souls.
	George J. Butcher	Is a native British subject by birth, and is a freeholder of house property, and is a painter.
	Jno. M. Dixon	Do.
	Geo. H. Assundoe	Do. clerk.
	John W. Wilbeyour	Do. mechanic.
	Thos. Williams	A liberated African British subject, a freeholder of house property.
	Geo. Joof	A native British subject by birth, freeholder of house property.
	Thos. J. Munda	Do.
	Chas. J. Williams	Do.
	John Haul	Is a liberated African, is a freeholder of house property, and a British subject and a pensioner.
	Geo. J. Snowball	Is a native British subject by birth, a freeholder of house property.
	P. C. Llyons	Do. pensioner.
	Harry Smith	Is a native British subject by birth, and a mechanic.
	Jno. n'Gum	Do.
	Mahunda Jie	Do.
	Bonaparte Beigh X his mark	Do.
	Pierre Ceasay X his mark	Do.
	Richd. Jie X his mark	Do.
	Jos. M'Caulay	Do.
	W. D. Davies	Do. student.
	Jane Hurner X her mark	A liberated British subject.
	Latne Jouff X his mark	Is a native British subject.
	Jari Boye X his mark	
	Gore Joom X his mark	Do. is a freeholder of house property.
	Henry H. Ven	Do. engaged in the trade in town.
	Thos. B. Moore	Do. engaged in the trade in the river.
	Geo. J. Joiner	Do.
	Geo. M. Grant	Do.
	Jas. Thomas	Do.
	Jno. R. Joiner	Do.
	M. A. Olivere	Is a freeholder of house property, and a shopkeeper.
	Jas. Martin X his mark	Do.
	Jno. Roberts X his mark	Do.
	Jas. King X his mark	Do. a farmer at British Combo.
	Wm. Goddard X his mark	Do.
	Titus Hurlyburly X his mark	Do.
	Wm. Forster X his mark	Do.
	Henry Hamilton X his mark	Is a liberated African and a British subject, is a freeholder of house property.
	Geo. Clarke X his mark	Do.
	Sally Spolding X her mark	Do.
	Mana Robinson X her mark	Do.
	Nancy Robinson X her mark	Do.
	Lucy Murray X her mark	Do.

	Names.	Status.
(Signed)	James Traverse X his mark -	For the inhabitants of Jesswang, British Combo, numbering 185 souls. Is a liberated African British subject, a freeholder of house property at British Combo, a discharged soldier, and farmer.
	Tyler Huntley X his mark -	Do.
	Edw. Opare X his mark -	Do.
	Charles Chanber X his mark -	Do.
	Jno. Bull X his mark - -	Do.
	Jno. W. Small - - -	Is a native British subject by birth, a freeholder of house property, and is a tailor.
	Samuel Bal - - -	Do. is a mechanic.
	Finlen Jagne - - -	Do. and a shipowner.
	Henry Door X his mark -	Do.
	John S. Joinz - -	A native British subject by birth, a freeholder of house property, a mason by trade.
	W. J. G. Rendall - -	Do. merchant clerk.
	S. R. Williars - -	Do.
	John Grant X his mark -	Do. and is a palm oil producer.
	E. Lell - - -	Do.
	Saml. Thomas - -	Do.
	Thos. S. G. Marene - -	Do. clerk.
	H. B. Forster - - -	Do. painter.
	Enoch A. Dodgin - -	Do. freeholder of house property and clerk.
	John Meangay - - -	Do.
	M'Cemlay Hamore - -	Do.
	Phebe Thomas X her mark -	Do. trader.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

Enclosure 3.

MEMORANDUM to accompany Petition, dated Bathurst, 31st December 1875, of Inhabitants of Gambia against Cession of Settlement to France.

1. I do not understand this statement. Those trading firms which have their head-quarters at Sierra Leone, and trade in the Mellicourie (Mallecoree) river, ship to the Mellicourie and other rivers only a small portion of their European goods from Freetown, and bring to Freetown but such small portions of their exports as require to be shipped by English steamer to English market. It has already become a question as to steamer touching some place accessible from these northern rivers and so escaping wharfage duties. On European imports exported they pay no duties beyond wharfage, inwards only. When goods come into Freetown Harbour, and an opportunity occurs of trans-shipping to a vessel bound for these northern rivers, owners can trans-ship in port without payment of any wharfage or any dues beyond tonnage, light, and harbour dues, which have no connexion with trans-shipping.

The rum and tobacco are not generally brought to Freetown. An Ordinance doing away with these privileges would be worse than useless; it would drive away that portion of the trade which now pays wharfage, and such an Ordinance could have no effect on the cargoes which go direct to these trading ports to the northward without coming to Sierra Leone.

2. As to the bloodshed referred to by petitioners, I consider that no such violence is necessary to induce the natives to permit Customs duties to be levied.

3. In stating that the maintenance of the Gambia does not cost the Imperial Government a penny, the petitioners have not taken into consideration the occasional visit of a man-of-war, the subsidy to mail steamers, and the debt to Crown agents. These, however, are not large items.

4. That the taxpayers have no voice in expenditure is not correct. There is one unofficial member of council to represent merchants' interests.

5. The merchants' houses and the public buildings are very much superior to those at any other of the English settlements.

6. The transfer of Gambia to France would not necessitate the stoppage of steam communication between Sierra Leone and Gambia. The mail steamers now touch at Goree to the northward, at Whydah, Assinee, and Grand Bassam on the southward coast, and the trade in Kolahs will continue if steam communication exists, unless some fresh regulations were imposed by the French or other government which would interfere with it.

7. As to shutting out guns and powder from the interior tribes, caravans journey regularly from Timbuctoo to Morocco.

8. The trading houses at Freetown are—

German	1.
French	5.
English	5.
American	1.

9. As to colonial shipping at the Gambia, I have not been able to compare the statement made with returns in Blue Book, but small vessels run regularly between Goree and Bathurst.

SAMUEL ROWE,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Enclosure 4 in No. .

Petitioners.	Religion.	Trade or Occupation.	Property or Possession.	Value.	English or Foreign Subjects.	Where native of.	General Remarks.
				£			
Jos. D. Richards	Protestant	Merchant	Nil	—	English	Bathurst	Resides on his mother's property, owner of one open boat of about 5 tons and no more. Value of imports, 1875, £1,817.
S. J. Forster	do.	Trader	House and land.	300	do.	do.	Property divisible amongst 5 children, owner of neither vessel nor open boat. Value of imports in 1875, £235, principally rice, owing to famine up the river.
G. N. Shyngle	do.	do.	do.	800	do.	Sierra Leone	Owner of three river crafts of 30, 18, and 10 tons respectively. Value of imports, 1875, £819. Capital supplied by merchants, payment being made in ground nuts.
James N. Coker	do.	do.	do.	300	do.	do.	Owner of one river craft, 4 tons. Value of imports, 1875, £206, principally rice, owing to famine up the river.
J. D. Cole	do.	Merchant	do.	400	do.	do.	Owner of one river craft of 18 tons. Imports, 1875, £1,504. Capital supplied by merchants, payment being made in ground nuts.
H. G. Dodgin	do.	Trader	do.	60	do.	McCarthy's Island.	Owner of no river craft whatsoever.
T. King	do.	do.	do.	2,000	do.	Liberated African, W. Indies.	Is no importer of goods whatever; he is now a trader and a butcher, he was once a merchant.
J. T. Barber	do.	Grog shopkeeper.	do.	300	do.	do.	Is no importer of goods whatever.
H. Finden	do.	do.	Property mortgaged to full value.	—	do.	Liberated African.	No importer of goods.
Chas. Wasser	do.	do.	House and lands.	50	do.	do.	do.
John Collier	do.	Clerk	do.	60	do.	Bathurst.	
Thos. John Williams	do.	do.	Nil	—	do.	do.	
W. H. Savage	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	Sierra Leone	Under contract to pay for a house within 9 years; owner of a river craft of 12 tons.
C. F. Stubbs	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	Bathurst	No property whatsoever.
John M. Coker	do.	do.	House and land.	40	do.	Sierra Leone.	
Wm. B. Coker	do.	do.	do.	20	do.	do.	
John L. Warner	do.	Trader	do.	30	do.	Bathurst	Owner of river craft of 7 tons.
J. E. Robert	do.	do.	do.	30	do.	do.	Owner of river craft of 13 tons.
Providence Joof	do.	Shipwright	do.	60	do.	do.	Owner of one craft of 15 tons, named "Jenny."

Petitioners.	Religion.	Trade or Occupation.	Property in Possession.	Value.	English or Foreign Subjects.	Where native of.	General Remarks.
				£			
W. Thos. Cole	Protestant	Clerk	House and land.	40	English	Sierra Leone.	
Geo. Joy	do.	Trader	Land	10	do.	McCarthy's Island.	Owner of river craft of 7 tons.
Jacob W. George	do.	do.	House and land.	20	do.	Sierra Leone.	
Ed. Neville	do.	Clerk	Nil	—	do.	do.	
Beboe M. Jobe	Mahomedan	Trader	do.	—	—	Bathurst	Owner of no craft or vessel whatsoever.
T. C. Grant	Protestant	Clerk	do.	—	do.	do.	
J. D. Jones	do.	Shopkeeper and trader.	House and land.	50	do.	—	An occasional importer of goods and owner of no vessel. Value of imports, 1875, £636.
Sam Pierre John	Roman Catholic.	Shipwright	Nil	—	do.	Bathurst.	
Gabrielle Fye	Protestant	Carpenter	do.	—	do.	do.	
Sang n'Jie	Roman Catholic.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	If owner of a craft she must be under 5 tons, as she is not registered.
Mongo Fye	Protestant	Mechanic	House and land.	50	do.	do.	Owner of a craft of 20 tons, mortgaged for £225 5s. 9½d. three days after registration.
Maam John	Roman Catholic.	do.	do.	30	do.	do.	If owner of a craft she must be under 5 tons, as she is not registered.
John Camara	do.	Shipwright	do.	30	do.	do.	
F. J. L. Owens	Protestant	Mechanic	Nil	—	do.	do.	Owner of a craft of about 7 tons.
Joseph Saine	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	If owner of a craft she must be under 5 tons, as she is not registered.
Senegal Fye	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
W. Kenedy	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Mangatta n'Jie	Mahomedan	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Joseph Turay	Protestant	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Pierre Juff	Roman Catholic.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	If owner of a craft she must be under 5 tons, as she is not registered.
Morry Sare	Protestant	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
John Kah	Roman Catholic.	Sailor	House and land.	25	do.	do.	If owner of a craft she must be under 5 tons, as she is not registered.
William Sanyang	do.	do.	Nil	—	do.	do.	Owner of a craft of 12 tons, mortgaged for £84 9s. 0¾d. within two months after registration.
Latiere Juff	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Charles Jine	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
John n'Gum	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Ebrah Secker	Mahomedan	Mechanic	do.	—	do.	do.	
Thos. Grant	Protestant	Shopkeeper	House and land.	60	do.	do.	
Charles David	do.	Cook	do.	30	do.	Liberated African.	
Wm. Thos. Geo. Rendall	do.	Merchant clerk.	do.	80	do.	Bathurst.	
B. Thos. Cummings	do.	Mechanic	do.	30	do.	do.	
N. M. D. Johnson	do.	Trader	do.	200	do.	Sierra Leone.	
John H. Finden	do.	Grog shopkeeper.	Nil	—	do.	Bathurst	Value of imports, 1875, £12.
Jacob R. Adams	do.	Shopkeeper	do.	—	do.	do.	
John E. Thomas	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Thos. J. Fowlis	do.	Clerk	House and land.	60	do.	do.	If owner of a craft she must be under 5 tons, as she is not registered.
Finden Jagne	do.	Mason	do.	—	do.	do.	
W. C. Cates	do.	Clerk	Nil	—	do.	Sierra Leone.	
John n'Jie	Mahomedan	Shipwright	do.	—	do.	Bathurst.	
George Cham	do.	Trader	do.	—	do.	do.	
Amar Gay	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Jerim n'Gum	do.	Mechanic	House and land.	—	do.	do.	Unknown.
Francis Camara	—	—	do.	10	do.	do.	A blind beggar.
Nener Beber	Mahomedan	Trader	do.	—	do.	do.	Unknown.
William Davis	Protestant	do.	do.	30	do.	Sierra Leone.	
William Wallace Brown	do.	Cook	do.	60	do.	do.	
Thos. W. Allicock	do.	Trader	do.	20	do.	Bathurst.	
J. R. Edwards	do.	do.	do.	40	do.	West Indian	He is worth nothing if his debts were paid.
Sager Lay	Mahomedan	do.	do.	20	do.	Bathurst	Owner of a river craft of about 7 tons.
Mahmed Sambar	do.	Mechanic	Nil	—	do.	do.	
John Seine	Roman Catholic.	do.	House and land.	10	do.	do.	
John Sarr	do.	do.	do.	10	do.	do.	
Nicolas Fye	do.	do.	do.	30	do.	do.	
John Francis n'Jie	do.	do.	Nil	15	do.	do.	

Petitioners.	Religion.	Trade or Occupation.	Property in Possession.	Value.	English or Foreign Subjects.	Where native of.	General Remarks.
				£			
Peter Jow	Roman Catholic.	Mechanic	Nil	30	English	Bathurst.	
Joseph n'Dore	Mahomedan	Shipwright	House and land.	50	do.	do.	
Marmor n'Jie	Protestant	Mason	do.	50	do.	do.	
John Turay	do.	Sailor	do.	—	do.	do.	
Bonaparte Beigh	do.	Mason	do.	80	do.	do.	
Peter Sesey	do.	Mechanic	do.	70	do.	do.	
Julien B. Joargue	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	If owner of a craft she must be under 5 tons, as she is registered.
Mahomed Chown	Mahomedan	Merchant clerk.	Nil	—	do.	do.	do.
Mahomed Kah	do.	Joiner	House and land.	—	do.	do.	
Charles D. Martin	Protestant	do.	Nil	—	do.	do.	
Jacque Fandy	—	Mechanic	do.	—	do.	do.	
John Kah	Mahomedan	do.	House and land.	40	Foreigner	—	
Charles Fitzgerald n'Jie	Protestant	do.	Nil	—	English	Bathurst.	
H. S. Cummings	do.	Sailor	do.	—	do.	do.	Lives with B. T. Cummings.
Latiar George Joof	Roman Catholic.	Joiner	do.	—	do.	do.	
John Alexander n'Bye	Protestant	Clerk	do.	—	do.	do.	If owner of a craft she must be under 5 tons, as she is not registered.
David George	do.	Mechanic	do.	—	do.	do.	
Matarre Gyne	Pagan	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Marcomber Cham	Mahomedan	Trader	do.	—	do.	do.	
Beboo M. Jobe	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	Appears twice on this list.
Demba Jobe	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Samuel J. Wright	Protestant	Joiner	House and land.	15	do.	do.	
J. C. Gay	do.	Clerk	Nil	—	do.	do.	
John Cham	Mahomedan	Blacksmith	House and land.	—	do.	do.	
Louis Jobe	Protestant	Joiner	Nil	—	do.	do.	
Samuel J. Hall	do.	Clerk	do.	—	do.	do.	
John T. Taylor	do.	Carpenter	House and land.	10	do.	Barra Point.	
J. G. Wright	do.	do.	do.	20	do.	do.	
Able Clement	do.	—	do.	10	do.	do.	
John W. Aymar	do.	Shipwright	do.	5	do.	Bathurst.	
Hendry Ealiot	do.	—	do.	5	do.	Barra Point.	
James Nable	do.	—	do.	5	do.	do.	
Joseph L. Wright	do.	—	do.	5	do.	do.	
William Leigh	do.	Carpenter	do.	5	do.	Bathurst.	
Robert Johnson	do.	—	do.	5	do.	do.	
Robert G. Wright	do.	Mason	do.	10	do.	Barra Point.	
Lyna Lusack	do.	—	—	15	do.	do.	
Nancy Rendall	do.	—	Nil	—	do.	do.	
Phebe Kenedy	do.	—	do.	—	do.	do.	
Mary Lusack	do.	—	do.	—	do.	do.	
Nancy Taylor	do.	—	do.	—	do.	do.	
Susanna Elliott	do.	—	do.	—	do.	do.	
Mary Foreman	do.	—	do.	—	do.	do.	
Mary Ann Day	do.	—	do.	—	do.	do.	
Rebecca Thompson	do.	—	do.	—	do.	do.	
Hannah Thompson	do.	—	do.	—	do.	do.	
Nancy Thompson	do.	—	do.	—	do.	do.	
Susanna Right	do.	—	Nil	—	do.	do.	
Sophe Lusack	do.	—	do.	—	do.	do.	
Anter Doyerey	do.	—	do.	—	do.	do.	
Fattoo Sarr	do.	—	do.	—	do.	do.	
Francis Moor	do.	Pensioner	House and land.	30	do.	Liberated African.	
James Elliott	do.	—	do.	10	do.	Barra Point.	
James Right	do.	Joiner	do.	5	do.	do.	
Ibrahima Fye	Mahomedan	Trader	Nil	—	do.	Bathurst	Owner of a cutter, not registered, under 7 tons.
Samba Yange	do.	Mechanic	House and land.	10	do.	do.	do.
William Crew	Protestant	Sailor	do.	15	do.	do.	Owner of the craft Eliza, of 5 tons.
Charles B. Jones	do.	Trader	do.	50	do.	Sierra Leone.	
James Monday	do.	Labourer	do.	120	do.	Liberated African.	
J. N. Johnson	do.	Trader	do.	50	do.	Sierra Leone.	
James Martin	do.	Labourer	do.	20	do.	Liberated African.	
J. G. Wright	do.	Trader	do.	—	do.	Barra Point.	
M. J. Campbell	do.	Tailor	Nil	—	do.	Bathurst.	
John C. Forster	do.	Trader	House and land.	30	do.	do.	Value of imports, 1875, 12*l.*
James W. Sawyer	do.	do.	do.	20	do.	West Indian	Can hardly be called an importer, for he imports 16*l.* of goods in two years, in 1874 and 1875. He has imported nothing before 1874 and after 1875.

Petitioners.	Religion.	Trade or Occupation.	Property in Possession.	Value.	English or Foreign Subjects.	Where native of.	General Remarks.
				£			
Danl. T. Sanders	Protestant	Trader	House and land.	40	English	West Indian.	
J. G. Lusack	do.	do.	do.	20	do.	Barra Point.	
Richard Jange	do.	Carpenter	do.	—	do.	Bathurst.	
Coker Sow	do.	Mechanic	Nil	—	do.	do.	
Chas. Jno. Gaits	do.	Trader	House and land.	120	do.	do.	Mortgaged.
Richard Juff	do.	Shopkeeper	Land	50	do.	do.	
Richd. Jobe	do.	Trader	Nil	—	do.	do.	
James A. Taylor	do.	Mechanic	House and land.	20	do.	do.	
Sulaman Jah	Mahomedan	do.	Nil	—	do.	do.	
n'Jan m'Boye	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
M. R. Gomez	Protestant	Clerk	do.	—	do.	do.	
J. C. J. Thomas	do.	Mechanic	do.	—	do.	do.	
John Roberts	do.	Labourer	House and land.	25	do.	Liberated African.	
John Grant	do.	Palm oil maker.	do.	10	do.	Bathurst.	
Chas. F. Gray	do.	Boatman	do.	20	do.	do.	
n'Gore F. Loom	do.	Mechanic	Nil	—	do.	do.	
Fooly Bass	Pagan	Shop assistant.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Litee Loom	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Geo. J. Mantell	Protestant	Clerk	House and land.	25	do.	do.	
John C. Lawrence	do.	do.	Nil	—	do.	Sierra Leone.	
Joseph A. Murray	do.	Palm oil maker.	House and land.	10	do.	British Combo.	
Forbes Maclean	do.	do.	do.	5	do.	do.	
George Bocock	do.	do.	do.	5	do.	do.	
James Hurlyburly	do.	do.	do.	5	do.	do.	
John Maclean	do.	do.	do.	5	do.	do.	
John Blind	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	
James King	do.	Farmer	do. in Combo.	3	do.	Liberated African.	
William Goddard	do.	do.	House and land.	2	do.	do.	
George Clarke	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	
John Lloyd	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	
Titus Hurlyburly	do.	Pensioner & Farmer.	do.	2	do.	do.	
William Forster	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	
Henry Huntley	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	
Sally Spalding	do.	Widow	do.	2	do.	do.	
Maria Robinson	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	
Nancy Johnson	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	
Lucy Murray	do.	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	
R. A. Stewart	do.	Merchant clerk.	do.	10	do.	West Indian.	
J. G. Thomas	do.	Shopkeeper	Nil	—	do.	Sierra Leone.	
J. King, for the Inhabitants of Jeshwong, British Combo, numbering about 185 souls. These people are farmers, and they pay to Mr. J. King a yearly rent of 8*s.* to 16*s.* for occupation of this land. *Query.* How can J. King sign for 185 souls ?							
John Farrah	Protestant	Tailor	Nil	—	English	British Combo.	
James Travers	do.	Farmer	House and land, British Combo.	3	do.	Liberated African.	
Tyler Huntley	do.	Pensioner and farmer.	do.	2	do.	do.	
Edward Clifford	do.	Farmer	do.	3	do.	do.	
William Jones	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	
Edward Opaie	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	
Charles Chambers	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	
John Bull	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	
John Freeman	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	
Jane Makenzie	do.	Widow	do.	2	do.	do.	
Mary Honer	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	
Abraham Sinclair	do.	Farmer	do.	2	do.	do.	
Thomas Horton	do.	do.	do.	3	do.	do.	
Mary Scot	do.	—	Nil	—	do.	do.	
Julian Penny	do.	Widow	House and land, British Combo.	2	do.	do.	
Charles Fraser	do.	Farmer	do.	2	do.	do.	
John Dillan	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	
Jack Hume	do.	Farmer	do.	2	do.	do.	
William King	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	
Gordon King	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	
Eliza Thompson	Mahomedan	Trader	Nil	—	do.	Sierra Leone.	
Nancy n'Jie	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not known.
Mrs. Peacock	Protestant	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Martin Messeeh	do.	Mechanic	do.	—	do.	do.	
Timothy Raper	do.	Pensioner and farmer (Cape).	House and land.	10	do.	Liberated African.	
John Hockins	do.	do.	do.	10	do.	do.	
Saml. J. Griffiths	do.	Trader	do. British Combo.	15	do.	West Indian.	

Petitioners.	Religion.	Trade or Occupation.	Property in Possession.	Value.	English or Foreign Subjects.	Where native of.	General Remarks.
				£			
Edward E. Sankey -	Protestant -	Palm oil maker.	House and land in B. Combo.	2	English -	British Combo.	
Robert Sankey - -	do. -	do. -	Nil	—	do. -	do.	
Thomas Boocock -	do. -	do. -	House and land.	2	do. -	do.	
Thomas Yumbo -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
Edward Boocock -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
Joseph Sankey - -	do. -	Palm oil-	Nil	—	do. -	do.	
Charles Yumbo -	do.	do. -	do. -	—	do. -	do.	
John Bucanna - -	do. -	do. -	House and land.	2	do. -	do.	
William Weir - -	do. -	Pensioner and farmer.	do. -	2	do. -	Liberated African.	
Robert Barton - -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
Robert Arburthnott -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
Joseph Field - -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
Edward Harvey -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
Thomas Candle - -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
Charles Taylor - -	do. -	Farmer -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
David Bocock - -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
Jacob Thomas - -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
Benjamin Campbell -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
E. B. H. Sawyer -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
James Savage - -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
Francis Kneller -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
Henry Mitchel -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
Lord Nelson - -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
Emanuel Angelo -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
Richard Stubbs -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
Eliza Daniel - -	do. -	Widow	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
Jane Lusack - -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	McCarthy's Island.	
Diana Hothouse -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	Liberated African.	
Nancy Funce - -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
John Thomas - -	do. -	Woodman -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
Dippar Dukuray - -	Mahomedan	Headman and farmer.	Sera-woolies occupying ground from the Government on sufferance. Signed for his people, numbering about 50 souls.				
Sied Jobe - -	do. -	do. -	A mixture, Joloffs and Mandingoes, not British subjects. Signed for his people, numbering about 200 souls.				
John Heddle - -	Protestant -	Palm oil-maker.	do. Combo and Bathurst.	2	English -	Bathurst -	Qy. The petition says British; these are subject.
William Cable - -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	o. -	do.	
John Cable - - -	do. -	do. -	House and land.	2	do. -	do.	
John Joiner - -	do. -	Farmer -	do. British Combo.	2	do. -	Liberated African.	
John Heddle, sen. -	do.	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
Thomas Fox - -	do.	Pensioner and farmer	do. -	3	do. -	do.	
William Thomas -	do.	Farmer -	Nil	2	do. -	British Combo.	
Robert Harding -	do. -	do. -	do. -	2	do. -	do.	
Arafang Carune -	Mahomedan	Priest -	House and land.	—	Mandingoes	Baccortee -	Signed for his fellow-townsmen, numbering about 1,000 souls. British subjects, having been for many years under British rule and protection, and living within our boundary.
John H. A. Gibson -	Protestant -	Trader -	do. -	4	English -	Sierra Leone.	
James Opaier - -	do. -	Palm oil-maker.	do. -	2	do. -	British Combo.	
James Valliant - -	do. -	Pensioner -	do. British Combo.	2	do. -	Liberated African.	
Mary Grant - -	do. -	Trader -	do. -	25	do. -	Bathurst.	
Mathar Gray - -	do. -	Widow -	do. -	20	do. -	Liberated African.	
Charles D. Martin -	do. -	Cooper -	Nil	—	do. -	Bathurst.	
George J. Butcher -	do. -	Painter -	House and land.	20	do. -	do.	
Geo. H. Assundoe -	do. -	Clerk -	Nil	—	do. -	McCarthy's Island.	
John M. Dixon -	do. -	Clerk	do. -	—	do. -	Bathurst.	
John Dixon - -	do. -	Sailor -	House and land.	15	do. -	Liberated African.	
John W. Wilberforce -	do. -	Carpenter -	do -	—	do.	Bathurst.	
Thomas Williams -	do. -	Labourer -	do. -	—	do -	Liberated African.	
Goree Juff -	do. -	Sailor -	do. -	15	do. -	Bathurst.	
Fanny Corlince - -	do. -	Widow -	do. -	—	do. -	Liberated African.	
George Lane - -	do. -	Pensioner -	do. -	15	do. -	do.	
Mary Parker - -	do. -	Widow -	do. -	10	do. -	do.	
Sarah Macaulay -	do. -	do. -	do. -	5	do. -	do.	
Thomas J. Maunday -	do. -	Tailor -	do. -	5	do. -	Bathurst.	
Charles J. Williams -	do. -	Painter -	Nil	—	do. -		

Petitioners.	Religion.	Trade or Occupation.	Property in Possession.	Value.	English or Foreign Subjects.	Where native of.	General Remarks.
				£			
John S. Joiner	Protestant	Mason	Nil	—	English	Bathurst.	
Robert Joiner	do.	Labourer	House and land.	15	do.	Liberated African.	
Geo. J. Snowball	do.	Tailor	do.	15	do.	Bathurst.	
P. C. Llyons	do.	Pensioner	do.	20	do.	McCarthy's Island.	
John Hawl	do.	do.	do.	10	do.	Liberated African.	
Mary Andy	do.	Widow	do.	15	do.	do.	
Hannah Spalding	do.	do.	do.	15	do.	do.	
Jonathan Weatherall	do.	Mason	do.	10	do.	do.	
Throne Power	do.	Pensioner	do.	10	do.	do.	
Henry H. Venn	do.	Trader	do.	15	do.	Sierra Leone.	
Thomas B. Moore	do.	do.	do. Mc Carthy's Is.	5	do.	McCarthy's Island.	
George J. Joiner	do.	Mechanic	do.	10	do.	Bathurst.	
Geo. Grant	do.	Tailor	do.	10	do.	do.	
Jos. G. Thomas	do.	do.	Nil	—	do.	do.	
John R. Joiner	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
James Snowball	do.	Labourer	House and land.	15	do.	Liberated African.	
George Grey	do.	Pensioner	do.	50	do.	do.	
John Gum	do.	Mechanic	Nil	—	do.	do.	
Joshua McCauley	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	Sierra Leone.	
W. D. Davies	do.	Student	do.	—	do.	Bathurst.	
Samba Sibbett	Mahomedan	Mechanic	House and land.	50	do.	do.	
Findle J. Surr	do.	do.	Nil	—	do.	do.	
Sulaman Gay	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Solomon Juff	Protestant	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
John J. Riley	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Baffoo Jang	Mahomedan	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	If owner of a craft she must be under 5 tons, as she is not registered.
Sang Manny	Wesleyan	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
George E. Buxton	do.	Carpenter	do.	—	do.	do.	
Emad Jobe	—	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	If owner of a craft she must be under 5 tons, as she is not registered.
Ibrahl. Sow	Mahomedan	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Louis Jobe	Protestant	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
John Beigh	do.	Trader	do.	—	do.	do.	
Sumba Jange	Mahomedan	Carpenter	do.	—	do.	do.	
Domingo Hughes	Protestant	Sailor	do.	—	do.	do.	
Thomas A. George	do.	Mason	House and land.	15	do.	do.	
Thomas Moore	do.	do.	do.	10	do.	West Indies.	
Thomas G. Freeman	do.	do.	do.	5	do.	Bathurst.	
Moses Pierre	do.	do.	do.	15	do.	do.	
Robert G. Wright	—	—	—	—	—	—	Appears twice.
Joseph Jagne	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
John Fye	do.	do.	Nil	—	do.	do.	
William Juff	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Richard n'Jie	—	—	—	—	—	—	Appears twice.
Saml. R. Williams	do.	Trader	Nil	—	do.	Sierra Leone.	
Mary H. Taylor	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Mary R. Taylor	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Elizabeth A. Davis	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Nancy McCauley	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Mary Dashwood	do.	—	do.	—	do.	Bathurst.	
Elizabeth Bishop	do.	—	do.	—	do.	do.	
Hannah Forster	do.	—	do.	—	do.	do.	
Mary Ann Snowball	do.	—	do.	—	do.	do.	
Elizabeth Allen	do.	—	do.	—	do.	do.	
Jane Goddard	do.	—	do.	—	do.	do.	
Query Scott	do.	—	do.	—	do.	do.	
Nancy Monday	do.	—	do.	—	do.	do.	
Sally Venn	do.	Trader	House and land.	300	do.	Liberated African, S. Leone.	Owner of one river craft of 17 tons. Value of imports, 1875, 90*l.*
Elizabeth Davis	do.	do.	do.	1,000	do.	do.	
Sarah Webber	do.	do.	do.	50	do.	do.	
Peggy Child	do.	do.	do.	25	do.	do. West Indies.	
Mary McGrath	do.	do.	do.	25	do.	Liberated African, S. Leone.	
Maria Davis	Mahomedan	do.	Nil	—	do.	Sierra Leone.	
Mary Rendall	Protestant	do.	House and land.	80	do.	Liberated African, S. Leone.	
Maria Fowlis	do.	do	do.	30	do.	Liberated African, Bathurst.	
Mary Butler	do.	do.	Nil	—	do.	SierraLeone.	
Elizabeth Lloyd	do.	do.	House and land.	30	do.	Liberated African, Bathurst.	

Petitioners.	Religion.	Trade or Occupation.	Property in Possession.	Value. £	English or Foreign Subjects.	Where native of.	General Remarks.
Sally George	Protestant	Trader	House and land.	30	English	Liberated African, S. Leone.	
Jane Thomas	do.	do.	do.	20	do.	do.	
Fanny Mounsey	do.	do.	do.	30	do.	Liberated African, W. Indies.	
Betsy Bass	do.	do.	do.	15	do.	Liberated African, Bathurst.	
Diana Ramhead	do.	do.	do.	10	do.	do.	
Phebe Davis	do.	do.	do.	8	do.	do.	
Betsy Taylor	do.	do.	do.	8	do.	do.	
Eliza Thompson	—	—	—	—	—	—	Appears twice.
Nancy n'Jie	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Mrs. Peacock	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Phebe Thomas	do.	Spinster	do.	15	do.	Bathurst.	
Rachel Wilson	do.	Trader	Nil	—	do.	SierraLeone.	
Hannah Abraham	do.	do.	House and land.	30	do.	Bathurst.	
Maria Frazer	do.	do.	Nil	—	do.	do.	
Mary Ann Assar	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Betty Clounston	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Rebecca Harding	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	SierraLeone.	
Lucy Sabina Rendall	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Emanuel A. D. Oliver	Rom. Cath.	Shopkeeper	House and land.	60	Portuguese	Cape de Verde Island.	
J. Saml. Thomas	Protestant	Grog shopkeeper.	Nil	—	English	Bathurst.	
Lattiar Geo. Joof	—	—	—	—	—	—	Appears twice.
Robert Smart	do.	Assistant shopkeeper.	do.	—	do.	Liberated African.	
Foday Darbo	Pagan	Shopkeeper	House and land.	80	do.	Woly, upper River, Liberated African.	
James Spalding	Protestant	Mason	do.	20	do.	Liberated African.	
W. Magnus John	do.	Tailor	Nil	—	do.	SierraLeone.	
Thomas McLean	do.	Mason	House and land.	25	do.	Bathurst.	
T. M. S. Marene	do.	Merchant clerk.	Nil	—	do.	SierraLeone.	
Thomas Carr	—	—	—	—	—	—	Appears twice.
William Leigh	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Robert Miller	do.	Mason	House and land.	30	do.	Bathurst.	
Jobe J. Beigh	do.	Trader	Nil	—	do.	do.	
H. M. Ross Gabbidon	do.	Tailor	do.	—	do.	West Indies.	
Daniel B. Johnson	do.	do.	do.	—	do.	Sierra Leone.	
John H. Lumpkin	do.	Wesleyan School Teacher.	do.	—	do.	do.	
Claud R. McCarthy	do.	Writing clerk.	do.	—	do.	Bathurst.	
George Frazer	do.	Labourer	House and land.	25	do.	Liberated African.	
H. P. Forster	do.	Painter	Nil	—	do.	Bathurst.	
Samuel Bah	do.	Mason	House and land.	60	do.	do.	
Harry A. Smith	do.	Mechanic	Nil	—	do.	do.	
Thomas G. Freeman	—	—	—	—	—	—	Appears twice.
John W. Drake	do.	Mason	do.	—	do.	do.	
Henry D. Goswell	do.	Mechanic	do.	—	do.	McCarthy's Island.	
John n'Jie	—	—	—	—	—	—	Appears twice.
Enoch A. Dodgin	do.	Clerk	Nil	—	do.	do.	
John Mengay	do.	Mechanic	—	—	do.	Bathurst	Unknown.
Masorday Hamore	Mahomedan	Trader	House and land.	15	do.	do.	
William Aymar	Protestant	do.	do.	25	do.	Liberated African.	
John Thomas	do.	Mechanic	do.	—	do.	do.	Unknown.
John Cunha	—	Sailor	—	—	do.	Bathurst	do.
Phebe Thomas	—	—	—	—	—	—	Appears twice.
John W. Small	do.	Tailor	Land	—	do.	do.	

Government House, Bathurst, Gambia,
2nd February 1876.

H. T. M. COOPER,
Ag. Administrator.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

ISLAND OF TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
February 1876.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

[C.—1445.] *Price* 2½*d.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No. in Series.	From Whom.	Number and Date.	Subject.	Page
1	Admiralty	Feb. 24, 1875	Transmitting Report from Commander Noel Digby, of Her Majesty's ship "Sappho," respecting the condition of the islanders of Tristan d'Acunha..	1
2	To Governor Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Mar. 5, 1875	Forwarding Admiralty letter of February 24th. With reference to the 7th paragraph of the Report, desires to know whether the statement as to the action taken by Bishop Gray, with the view of bringing the island within his diocese, is correct, and whether the island is recognized as being in any way within the jurisdiction of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope ..	2
3	Governor Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	May 1, 1875 (Rec. June 5)	In reply to Lord Carnarvon's despatch No. 24 of 5th March. States that the Island of Tristan d'Acunha was a British Possession and a Dependency of the Cape. No Proclamation has been found annexing the island to the Cape. That it was included in the original Letters-Patent constituting the See of Cape Town; and that, subsequently, when the Bishopric of St. Helena was created, the island was transferred from the See of Cape Town to the new diocese. The Governor's Advisers do not recommend that magisterial powers should be conferred on any of the inhabitants	2
4	To Admiralty	Jan. 15, 1875	Transmitting Sir H. Barkly's despatch of May 1, No. 50. Lord Carnarvon considers that it will be advisable to provide for the Islanders' Government under the powers conferred on Her Majesty by the Imperial Act 6 Vict., c. 13, without attaching them to any Colony, or erecting them into one. Recommends their Lordships to cause directions to be given to one of Her Majesty's ships to touch at Tristan d'Acunha, when in that neighbourhood	4
5	Admiralty	Nov. 29, 1875	Incloses a letter from the Captain of Her Majesty's "Diamond," giving an account of a visit paid by him to the island of Tristan d'Acunha, and furnishing particulars respecting the inhabitants, with suggestions as to the establishment of regulations for their future government. Suggests that a copy of this Report should be sent to the newspapers. The Lords Commissioners have doubts as to the policy of the Senior Officer at the Cape being appointed, *ex officio*, Governor of the island, as suggested by Captain Bosanquet	5
6	Admiralty	Dec. 3, 1875	Transmitting despatch from Commodore Sir William Hewett, making certain remarks on the Report of the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Diamond"..	13
7	To Treasury	Feb. 7, 1876	Asking that a small vote should be proposed to Parliament, to be placed at Lord Carnarvon's disposal, for making the inhabitants some useful presents, and that his Lordship will take measures in consultation with the Lords of the Admiralty for establishing some form of Civil Authority in the island	13
8	To Admiralty	Feb. 7, 1876	Acknowledging Captain Bosanquet's Report on the island and its inhabitants. Lord Carnarvon agrees generally in Captain Bosanquet's recommendations, and states that the proper legal instruments are in preparation for giving effect to them	14

Correspondence relating to the Island of Tristan d'Acunha.

No. 1.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, February* 24, 1875.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a letter from Commander Noel Digby, of Her Majesty's ship "Sappho," reporting on the condition of the Islanders of Tristan d'Acunha, on the occasion of a recent visit paid to that island by Her Majesty's ship under his command, *en route* to Australia.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No 1.

"*Sappho*," *at Sea, Lat.* 37° 24′ *S., Long.* 9° 32′ *W.*,

Sir, *January* 8, 1875.

IN compliance with orders received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I have the honour to make the following report on the condition of the islanders of Tristan d'Acunha.

2. There are fourteen families on the island, eighty-five persons in all.

3. They subsist on the produce of their farms, on which they rear cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry, in considerable numbers, and cultivate potatoes and other vegetables; the sea abounds with fish, and the neighbouring islands are visited for seals.

4. There is no lack of the necessaries of life, but as there is no regular communication with the rest of the world, they are dependent on the casual visits of vessels for clothing and luxuries. Want of flour is their most serious inconvenience, and wheat will not grow.

5. The number of vessels calling there has considerably diminished since the American war, before which the island was frequently visited by American whalers, which are now but seldom seen.

6. Peter Green, a native of Rotterdam, who was wrecked on the island about forty years ago, is the person who appears to have the greatest influence among the people, who are nominally on a footing of equality, and I believe it is due to his superior intelligence, aided by the advantage he possesses in point of age, that order is maintained.

7. Green considers himself under the jurisdiction of Cape Town, and bases his assumption on the fact that, some years ago, Bishop Gray, of Cape Town, visited them, and made them sign a document acknowledging themselves in his diocese.

8. It appears desirable that there should be some recognized authority on the island, or that it should be occasionally visited by a man-of-war, as it seems that, during the American war, the Confederate cruizer "Shenandoah" made use of it for landing prisoners from her prizes, which the islanders were powerless to resist.

9. Fresh provisions can always be obtained, of good quality, and in any quantity, and the boats are rarely prevented by stress of weather from communicating.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NOEL S. F. DIGBY, *Commander.*

Captain W. B. Grant, R.N.,
Senior Officer, &c., H.M.S. "Himalaya," Simon's Bay.

Annexure to Admiralty letter of February 24, 1875.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty, March 1, 1875.

THE Tristan d'Acunha group was originally discovered by the Portuguese (and named after the Commander of the expedition) in 1506.

It was subsequently explored and described by the Dutch in 1643, and the French in 1767.

From 1790 to 1811 the large island appears to have been occupied by American sealers. They appeared to have subsequently abandoned it; for formal possession was taken in the name of the British Government by a small military force from the Cape of Good Hope, as an official notice of 30th March, 1817, announced the occupation.

The object in occupying the island by a small detachment of artillery was the confinement of Napoleon Bonaparte at the time in St. Helena. At his death, in 1821, the detachment was withdrawn; but one of the party, Corporal Glass, and two seamen of the St. Helena naval squadron (which latter occasionally visited the island) obtained leave to remain. Glass became the recognized Chief, he raised a large family, so also the two man-of-war's men. This and the immigration of a few whaling men, who married the daughters of the above, have brought about the present population.

The group has been occasionally visited since 1821; the most notable of these visits was that made by the Duke of Edinburgh, in Her Majesty's ship "Galatea," in August 1867.

(Signed) FREDK. JNO. EVANS, *Hydrographer.*

No. 2.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Sir, *Downing Street, March* 5, 1875.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter from the Admiralty, forwarding a Report by Commander Digby, of Her Majesty's ship "Sappho," on the condition of the islanders of Tristan d'Acunha.

With reference to the 7th paragraph of this Report, I should be glad to know whether the statement as to the action taken by Bishop Gray, with the view of bringing the island within his diocese, is correct, and whether the island is recognized as being in any way within the jurisdiction of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

It appears desirable to me that Peter Green, who is described as being the leading man amongst the islanders, should be invested with some species of authority, and I should wish you to consider whether, if you are advised that you have any jurisdiction over the island, you should not confer upon him some magisterial powers, which, however, ought to be of a simple and limited kind.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 3.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received June 5.)

My Lord, *Government House, Cape Town, May* 1, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of the 5th ultimo,* transmitting copy of a letter from the Admiralty relative to the condition of the islanders of Tristan d'Acunha, and suggesting that the leading man there, Peter Green, should be invested by me with some sort of authority, if I am advised that I have any jurisdiction over the island.

2. In reply, I beg to state that all that I have been able to discover is that, in 1855, my predecessor, Sir George Grey, in bringing the then distressed condition of the islanders under the consideration of his Executive Council, stated "that Tristan d'Acunha was a British possession and a dependency of the Cape, the Governor of which had always appointed the principal person on the island to be in authority there." No Proclamation, however, is to be found annexing it to this Colony, nor can I find better evidence of its belonging to Great Britain than an allegation to that effect in "Keith Johnston's

* No. 2.

Gazetteer," where it is added that a garrison of British troops was stationed there during the captivity of the first Napoleon at St. Helena.

3. That it was considered by Her Majesty's Government at a later period to form part of the British Dominions is shown by the fact that it was included in the original Letters-Patent constituting the See of Cape Town.

4. In consequence of the latter circumstance, I find that, as a sequel to the Governor's Minute in Executive Council already referred to, Bishop Gray took the opportunity of proceeding thither in Her Majesty's ship " Frolic," Captain Nolloth, in February 1856.

5. An account of this visit, given by his Lordship in a letter to the Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, was afterwards published.*

6. No mention is made in that letter of the islanders having been called on, as stated by Peter Green to Captain Digby, to sign any document, but it describes Captain Nolloth as having, prior to the ship's departure, " appointed one of their number to be responsible to the Cape Government for what passed on the island, and to communicate with the Governor as opportunities might present themselves."

7. I cannot find that any such communications were made, but this is probably explained by the fact that about a year subsequently, when the Bishopric of St. Helena was created, Tristan d'Acunha was transferred from the See of Cape Town to the new diocese, and the clergyman who had been placed there by Bishop Gray withdrawn; whilst, as I have been informed, on the same occasion, nearly half the islanders emigrated to Cape Town, where they or their descendants are still to be found following various occupations

8. From what I have heard of the present state of things on the island, and especially as to the inhospitable treatment which strangers, who have resorted thither with a view to settle for the purpose of fishing, have experienced, I have no doubt that better arrangements for the maintenance of order are desirable; but, as the distance from the Cape is fully 1,500 miles, and there is no communication except in the rare case of a man-of-war touching there on its voyage to Simon's Bay, I fail to see any mode by which this is to be accomplished.

9. My advisers request me to add that, in the present state of information relative to the connection between Tristan d'Acunha and the Cape Colony, they do not feel at liberty to recommend that magisterial powers should be conferred on any of the inhabitants by this Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Memorandum.

ON the 24th December, 1855, Sir George Grey informed the Executive Council that, in consequence of distress at Tristan d'Acunha, he had received an application from a number of the inhabitants of that island who were anxious to leave and come to this Colony, and asked the Council if they would advise that these people should be provided with rations during their voyage, and until such time as they could procure employment.

The Council advised accordingly.

On 31st January, 1856, Sir George Grey brought the subject to the notice of the Commodore, asking if the services of a man-of-war could be obtained for the purpose of bringing the people hither, and stating that, as the island was a British possession and a Dependency of the Cape, the Governor of which Colony had always appointed the principal person on the island to be in authority there, he would be glad, in the event of the Commodore proceeding thither with the flagship, if he would vest such chief authority in the hands of any British subject whom he thought proper.

On the 8th April, 1856, the Commodore furnished a Report from Captain Nolloth, who visited the island with Her Majesty's ship " Frolic," stating that, in obedience to instructions, he had, upon the recommendation of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, placed a man named Cotton in charge.

---

* *Vide* " Three Months' Visitation by the Bishop of Cape Town." Bell and Daldy, London, 1856.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

Minute.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, April 26, 1875.

MINISTERS have the honour to return to His Excellency the Governor their Minute No. 77 of the 10th instant; and, with reference to His Excellency's endorsement thereon, they beg to state that, in the present uncertain state of information relative to the Island of Tristan d'Acunha, in connection with the Cape Colony, they do not feel at liberty to recommend that any magisterial powers be conferred upon any of the islanders by this Government.

(Signed) J. C. MOLTENO.

P.S.—There is nothing on record in this Department on this subject.

No. 4.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Downing Street, June 15, 1875.*

WITH reference to your letter of 24th of February,* I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acquaint you that he has had under his consideration the condition of the inhabitants of the Islands of Tristan d'Acunha.

2. His Lordship consulted the Government of the Cape of Good Hope upon the subject; but from the despatch, of which a copy is annexed, that Government appears unwilling to undertake the supervision of the affairs of the islands; and, as they do not appear at present to form a portion of the Cape Colony, his Lordship considers that it will be better on the whole to provide for their Government under the powers conferred on Her Majesty by the Imperial Act 6 Vic., c. 13, without attaching them to any Colony, or erecting them into one.

3. Lord Carnarvon would be prepared to advise Her Majesty to issue an Order in Council under that Act providing for the appointment of some person or persons in the islands to be a magistrate or magistrates, and enacting a few regulations of a simple kind for the maintenance of good order, the encouragement of education, and the establishing of a public meeting of the inhabitants.

4. Such rules exist in the case of Norfolk Island, and these rules, of which a copy is annexed, might, in some degree, serve as a model for the regulations to be established in Tristan d'Acunha, although many of them are no doubt inapplicable to the circumstances of the latter Settlement, whilst they should be supplemented in other particulars by additional rules.

5. There should be one or two magistrates having authority to settle small civil disputes, fine for petty offences, attend to the fair distribution of the property of deceased persons, celebrate and record marriages, and see that good order is maintained.

6. The matter is not of a pressing nature, but should an opportunity offer, Lord Carnarvon would be much obliged if the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty would cause directions to be given to the officer commanding one of Her Majesty's ships likely to be in the neighbourhood of those islands to touch there, and inform the inhabitants of the interest which the Queen takes in their welfare, and of her readiness to establish some regular authority among them, and to appoint one or two of their number to be magistrates. The officer might confer with them as to the rules to be made in the first instance for their government, as above specified; he should ascertain who are the persons most proper to fill the office of magistrate. Although the Report of Captain Digby leaves little doubt that Peter Green is the most fit person, he might also consider—as a matter, however, to be confidentially communicated home, and not to be, in the first instance, suggested on the spot—whether, after the first appointment, the office of magistrate might not be elective; and he should particularly inquire how the children of the community are educated, and what supply of Bibles and prayer-books, and school books, they have on the island.

7. It will also be desirable to ascertain whether any of the people now desire to leave the island and would be qualified for employment in one of the Colonies, and if so, in what capacity.

8. Lord Carnarvon is disposed to think that communication may be maintained with

* No. 1.

the islanders by means of the whalers which visit the Settlement. These whalers would probably agree to carry letters between the islands and the United States, where or whence they could be carried by means of the regular post. The naval officer selected should therefore endeavour to ascertain from the islanders the addresses in America of the owners of some of the whalers touching there who would be most likely to co-operate in the transmission of correspondence. Lord Carnarvon will, however, be very glad if their Lordships can arrange, as suggested by Captain Digby, for the occasional visits of a man-of-war.

9. When authority has been established, the chief magistrate should write a letter now and then to the Secretary of State for the Colonies reporting as to the welfare of the community, and seeking advice on any matters on which the inhabitants may desire to have his Lordship's guidance.

10. Lord Carnarvon trusts that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will co-operate with him in the manner proposed with a view to the establishment of some provision for the maintenance of order among these people.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. R. MALCOLM.

No. 5.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, November* 29, 1875.

WITH reference to your letter of the 15th June last,* I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, a letter and inclosures from the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Diamond," giving an account of a visit paid by him to the island of Tristan d'Acunha, and furnishing particulars respecting the inhabitants of the island, their condition, &c., with suggestions as to the establishment of regulations for their future governance, as proposed in Colonial Office letter above referred to.

2. My Lords consider it would be advisable, if Lord Carnarvon sees no objection, that a copy of this Report, which would be interesting to the public, should be sent to the newspapers.

3. I am to add that their Lordships have doubts as to the policy of the Senior Officer at the Cape of Good Hope being appointed *ex-officio* Governor of this island, as suggested by Captain Bosanquet.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

Sir, *"Diamond," at Simon's Bay, October* 23, 1875.

IN pursuance of my sailing orders, I left Spithead on the 14th August, and arrived at Madeira on the 29th of that month; leaving there on the 1st September, I arrived at Tristan d'Acunha on the 12th October, and having carried out my instructions from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I left that place on the evening of the 13th October. The special Report required of me is herewith inclosed.

Nothing worthy of note occurred during the voyage, except that the south-east trade was very light.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. STANLEY BOSANQUET, *Captain.*

Captain Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., V.C.,
Her Majesty's ship "Active."

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

"Diamond," at Sea, Lat. 36° 48′ *S., Long.* 6° 56′ *W.,*
Sir, *October* 15, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report that I visited the Island of Tristan d'Acunha on the morning of the 12th instant, remaining until the evening of the 13th.

* No. 4.

If I have failed in carrying out the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, as embodied in the letter of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies of 15th June, 1875, addressed to the Admiralty, it is because, on becoming acquainted with the settlers, I was unable to see any need for establishing rules for their future guidance.

The Report made by Commander Digby, of Her Majesty's ship "Sappho," in January, represented accurately the state of this minute Colony, and I have little of any value to add to it.

I inclose a census of the population which I caused to be taken, from which it will be seen that there are only fifteen males of the age of twenty-one years and upwards. These represent the physical force, and I think I may also say the intellectual, of this somewhat unsophisticated community, although I should not venture to assert this (superiority of the males) of any more highly civilized one.

The families are connected by the ties of marriage, and their interests are identical.

They have certain rules of their own, and the present senior male member of the community, Peter Green, is made their referee if necessary. This position has been conceded to him, not alone from his superiority in years, but also from having greater force of character, being a European, than the rest of the community, who are half-castes, and of more plastic materials.

There are two exceptions, one an Englishman, who came here some years ago from the Cape, and married, who is now desirous of leaving with his family, and going to New Zealand, or first to the Cape of Good Hope, and the other an American, who settled here of his own choice in 1845. The first of these, Joseph Beetham, I was willing to have removed to the Cape, as he evidently was dissatisfied, and is probably a disturbing element in the Settlement; unfortunately, the principal female member of the family was not in a condition to make a hasty move.

It will be well, perhaps, to give a general account of the condition of the island, although, probably, Her Majesty's Government is well informed of all the facts of the case.

The island, imposing, but gloomy and forbidding when seen from a distance, is volcanic, rising precipitously in almost all quarters from the sea in a continuous and magnificent chain of heights, of from about 2,500 to 3,000 feet, furrowed by water-courses and ravines, and clothed with scrub and a specimen of dwarf pine; within this first barrier rises the great peak, said to be 7,640 feet high. On the north-west extreme there is a considerable tract of fertile undulating land, principally pasture, which slopes gradually to the low cliffs on the margin of the sea. The Settlement is on the northern extreme of this tract, which is not the most eligible in point of shelter, but is convenient on account of the anchorage near by.

In the immediate vicinity of the Settlement are several hundreds of acres of pasture land, on which feed numerous draught cattle, as well as sheep and pigs.

The soil is rich here, but on account of the extraordinary violence of the winds at certain times it is almost impossible to grow anything, and many cattle at times have been killed by the actual force of the wind. Two years ago more than 100 milch cows were so lost during a violent north-easter. This part was also at one time covered with trees, as far as I can ascertain, of the same species as still exists on the heights, a sort of dwarf pine, low and twisted in their stems; these were entirely destroyed some years ago by a species of louse or beetle which seized upon the trunks.

About two miles south-west of the Settlement there is a sloping grass plain of several thousand acres in extent, which is used in common as the grazing ground for all the cattle of the community, although the cattle themselves are the property of different owners. Small portions of this tract are fenced off for the cultivation of vegetables, and sheltered spots, formed by depressions in the ground, are planted with fruit trees. Any quantity of the land could be brought under cultivation, but there is no means of disposing of the produce, as they did formerly, when numerous whalers frequented the sea around the island.

The cattle amount now to about 400 head, since the severe loss mentioned above. There are many more sheep, and numerous pigs.

The inhabitants live on their stock and other produce of the farms. Unfortunately for them, they have given up the cultivation of corn, which at one time grew abundantly; the reason being that the crops were destroyed by mice, which now infest the island, and no efficient steps have been taken to overcome this plague. In consequence of this the community are dependent for flour on ships calling. There is an abundance of good fish, such as rock cod, sea perch, cavalli, and great numbers were caught from the ship during our stay.

At one time the island was frequented by seals and goats, but the former always

migrate from the places where man settles, and the latter suddenly disappeared. Some time ago a number of goats were brought over from Inaccessible Island, where they are numerous; but these also disappeared as the others, and no trace of them has been discovered.

Within a few hundred yards of the shore a floating belt of kelp sea-weed, of considerable breadth, moored to the bottom, encircles the island. This is used for manure. Sometimes it is cut from boats, and sometimes great quantities are thrown upon the shore by the storms.

Expeditions from the island are made at times to Inaccessible Island, for the purpose of procuring seals and sea elephants—the latter for the sake of the oil—also for goats and wild pigs.

Commander Digby states that the emigration of some of the community will be necessary as the population increases. I cannot see the necessity for this, although, for the comfort of the community, it may be best. I inspected the land, and made close inquiries, and there is land enough and stock enough for a very much larger number of people.

I have little doubt that the peculiar enjoyment and content of the original few settlers has now to a great extent diminished. It depended on ample space, and abundance, and undisturbed possession; also this and the neighbouring islands and sea abounded with seals, sea elephants, and wild goats, which were easily taken, and in very large numbers; and there was an extensive traffic for the few with the whale ships which then constantly communicated. With the increase of the inhabitants, however, their unbounded freedom was curtailed, as there were more people who had claims to be respected; there were more mouths to feed, and more hands to take part in the seal-hunting, &c., and to share in the traffic ensuing therefrom.

The wild animals just mentioned became more scarce, the supply of seal-skin and sea-elephant oil falling off, ships ceased almost entirely to visit the island.

The present community are naturally averse from any influx of settlers, as it would increase the drawback mentioned, and steadily reduce what seems to me to be the only attraction to the place, viz., space, and plenty on sea and land, all at their own disposal, with few to participate, and those mostly united by family ties.

There is also another and an increasing difficulty—that of obtaining certain necessaries, such as clothing, blankets, flour, and groceries. These used to be obtained by barter from the whale ships, which also purchased the skins, oil, &c., and obtained supplies of beef and vegetables; but as the whale ships scarcely ever now visit the island, the people are in a worse position than formerly, and poorer, as they have no incentive to raise a larger quantity of food, there being no longer a demand for it.

Their possession of a small vessel to carry the produce and cattle to the Cape could be of no use, as there is no safe anchorage.

Firewood is procured from the scrub and small trees which grow on the heights.

The Governor of the Cape of Good Hope makes mention in his letter to the Colonial Office of the alleged inhospitable treatment by the islanders of people resorting there for fishing and other purposes. I do not think the community deserve this. They are, doubtless, anxious on the score of others coming there, simply on account of the difficulty of keeping themselves even indifferently supplied with certain necessaries, such as clothing and flour, and luxuries, such as tea, sugar, and tobacco; but many ships have been wrecked or abandoned off this island, and the crews have been well cared for by the community, who have received little or no return for it; and I may here remark that, from the statements of one or two of these people as to some of the ships burnt, wrecked, or abandoned near this island, although it does not appear to have occurred to them that a suspicion was unavoidable that this neighbourhood was taken advantage of for the iniquitous purpose of destroying ships when the crew could be saved, where no judicial investigation could take place, and from which evidence could not be easily procured.

Peter Green informed me that there is land as extensive and equally good on the south side of the island, and much the same sort of anchorage, but the wind commonly prevailing, which is westerly, blows on to the shore.

It is possible to get round to it on foot, but it is difficult, and cattle could not be transferred there by land without a track being made.

Education is doubtless at a low ebb. Some few children are taught by Peter Green and his wife, and some others by Mrs. Frances Cotton. Most of the people can read, but many cannot write. There is a fair supply of Bibles, and some school-books, but an additional supply of both is needed, as well as of slates, &c.

The community could not find a salary for a schoolmaster, but they would be ready to supply him with food. A clergyman or Scripture reader (the Reverend William F.

Taylor) resided in the island when it was under the See of Cape Town, from 1850 to 1856. When he left, he induced more than half the inhabitants (forty-five in number) to leave with him for the Cape.

I understand that he was paid by some society or individual in England, but the community supplied him with food.

Several of the present islanders have been away at times whaling, or on visits to the Cape Colony or St. Helena; one or two of the women also have been in service at the former place, but, finding the wages not sufficiently remunerative, returned to the island.

As I have previously stated, there is no means of establishing a communication by private vessels, as they have almost entirely ceased to touch there; even when these visits were frequent, they were made almost entirely by outward-bound ships, whether whalers or others; the former were generally *en route* for New Zealand, but none touched at the Cape. The only dependable communication must be by men-of-war, as mentioned by me in the suggestions for the future rules and laws.

The Chaplain of this ship, the Reverend John Pitman, baptized twenty-five children, one of which was born the night after our arrival. The remaining unmarried daughter of Peter Green, and the only young lady of sufficient age at this time, was married to one of the community by him also. I had the pleasure of witnessing the ceremony with several other officers of this ship, and afterwards we were entertained at a repast by our host, the bride's father, in a most sumptuous manner.

All the community took part at the feast, and we were all astonished, not only at the lavish abundance, but at the excellence of the *cuisine*.

The arrival of a ship is the signal for a holiday, as in this instance, and I was much struck by the cleanliness and neat appearance of all; but the most pleasing feature was the quiet and unaffectedly good manners of the community, perhaps more particularly amongst the women and younger ones.

I assembled the elders of the community to confer with, and informed them of the object of my visit and the views of Her Majesty's Government.

They did not apparently see the necessity for any rules of government, but they desired that there should be some constituted authority in order to prevent the occurrence of such an infliction as occurred during the late American war, when the "Shenandoah" landed some forty prisoners without providing for them, and when the captain of the ship was remonstrated with, and told that the island was under the jurisdiction of Cape Town, he desired them to show him some document to prove it.

1. The unanimous desire and first requirement of the people is for a resident minister, and if such cannot be had, for a schoolmaster or Scripture reader. They could not provide him with an adequate salary, as they are too poor, more so than formerly, but they would furnish him with food, as they did to the Reverend W. Taylor.

If such a minister could be provided, having also sufficient intelligence and energy as to direct the inhabitants in the improvement of their land, by planting, raising stone walls to shelter the crops, and reintroduce the cultivation of corn, protecting their crops by a judicious system of deep overhanging trenches, or any other means, to guard them from the ravages of mice, it would be a very great benefit to them.

2. More Bibles, prayer books, and school books are required, and any other books would be acceptable; I would suggest also children's books and toys.

3. They require one or two good strong whale boats and their furniture, with a supply of plank and copper nails for repairs, also a supply of oars.

4. They require agricultural implements:—Ploughs (No. 2 size); spades; pick-axes; bands for wheels of carts, 2 feet in diameter; axles, 5 inches in length.

5 Clothing, or serge and blankets, would be acceptable.

6. A signal-staff to be erected, and a couple of ensigns.

7. Powder for blasting stone for building.

In bringing before the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and through them the Colonial Office, the condition and needs of this very interesting community, I am aware that the Government cannot supply them all; but I feel certain that if their needs were made known amongst the various charitable societies of our country, or to philanthropic people, some would find the means of satisfying all of them.

Possibly Her Majesty's Government might be willing to supply the boats, &c., and some blasting powder.

I supplied them gratis from the stores of this ship with the following articles, of which they were immediately in want:—2 oars for their only tolerably sound boat; 2 lbs. rove and clench nails to repair ditto; 30 lbs. of large-grained powder.

I have only to add that Peter Green is the most fit person to hold the office of chief magistrate.

Trusting that this Report will be found sufficiently exhaustive and satisfactory, and that the course I have suggested may meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies, I have, &c.

(Signed) G. STANLEY BOSANQUET, *Captain.*

Captain Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., V.C.,
Senior Officer.

P.S.—A nominal list of some of the vessels lost off the island is herewith appended.

List of some of the Vessels lost off the Island of Tristan d'Acunha.

Name.	Master.	Where Belonging.	When Lost, and How.
Beacon Light	Fry	New Brunswick	About four years ago. Burnt.
Bogata	Jones	Liverpool	About six years ago. Burnt.
Ralph Abercrombie	Anson		About five or six years ago. Wrecked on the island.
Czarina		Italy	About three years ago. Ran ashore on west side of island.
Olympia		Hanover	Abandoned. Leaky.

The following are the suggestions I venture to make for the establishment of some authority on the island :—

I observe in the case of Norfolk Island that it is placed under the Government of New South Wales, and that the executive government during the absence of the Governor is vested in a chief magistrate with assistants.

Inasmuch as the Government of the Cape Colony have no desire that the island of Tristan d'Acunha should be placed under their jurisdiction, and even if it was so placed, there is no means of communicating with it regularly, or at any time, except by one of Her Majesty's ships.

I suggest that the naval officer in command of the Cape station, for the time he is so acting, be appointed the Governor of the island.

He would appoint in the first instance a magistrate or magistrates from amongst the members of the community, and would be able occasionally, say once a year, to visit or order another vessel to visit the island for the purpose of ascertaining its condition, supplying the wants of the inhabitants with such things as they are in need of, and cannot otherwise procure, from Her Majesty's stores, by sale or barter, appointing to or confirming vacancies in the magistracy, and approving of any rules which from time to time may be considered necessary; also remove, if advisable, any turbulent or objectionable member of the community, or inflict other punishment.

2. That a magistrate and an assistant-magistrate be appointed in the first instance by the Governor, and afterwards by election of the male members of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

3. Should the chief magistrate die or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of his office, the assistant-magistrate will act as chief magistrate pending the confirmation of the Governor.

4. The assistant-magistrate to be elected by the male members of the community of the age of twenty-one years and upwards once a year on a day to be fixed hereafter.

5. The chief magistrate will see that all the laws and regulations of the island are properly carried out; he will carry into effect all the instructions he may receive from the Governor, with whom he will correspond; and he will be the medium through which all the public business of the island will be conducted.

6. The assistant magistrate will aid the chief magistrate with his advice when called upon to do so, and will attend at any general meeting.

7. The Governor, or, in his absence, the chief magistrate, will, in cases where he may conceive the public good to be involved, have a right to summon to his assistance any or all of the inhabitants of the island.

The summons must be obeyed under penalty of a fine, the amount of which will be determined by the chief magistrate.

8. Should it appear to the chief magistrate and his assistant that any change in, or

addition to, the laws or regulations of the island is required, a general meeting of the community will be called.

At this meeting the nature of the proposed change or addition, and the reasons for it, will be explained, and the people present will be invited to express their opinion upon it.

Afterwards, the persons present will be called upon to vote for or against the proposition, and a list of the number in favour of or against the measure will be recorded.

9. No repeal of any law or regulation will be valid until confirmed by the Governor, but a new law or regulation may be acted on when it has been approved of by a public meeting without such confirmation, should it refer to a subject of immediate importance.

10. The chief magistrate will have primary jurisdiction in all matters of dispute, whether between the inhabitants of the island themselves, or between them and such persons as may visit the island; and, whether such dispute should have reference to offences against the person, or to questions of property, he will adjudicate between the parties to the best of his judgment, and strive to induce them to come to an understanding. The decision of the magistrate shall be final in all cases where the property at issue does not exceed 50*s.* in value, or in cases of common assault, where he is empowered to inflict a fine not exceeding 10*s.*

11. Should the case be of a more serious character, and should the parties be unwilling to submit to the adjudication of the magistrate, a jury, consisting of seven elders, will be summoned, and, the whole case having been submitted to them, their decision will be final.

12. The power of the jury will extend to the decision of all questions of disputed property, of all cases of theft, and of aggravated assault, if not accompanied with danger to life or limb; but all offences of a more serious character will be reserved for the consideration of the Governor. A full statement of such cases, as investigated by the magistrate, will be forwarded to the Governor whenever an opportunity occurs.

13. In cases of any wilful damage done to property, it will rest with the jury to decide whether, in addition to payment of the damage done, a fine should not be imposed, the amount of such fine not to exceed 40*s.*, to be paid into the hands of the chief magistrate, and accounted for by him to the Governor.

14. The chief magistrate shall keep a list of all males who shall have arrived at the age of 25 years; these persons shall be termed "elders," and from these the juries shall be selected in rotation.

15. Any person convicted before the magistrate of using obscene or profane language shall pay a fine of 5*s.*

16. Any person convicted before the magistrate of slandering another, or of bearing false witness, shall pay a fine not exceeding 40*s.* or not less than 5*s.*

17. In case where the offender sentenced to pay a fine is under the age of 15 years, the parents or guardians shall be liable for the amount of the same.

18. In any case where the law has been broken or evaded, and no person comes forward to prosecute, the magistrate becoming possessed of such knowledge shall prosecute the offending party or parties, and a competent jury shall act as judge.

19. No person unconnected with the community shall become a permanent resident on the island without the permission of the Governor.

20. A register is to be kept by the chief magistrate of all the inhabitants, in which is to be recorded all the births, deaths, and marriages.

(Signed) G. STANLEY BOSANQUET, *Captain.*

"*Diamond,*" *October* 15, 1875.

Inclosure 3 in No. 5.

List of the Inhabitants of the Island of Tristan d'Acunha, taken 12th October, 1875.

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Where Born.	Occupation.	If Married.	Remarks.
Peter William Green ..	M.	67 years	Near Rotterdam ..	Seaman	M.	Wrecked on this Island, October 4, 1836.
Mary Green	F.	59 ,,	St. Helena ..	.. .. ..	M.	Came to the Island 1827.
Emma Matilda Green ..	F.	27 ,,	Tristan d'Acunha ..	.. .. ..	M.	Married, October 18th, to William Henry Hagan.
Joshua Rogers	M.	36 ,,	Ditto	Farmer	M.	
Sarah Rogers	F.	33 ,,	Ditto	.. .. ..	M.	
Lucy Jane Rogers	F.	9 ,,	Ditto	..		
Louisa Rogers	F.	6 ,,	Ditto	..		
Thomas Rogers	M.	4 ,,	Ditto	..		
William Henry Rogers ..	M.	2½ ,,	Ditto	..		
Jeremiah Green	M.	31 ,,	Ditto	Farmer	M.	
Isabella Hickly Green ..	F.	30 ,,	Ditto	.. .. ..	M.	
Emma Matilda Green ..	F.	2¾ ,,	Ditto	..		
Maria Elizabeth Green ..	F.	1 ,,	Ditto	..		
Cornelius Cotton	M.	37 ,,	Ditto	Farmer	M.	This man would like to leave the Island for St. Helena. He intended going thither last summer, but the whaler in which he had engaged to go did not return to Tristan d'Acunha. He cannot say what occupation he should follow, but probably that of a seaman. He wants to leave because he considers there are more on the Island than it will properly support. He wishes to take his wife and family, and would not consent to leave them behind.
Frances Cotton	F.	39 ,,	St. Helena ..	.. .. ..	M.	Came to the Island 1870. Says she would be quite satisfied to remain if she only had the means of properly educating her children. She takes all the children on the island to school every Sunday, but is very short of books. She also reads prayers for such as like to attend her house on Sunday.
George Cotton	M.	5 ,,	Tristan d'Acunha ..	..		
William Cotton	M.	3 ,,	Ditto	..		
Benjamin Cotton	M.	2 mo.	Ditto	..		
Jacob Green	M.	33 years	Ditto	Farmer	M.	
Lucy Ann Green	F.	25 ,,	Ditto	.. .. ..	M.	
William Henry Green ..	M.	6 mo.	Ditto	..		
Christopher William Green ..	M.	5 years	Ditto	..		
Frederick Green	M.	4 ,,	Ditto	..		
Joseph Beetham	M.	45 ,,	Stanley, Yorkshire, England	Formerly a cloth weaver, now a farmer	M.	Came voluntarily to the island in 1866, because his wife is a native. He was previously at the Cape 16 years, and now wishes to get to New Zealand, the reason he gives being that he thinks he could "better himself." He would take his wife and family.
Ellen Beetham	F.	41 ,,	Tristan d'Acunha ..	.. .. ..	M.	Complains of the want of means for educating her children.
John Edward Beetham ..	M.	17 ,,	Cape of Good Hope	Farmer		Came with father, 1866.
Jacob Steenson Beetham ..	M.	16 ,,	Ditto	Ditto		Came 1869.
Joseph Alexander Beetham ..	M.	14 ,,	Ditto	Ditto		Came with father, 1866.
William Henry Beetham ..	M.	11 ,,	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto.
Rachel Emma Beetham ..	F.	9 ,,	Tristan d'Acunha ..	..		
Cornelius Hambly Beetham ..	M.	7 ,,	Ditto	..		
Mary Jane Beetham ..	F.	4 ,,	Ditto	..		
Thomas Benjamin Beetham ..	M.	2 ,,	Ditto	..		
William Green	M.	37 ,,	Ditto	Farmer	M.	
Martha Green	F.	38 ,,	Ditto	.. .. ..	M.	
William Peter Green ..	M.	18 ,,	Ditto	..		
John Alexander Green ..	M.	16 ,,	Ditto	..		
Mary Ann Green	F.	15 ,,	Ditto	..		
Henry James Green ..	M.	11 ,,	Ditto	..		
Alfred Green	M.	8 ,,	Ditto	..		Twins.
Susan Maria Green ..	F.	8 ,,				
Alice Jane Gray Green ..	F.	5 ,,	Ditto	..		
Martha Frances Green ..	F.	1 ,,	Ditto	..		

Names.	Sex.	Age.	Where Born.	Occupation.	If Married.	Remarks.
Maria Cotton	F.	65 years	St. Helena		W.	Widow; coloured. Came 1827; husband was a man-of-war's man 17 years, and was guard over Buonaparte three years at St. Helena.
Elizabeth Cotton	F.	45 ,,	Tristan d'Acunha			
Thomas Cotton	M.	27 ,,	Ditto	Farmer.		
Sarah Swain	F.	Above 80 years	St. Helena		W.	Widow. Came 1827; husband, a man-of-war's man, in battle of Trafalgar, and died recently in the island, aged 103 years.
Caroline Swain	F.	46 years	Tristan d'Acunha			
Eliza Swain	F.	45 ,,	Ditto			
Thomas Hill Swain	M.	43 ,,	Ditto	Farmer	M.	
Ruth Swain	F.	43 ,,	Ditto		M.	
Samuel William Swain	M.	18 ,,	Ditto	Farmer.		
Ellen Louisa Swain	F.	16 ,,	Ditto			
Thomas Walter Swain	M.	14 ,,	Cape of Good Hope			Came with parents, 1873.
Caroline Isabella Swain	F.	7 ,,	Ditto			Ditto.
Alexander John Swain	M.	2 ,,	Tristan d'Acunha			
Lydia Parker Swain	F.	1 day	Ditto			Born evening October 12, 1875.
Samuel Swain	M.	42 years	Ditto	Farmer	M.	
Susannah Martha Swain	F.	32 ,,	St. Helena		M.	Came with husband, 1862.
Andrew Edward Swain	M.	12 ,,	Tristan d'Acunha			
Eliza Ann Swain	F.	10 ,,	Ditto			
Mary Magdalene Swain	F.	8 ,,	Ditto			
Benjamin Lewis Swain	M.	6 ,,	Ditto			Deformed; born so.
Susannah Martha Swain	F.	4 ,,	Ditto			
Jemima Jane Swain	F.	2 ,,	Ditto			
Samuel Robert Swain	M.	7 mo.	Ditto			
Thomas Glass	M.	46 years	Ditto	Farmer	M.	Son of the original settler.
Mary Kelly Glass	F.	36 ,,	Ditto		M.	
Thomas Carter Glass	M.	9 ,,	Ditto			
Joseph Fuller Glass	M.	7 ,,	Ditto			
John Ryder Glass	M.	6 ,,	Ditto			
Robert Franklin Glass	M.	4 ,,	Ditto			
Andrew Hagan	M.	59 ,,	New London, North America	Formerly master of a whaler; now farmer	M.	Left behind here, 1849.
Selina Hagan	F.	48 ,,	Tristan d'Acunha		M.	
Joseph Andrew Hagan	M.	24 ,,	Ditto	Farmer.		
William Henry Hagan	M.	21 ,,	Ditto	Ditto	M.	Married to Emma Matilda Green, October 13, 1875. Wishes to go to the Cape with his wife.
Charles Hagan	M.	17 ,,	Ditto			
Andrew Hagan	M.	15 ,,	Ditto			} Twins.
Albert Hagan	M.	15 ,,	Ditto			} Twins.
Samuel Hagan	M.	13 ,,	Ditto			
James Steim Hagan	M.	11 ,,	Ditto			
John Glass Hagan	M.	5 ,,	Ditto			
Mary Jane Hagan	F.	9 ,,	Ditto			
Benjamin Green	M.	27 ,,	Ditto		M.	
Mary Green	F.	40 ,,	Ditto		M.	

Males—		
Married	13	
Unmarried	36	
		49
Females—		
Married	13	
Unmarried	21	
Widows	2	
		36
Total		85

(Signed) G. STANLEY BOSANQUET, *Captain,*
Her Majesty's ship "Diamond."

No. 6.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 3, 1875.

WITH reference to former correspondence, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the copy of a despatch of the 4th ultimo, from Commodore Sir William Hewett, making certain remarks on the Report of the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Diamond" on the Island of Tristan d'Acunha, which Report was forwarded in my letter of the 29th ultimo.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Sir, *"Active," in Simon's Bay, November* 4, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following remarks on Captain Bosanquet's (of Her Majesty's ship "Diamond") Report on the Island of Tristan d'Acunha, forwarded with my general letter of the 25th ultimo.

1st. As regards the suggestion that the naval officer in command of the Cape Station should, *ex officio*, be its Governor, I beg to point out that any visits the Senior Officer might desire to make to the island would have to be specially arranged, inasmuch as, for many reasons, it is expedient that he should start from Simon's Bay on his tour round the coast about the end of the year, and at the time he returns to the Cape again (in March or April) the weather is usually so tempestuous in the latitude of Tristan d'Acunha, that an attempt to land there would always be attended with much risk, and frequently for days together be absolutely impossible.

So long, however, as the Cape Station remains combined with the West Coast, the Post Captain under orders (who takes charge of whichever division the Commodore is absent from) might touch there on his way to the Cape in October (the fine season), and he could be instructed to inquire into any disputes, and report generally on the condition of the settlers.

2nd. As, for the above reasons, the wants of the inhabitants could not easily be supplied from here, I should recommend that any necessaries required by them should be forwarded by opportunities presenting themselves on the occasion of a man-of-war being ordered from England to the Cape or station to the eastward, observing that this appears to me to be decidedly the best means of communication, and, I fancy, would not be found so inconvenient as employing a ship of this squadron.

3rd. I would further suggest that all officers in command of Her Majesty's ships ordered to call at the Island be given limited magisterial powers, and to prevent a recurrence of the "Shenandoah's" proceedings, it would appear advisable to appoint some resident in an official capacity. I do not, however, see any advantage in creating a Governor, and simply recommended Peter Green being nominated as chief magistrate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. N. W. HEWETT, *Commodore.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

No. 7.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Downing Street, February* 7, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the inclosed copies of a paper printed in this office of correspondence respecting the Island of Tristan d'Acunha, which was proclaimed a British possession, as a precautionary measure, during the detention of Napoleon Buonaparte at St. Helena, and on which is now settled a small community mainly of English origin.

2. Their Lordships will perceive that this community is in some respects, not in a

* No. 5.

state of destitution, but that owing to the discontinuance of visits of whalers, who formerly resorted to Tristan d'Acunha for water and fresh provisions, the surplus of their produce has lost its exchangeable value, and they are not only suffering from a want of a sufficient supply of suitable clothing, but are not unlikely to fall away from the standard of simple religion and morality which has hitherto prevailed among them, to a state of comparative barbarism. Lord Carnarvon feels confident that their Lordships would deprecate equally with himself such a result, and he trusts that they will agree to the proposal which I am now to make, that a small vote of say 200*l.*, should be proposed to Parliament, to be placed at Lord Carnarvon's disposal, for making the inhabitants some useful presents.

3. Should Her Majesty's Government thus show a disposition to assist a community so peculiarly situated, Lord Carnarvon would be prepared with greater confidence to appeal to one of the great Societies to supply the spiritual destitution under which the islanders at present unhappily labour.

4. In the mean time Lord Carnarvon will take measures, in consultation with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for establishing some form of civil authority in the island.

I am, &c
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 8.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Downing Street, February 7, 1876.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th November,* forwarding a Report from Captain Bosanquet, of Her Majesty's ship "Diamond," upon the Island of Tristan d'Acunha and its inhabitants, and also of your letter of the 3rd December,† forwarding a copy of a letter from Commodore Sir William Nathan Hewitt on Captain Bosanquet's Report.

2. I am to request that an expression may be conveyed to Captain Bosanquet of Lord Carnarvon's thanks and acknowledgments for the valuable and practical interest which he has taken in these islanders.

3. Lord Carnarvon concurs generally in Captain Bosanquet's recommendations, and the proper legal instruments are in preparation for giving them effect; but, in view of the objections of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and of certain technical difficulties, Lord Carnarvon does not propose to designate the Commodore on the station to be Governor of the island.

Lord Carnarvon has in a letter, of which a copy is inclosed,‡ suggested to the Lords of the Treasury to place the sum of 200*l.* at his disposal to make the islanders some useful presents.

4. As the visits of whalers to Tristan d'Acunha appear to be now infrequent in the extreme, Lord Carnarvon trusts that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will be able to arrange that ships of war proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, or eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, may touch at the islands; and it is not improbable, should their Lordships see no objection, that Her Majesty may be advised to confer on the officers commanding such vessels magisterial powers to settle any cases reserved for adjustment by them at the time of their visit. In any grave case, such as the graver forms of felony, it is proposed to confer jurisdiction on the Courts of the Cape of Good Hope, under the 23rd and 24th of Victoria, cap. 121, section 2; and in any such case the happening of which is of course most improbable, Lord Carnarvon hopes that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty would consent to the prisoner and witnesses being conveyed to the Cape of Good Hope in the first of Her Majesty's ships touching at Tristan d'Acunha en route for the Cape.

5. The draft of an Order in Council for carrying out the proposed arrangements has been submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, and will be communicated to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for their concurrence, as far as it relates to the intervention of the officers of Her Majesty's navy, when settled by the Law Officers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT

---

* No. 5. No. 6. ‡ No. 7.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Island of Tristan D'Acunha.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, February 1876.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

L-48 QCP112 HMV
20,000 21/3/29 (31239)

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,
South Kensington, S.W. 7.

University Library.

This Book should be returned not later than the date last stamped below.

3 DEC '30